CHARLES SUMPTION.

siding at Greeville, Dark county, Chin, and was cultivating a field of north, after the foodle of the State

FEBRUARY 25, 1846.

Read, and laid upon the table.

Mr. J. A. ROCKWELL, from the Committee of Claims, made the following

of soil care; and your patterner, the forthly board, will ever may, de-

REPORT:

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Charles Sumption, report:

That, admitting every fact alleged in the petition (which is annexed hereto) to be fully proved, the petitioner has no legal claim upon the treasury
for indemnification. It has not been the custom of any government to tax
its people to provide means to liquidate claims for damages sustained by
individuals from the outrages and depredations of barbarous nations and
savage tribes. Were it otherwise, enormous sums of money would have to
be levied upon the people to obtain means for the payment of all the losses
sustained by numerous individuals since the formation of the government.
Many millions of dollars would be required to pay for the property wantonly
destroyed during the Indian and British wars.

Were governments to indemnify their citizens for all property destroyed by hostile enemies, civilized and savage, armies would soon degenerate into marauding parties; and that one, of opposing nations, which most wantonly ravaged the other, would be sure to succeed by bankrupting the treasury of the outraged opponent. Houses and other property would be destroyed for the express purpose of exhausting the treasury of the invaded nation. The practice would thus hold out a direct premium—a large inducement—for the devastation of countries in time of war.

Hence, instead of this, nations labor to preserve peace, and, in time of war, to protect individuals; but they never insure citizens an immunity from the ravages of invading and overpowering hostile forces. All good governments zealously labor to defend their citizens from all external and internal violence; but are not authorized, in case of failure to provide perfect security for every individual, to levy a tax upon the rest to indemnify any loss he may sustain, despite their united efforts to guard him from harm.

The committee are of opinion that the following resolution ought to pass: Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in general Congress met:

Your petitioner, Charles Sumption, now a resident of Randolph county, Indiana, humbly represents, that, in the year 1814, your petitioner was re-Ritchie & Heiss, print. siding at Greenville, Dark county, Ohio, and was cultivating a field of corn, about three fourths of a mile from Greenville, at the time of the treaty with the Indians at Greenville, in said year; that the Wyandot and Seneca Indians were encamped alongside of said cornfield, and that, a day or two before the said Indians left said encampment, the said Indians collected their horses together and turned them into a field of corn of your petitioner, and wholly destroyed about seven acres of said corn of your petitioner; which corn, your petitioner believes, was worth at least one hundred and fifty dollars. Your petitioner therefore prays that he may be allowed the value of said corn; and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

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destroyed for the experse purpose of exhanging the transit; of the savided salves. The pressure weight thus held out a direct pressure a large suddecessors. For the deventation of countries in time of war.

Hence is lest al of the radions labor in preserve power, and, in time of

Resolved, That the prevent of the pathlorer ought not to be granted. *

Your poulsoder, Charles Sumpton, new a resident of Randolph country.

DECEMBER 11, 1838.

CHARLES SUMPTION.