

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 27, 1879.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 1668.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1668) for the relief of John M. Dorsey and William F. Shepard, have considered the same, and report:

This bill has been twice reported favorably. We adopt the report of Mr. Pratt, made to the Senate from this committee in 1875, and recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 649, Forty-third Congress, second session.]

FEBRUARY 11, 1875.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PRATT submitted the following report, to accompany bill S. 1073:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1073) for the relief of John M. Dorsey and William Shepard, submit the following report:

The bill directs the payment to John M. Dorsey of \$9,088, and to William Shepard \$3,788, in full settlement for beef and supplies furnished the troops by Wallace, Dorsey & Shepard and by S. B. Wallace, in quelling the Indian disturbances in the Territory of Utah, now the State of Nevada, in the year 1860.

The bill is based on the petition of Dorsey and Shepard to Congress, which is sworn to by Dorsey, and is substantially as follows in its statements: That in the spring of 1860 they were engaged in business in said Territory, when great alarm existed among the inhabitants of the western portions of Utah in consequence of the depredations of the Pi-Ute Indians that an irregular force of about one hundred of the best citizens was organized, and armed with such weapons as they could procure, and went out from Virginia and Carson Cities to chastise the Indians; that the expedition fell into ambush, and about sixty of the citizens, including Major Ormsby, their commander, were killed, and the others dispersed; that great excitement and alarm followed among the citizens, and it was feared the neighboring towns would be attacked, the Indians having assembled in large force. There were no troops, arms, or government nearer than Salt Lake, five or six hundred miles distant. Under these circumstances the governor of California, and the United States officer in command of the Department of the Pacific, sent forward to Virginia City arms and ammunition in charge of proper officers. Two or three hundred volunteers also came along with the United States troops. The citizens of Virginia City and its vicinity united with these volunteers and regular troops and organized a regiment, and selected Col. John C. Hays to take command. The troops, thus organized and commanded, marched against the Indians and, after some severe fighting, conquered a peace.

The memorial further states that upon the organization of this force it was without quartermaster or commissary supplies, and in order to obtain them Richard N. Snowden was appointed commissary, and as such entered into a verbal contract with said Wallace and the petitioners to furnish certain supplies; that, in conformity therewith, the three named furnished them to the amount of \$12,868, which was certified to, and

vouchers therefor issued by said Snowden as commissary. One for the sum of \$1,528 was issued to S. B. Wallace; one to John M. Dorsey, S. B. Wallace, and William Shepard for \$5,050; and a third one to the three last-named parties for \$6,190; that Wallace died in 1862, but before his death assigned to Dorsey all his right, title, and interest in all of the certified accounts; that Dorsey is the just owner of the first-mentioned account (that for \$1,528) and of two-thirds of the other two, amounting in the aggregate to \$9,088, and that Shepard is the owner of one-third of the last two, amounting to \$3,780. The petitioners close by saying they furnished these supplies for the purposes stated in good faith, believing that they would be paid in a short time, and that the prices charged were low for the time, places, and circumstances.

At the suggestion of the subcommittee having this bill in charge, Mr. Dorsey has appended an affidavit to the memorial, and in this he swears that he is one of the claimants therein; that he knows all the statements made therein are true of his own knowledge; that the supplies were actually furnished as stated; that the amount claimed is justly due, the charges reasonable, and that no part thereof has been paid him or any of the other parties; that the amount of money subscribed by the citizens of Virginia City and vicinity had been exhausted, and this fact was the reason and necessity for Colonel Hays and Colonel Snowden making the verbal contract with claimants to furnish said supplies, and had they not, in conjunction with Jordan and McPike, furnished the necessary supplies, the expedition must have failed.

Mr. Dorsey further states in explanation of the long delay in bringing the claim before Congress that it had been duly filed in the War Department, which had finally ruled that there was no law which authorized its payment; that it was then put into the hands of agents, who did nothing; that neither of the claimants possessed the pecuniary means to come to Washington; that about the year 1865 the triplicate vouchers were placed in the hands of Hon. D. R. Ashley, then a member of Congress from Nevada, to present to Congress, but he lost all the papers; that circumstances and sickness in his family prevented him from coming to Washington until recently, and from employing agents. He closes by saying much of his evidence is among the papers in the claim of McPike, which was allowed at the last session of Congress and has been paid.

The following papers are furnished by the War Department in regard to these claims, and sufficiently explain themselves:

The United States of America to S. B. Wallace, Dr.

