

JEREMIAH STILWELL, AND OTHERS.

APRIL 11, 1850.

Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made the following

REPORT:

*The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred the memorial of Jeremiah Stilwell, have had the subject-matter under consideration, and make the following report:*

The petitioner says he served faithfully in the army of General Wayne, and sends his discharge, dated 1st January, 1795, signed by General Anthony Wayne. He further says he has received no other compensation for his services than his regular pay for three years; that he is now 72 years old, infirm and unable to obtain a living by his labor, owing to his failure of eyesight; and concludes by hoping that the bounty of his country will be extended to him in his old age. This is a highly meritorious case, justly deserving the consideration of that country he so nobly served. And although it commands their warmest sympathies, yet, as there is now a bill before the House of Representatives fully meeting the prayer of the petitioner, your committee recommend that the memorial be laid upon the table for the present, and that the memorialist have leave to withdraw his discharge from the files of the House.

The memorial of Uriah Wilson, of Kentucky, has also been referred to your committee. It has been considered. Mr. Wilson says he was called into the service of the United States in March, 1789, as a ranger and spy, by General Charles Scott, to guard against Indian depredations; served about eighteen months. Early in the fall of 1790 he volunteered under General Hamer, and was discharged in December following. In the spring of 1791, volunteered again under General Charles Scott and Colonel Wilkinson, marched to the Wabash, in the West, helped to destroy Indian towns, returned, and was discharged, but does not state at what time. In September, 1791, volunteered again under General Wilkinson, marched through a difficult country to Wabash, and returned to Kentucky. He states that he was more than two years and four months in the service, and proves a part of these services by William Boyd.

This is a meritorious case; but your committee suppose that the bill already before the House will amply meet his case, and suppose there is no reason for a special act.

Samuel Gilman: This case depends alone on the statement of the petitioner, and general reputation. In addition to his own statement, about 350 citizens of the districts of Wyoming and Livingston, in the State of New

York, have petitioned for the enactment of laws by Congress granting some additional bounty to the soldiers who served in the Indian wars previous to 1795.

The bill now before the House of Representatives embraces fully the prayer of the petitioners, and will receive the proper consideration.

Your committee have considered the memorial of Samuel Baker and 369 other citizens of the State of Illinois, asking that Congress grant additional bounties to those soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1783 to 1795. The prayer of these citizens, it is to be hoped, will be fully met by the bill now before the House: therefore, the committee ask to be discharged therefrom.

Your committee have also considered the memorial of James R. Doolittle and 55 other citizens of Wyoming and Livingston counties, New York, asking that the soldiers of the Indian wars from 1783 to 1795 be placed on the pension rolls, upon proper proof of service.

Your committee again refer the matter to the bill before the House, as likely to be satisfactory to those worthy men.

The memorial of John Jones, of Bath county, Kentucky, is to the same effect, and asking the same bounty, and your committee respectfully propose the same reference.