

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1890.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany H. R. 7523.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7523) granting a pension to Calvin Gunn, have examined the same and report:

The report on which this bill was passed by the House is concurred in, and is as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7523) granting a pension to Calvin Gunn, have considered the same and report:

In his petition for relief by special act the claimant declares that he served as a sergeant in Capt. Isaac G. Messec's company, California militia (known as the "Trinity Rangers"), from October 14, 1858, to April 4, 1859. This company was organized pursuant to a proclamation issued by John B. Weller, then governor of California, calling for volunteers for the suppression of the Indians that were at that time engaged in pillage and murder in the counties of Trinity and Humboldt in said State; that while engaged in said service and during a severe conflict with the Indians, he (claimant) received a dangerous gunshot wound of the left side below the nipple, the ball passing through his body and coming out at the short ribs at the right side; that by reason of said wound he was obliged to give up his occupation of mining and farming in California and come east to St. Louis, Mo., where he is now engaged as a night watchman in the police department.

The claimant originally applied to the Pension Bureau, but his claim was rejected on the ground that the organization to which he belonged was not in the service of the United States.

The fact that the claimant received the wound at the time and under the circumstances herein set forth is clearly established by the testimony of Capt. Isaac G. Messec, who commanded the company, and was present when the wound was received.

The claimant's certificate of honorable discharge from the service, signed by Captain Messec, is on file with the papers.

Medical and other testimony on file shows the wound to be a severe one, and as a result, the claimant is permanently disabled for the performance of manual labor.

By an act of Congress passed March 2, 1861 (see p. 199, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 12), the State of California was re-imbursed by the General Government for the expenses incurred during said Indian war.

In view of all the facts, including the recognition by Congress of the service rendered, your committee are of the opinion that the relief prayed for should be granted, and the bill is therefore reported back with the recommendation that it do pass.

The bill is reported favorably, with a recommendation that it do pass.