To supplies furnished the expedition under command of Col. Jack Hays against the Pi-Ute Indians, in the Territory of Utah, as follows:

To 600 pounds flour, at 70 cents	\$420 00
To 500 pounds sugar, at 60 cents	300 00
To 400 pounds barley, at 55 cents	220 00
To 125 pounds California bacon, at 80 cents	100 00
To 100 pounds Java coffee, at 65 cents	65 00
To 510 pounds fresh beef, at 30 cents	153 00
To twenty-two (22) days' service of the pack-mules, at \$3.50 per day	231 00
To 3 camp-kettles, at \$3	9 00
To 3 frying-pans, at \$2	6 00
To 2 dozen tin cups, at \$6	12 00
To 2 dozen tin plates, at \$3	6 00
To 1 dozen sheath-knives, at \$6	6 00

Total 1,528 00

I certify, on honor, that the above amount of provisions were furnished the expedition under command of Col. Jack Hays, against the Pi-Ute Indians in the Territory of Utah, by S. B. Wallace; that the prices charged therefor are just and reasonable, and that the same were received by me, and were necessary for public service.

Dated at Pyramid Lake, June 3, 1860.

RICHARD A. SNOWDEN,
Commissary Utah Volunteers.

The United States of America to John M. Dorsey, S. B. Wallace, and William Shepard, Dr.

To supplies furnished the expedition under command of Col. Jack Hays, against the Pi-Ute Indians in the Territory of Utah, as follows:

To 800 pounds bacon, at 80 cents	\$640 00
To 600 pounds coffee, at 45 cents	270 00
To 480 pounds soda-crackers, at 80 cents	384 00
To 30 gallons sirup, at \$5	150 00
To 10 gallons pickles, at \$5	50 00

To 200 pounds table-salt, at 80 cents.....	\$160 00
To 400 pounds rice, at 45 cents.....	180 00
To 1,000 pounds Orleans sugar, at 51 cents.....	510 00
To 400 pounds beans, at 45 cents.....	180 00
To 200 pounds soap, at 50 cents.....	100 00
To 5,000 pounds flour, at 45 cents.....	2,250 00
To 400 pounds barley, at 44 cents.....	176 00

Total 5,050 00

I certify, on honor, that the above amount of provisions was actually furnished the expedition under command of Col. Jack Hays, against the Pi-Ute Indians in Utah Territory; that the prices charged therefor by Dorsey, Wallace, and Shepard are just and reasonable, and that the same were necessary for the public service.

Dated at Carson River, June 10, 1860.

RICHARD A. SNOWDEN,
Commissary Utah Volunteers.

The United States of America to Jno. M. Dorsey, S. B. Wallace, and William Shepard, Dr.

To supplies furnished the expedition under command of Col. Jack Hays against the Pi-Ute Indians in the Territory of Utah, as follows:

To 3,500 pounds of flour, at 70 cents.....	\$2,450 00
To 400 pounds barley, at 55 cents.....	220 00
To 1,100 pounds sugar, at 60 cents.....	660 00
To 600 pounds Java coffee, at 70 cents.....	420 00
To 10 gallons sirup, at \$7.....	70 00
To 20 sacks (5 pounds each) table-salt, at \$3.....	60 00
To 7,700 pounds fresh beef, at 30 cents.....	2,310 00

Total 6,190 00

I certify, on honor, that the above amount of provisions was actually furnished the expedition under command of Col. Jack Hays against the Pi-Ute Indians in the Territory of Utah; that the prices charged therefor by Dorsey, Wallace, and Shepard are just and reasonable, and that the same were necessary for public service.

Dated at Pyramid Lake, June 3, 1860.

RICH'D A. SNOWDEN,
Commissary Utah Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, December 10, 1869.

The Secretary of War, in compliance with the request of the Committee on Claims of the United States Senate, dated April 1, 1869, has the honor to furnish all the information in possession of the War Department relative to the war against the Pah-Utah Indians, in the year 1860, and to return to said committee the list of claims against the United States arising out of said war.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

List of claims for the war against the Pah-Utah Indians, 1862.

No. 1. S. B. Wallace.....	\$1,528 00
2. Dorsey, Wallace & Sheppard.....	6,190 00
3. Dorsey, Wallace & Sheppard.....	5,150 00
4. Jordan & McPike.....	3,093 50
5. Jordan & McPike.....	9,900 00
6. Jordan & McPike.....	5,040 00
7. Jordan & McPike.....	1,440 00
8. John Jordan.....	360 00
9. C. S. Strong, treasurer, &c.....	1,105 00
10. C. S. Strong, treasurer, &c.....	1,000 00
11. Jesse Mayhew.....	200 00

35,006 50

I certify that the foregoing are correct copies of papers on file with settlement No. 8711, June 19, 1874, in favor of John McPike.

A. M. GANGEWER,
Chief Clerk, Third Auditor's Office.

From the foregoing papers it will be seen that Richard A. Snowden, the commissary of the Utah volunteers, certifies that S. B. Wallace furnished the expedition with supplies to the amount of \$1,528; that the prices charged were just and reasonable, and that the supplies were received by him and were necessary for public service; and that in like manner, Dorsey, Wallace & Shepard furnished the supplies mentioned in the two other vouchers—one calling for \$5,050, the other for \$6,190.

The list of claims seems to be a summary of all the supplies furnished for the expedition, as well by the parties now before Congress as others not now here, amounting in the aggregate to \$35,006.50.

W. T. Shepard made an affidavit, on 10th December last, that he, associated with John M. Dorsey and S. S. Wallace, furnished, in the year 1860, certain supplies for the subsistence of the troops in Utah Territory during that year, who, under the command of Col. John C. Hays, were engaged in suppressing Indian hostilities, for which supplies he and the said Dorsey were about to apply to Congress for payment, and that in the year 1861, Wallace, for a valuable consideration paid to him by Dorsey, sold, assigned, and transferred by written assignment his equal one-third interest in and to said claim and demand to the said Dorsey, who was the legal owner and holder thereof, and entitled to receive Wallace's share.

This written assignment is not produced, but Dorsey verbally alleges it has been lost, that Wallace died insolvent, and no administrator was ever appointed to administer upon his estate.

It appears by this affidavit that there is an error in the bill in giving the names of Wallace and Shepard; that Wallace's name was S. S. Wallace, and Shepard's, W. F. Shepard.

John C. Hays makes affidavit that he was commander of the volunteer force at the Indian outbreak which occurred in 1860, and that he believes that the said Dorsey, Shepard & Wallace faithfully performed the verbal contract made with him as commander and Richard M. Snowden as commissary, and that they furnished flour, bacon, salt, &c., for the use of the volunteers under his command, and that they should have been paid long ago.

A. E. Shiras, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, writes to J. M. Latta, attorney at Washington, under date of April 1, 1867, in relation to these claims, which had been filed in the Commissary-General's Office, as follows:

"No records in this office or in that of the Adjutant-General show any authorization by the government of the regiment or command for which the stores appear to have been procured, or that any law has ever been enacted which would authorize the payment of the accounts."

These references exhaust all that is before the committee in this case in the way of papers.

It appears, however, that on June 17, 1874, an act was passed directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sum of \$19,473.50 to John M. McPike, in full settlement for beef and supplies furnished the troops by Jordan & McPike in quelling the Indian disturbances in the Territory of Utah, now the State of Nevada, in 1860. (See United States Statutes, page 40 of private acts, chapter 296.)

There appears to the committee no good reason to doubt the existence of the disturbances as alleged in the memorial, and the necessity for the supplies furnished the forces engaged in the expedition against the Indians. As to the amount, kind, and value of these supplies there is no evidence, leaving out of question the affidavit of Dorsey, beyond the certificate of the gentleman who exercised the functions of commissary on the occasion. His affidavit is not furnished, nor is any reason given for its absence. The affidavit of Colonel Hays, while it refers to these bills, does not state amounts or prices. Nor does the affidavit of Shepard. These, however, are the identical accounts filed in the War Department, and Dorsey swears to their correctness, to his ownership of Wallace's portion, and that no part of the account has been paid.

Senate Report No. 155, made in the case of Jordan & McPike, has been shown to the committee, which was the basis of the private act above quoted. That case differs from this in the fact that there was a written contract made between Jordan and McPike of the one part, and Snowden of the other, fixing the price of the beef to be furnished. The affidavit of Colonel Hays furnished in that case was more full than in this, showing the urgency of the occasion for organizing this military force, and the economy with which the expedition was concluded. He says the volunteers neither asked nor received any pay.

The good character and business standing of Dorsey are indorsed by one of the Senators from Nevada.

The committee have come to the conclusion to recommend the passage of the bill with two verbal amendments, on the strength of the evidence as above set forth, and because of the former action of Congress in allowing a similar claim made by Jordan & McPike.