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For the [illegible]

BY [illegible]

By the field or by the [illegible]
City, street, or [illegible]
Rise among the [illegible]
Fearful witnesses of God [illegible]
Poor man, let not life's opportunities [illegible]
Bend thy soul to craft or [illegible]
Rich man, let not great possessions [illegible]
Send thee sorrowful away [illegible]
From the covenant of thy [illegible]
Made with liberty and [illegible]

True man, wherever [illegible]
In the Senate, [illegible]
Up and do thy duty [illegible]
Now against the [illegible]
For the days of [illegible]
That must be [illegible]
For the heritage [illegible]
Promised long [illegible]
For that kingdom [illegible]
On whose coming [illegible]
For the rest that shall [illegible]
In its shadow—forever [illegible]

Many of our readers hear [illegible] sier Minstrels" sing, when here [illegible] ing. The music was very fine, and [illegible] much applause. We find in the *Gelde* [illegible] the beautiful words of the

Shells of the Ocean.

One summer eve, with pensive thought,
I wandered on the sea-beat shore,
Where oft in heedless infant sport,
I gather'd shells in days before,
I gathered shells in days before.
The plashing waves like music fell
Responsive to my fancy wild,
A dream came o'er me like a spell,
I thought I was again a child,
A dream came o'er me like a spell,
I thought I was again a child.

I stooped upon the pebbly strand,
To cull the toys that round me lay,
But as I took them in my hand,
I threw them one by one away.
Oh! thus I said in every stage,
By toys our fancy is begull'd,
We gather shells from youth to age,
And then we leave them like a child.
We gather shells from youth to age,
And then we leave them like a child.

Aw-ful.

Youngster, spare that girl!
Kiss not those lips so meek!
Unruffled let the fair lock curl
Upon the maiden cheek!
Believe her quite a saint—
Her looks are all divine,
Her rosy hue is paint!
Her form is crinoline!

SPEECH OF GENERAL LANE

ON THE PAYMENT OF

The Oregon and Washington Indian War Debt.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, May 13, 1858.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on Territorial business, Hon. Wm. H. English in the Chair, and having under consideration a bill (H. R. No. 566) to refund to James Douglass, Governor of Vancouver's Island, the sum of $7,000 advanced by him to supply the volunteers of Washington Territory with clothing and blankets during the late Indian war in that Territory.

The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to James Douglass, Governor of Vancouver's Island, $7,000; it being so much money advanced by him to the Hudson's Bay Company in payment of clothing and blankets furnished by the company to the volunteers of Washington Territory in 1855, upon the order of Isaac I. Stevens, Governor of the Territory of Washington, and upon a guarantee for the payment of the same by Douglass, and for which sum Isaac I. Stevens, as Governor has executed his certificate of debt, payable when an appropriation should be made by Congress.

Mr. Lane. I move to amend the bill by adding the following as additional sections of the bill:

And be it further enacted. That there be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, whatever amount may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the expenses necessarily incurred by the territorial governments of Oregon and Washington in the suppression of Indian hostilities therein in the years 1855 and 1856, so far as the claims growing out of said war have been adjudicated by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the provisions of the eleventh section of the act of the 18th August, 1856, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government, for the year ending 30th June, 1857," and have been reported to the War Department, by said commissioners, for payment.

And be it further enacted, That the amounts severally found due to the parties contained in the report of the said commissioners shall be paid to the said parties respectively, or their legal representatives, or to the assignees or attorneys, duly constituted and appointed, of said parties, anything in the act approved July 29, 1846, or in the act of February, 1853, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. I rise to a question of order. The amendment is a general bill, and is not in order to a private bill. There is a rule of the House which expressly provides that no bill shall be amended by a rider in this way.

Mr. Lane. If the gentleman will hear me he will not contend that this amendment is not strictly in order. The object of this bill is to provide for paying Governor Douglass for certain expenses incurred in the Indian [illegible] Washington Territory. I am speaking [illegible] the question of order. The claim [illegible] Douglass has is for supplies furnished [illegible] who were acting against [illegible] years 1855 and 1856. The [illegible] of that war have been [illegible] adjudicated. This [illegible] has been passed [illegible] claims growing [illegible] only item for [illegible] amendment [illegible] pose pre- [illegible] sire to [illegible]; not [illegible] ce [illegible] of [illegible] nation [illegible] and [illegible] though both [illegible] matter, the amendment [illegible] out of order.

Mr. Lane. This bill is one item of the expenses of that war. There are probably five or six thousand claims growing out of the same war; and I want to call the attention of the committee to the law of Congress under which these claims have been recognized:

"That the Secretary of War be directed to examine into the amount of expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington, by the territorial governments of said Territories, for the maintenance of the volunteer forces engaged in said war, including pay of volunteers; and that he may, if in his judgment it be necessary, direct a commission of three to proceed to ascertain and report to him all expenses incurred for purposes above specified."

Now, Mr. Chairman, under the provision of that law, the Secretary of War appointed a commission of three persons to assemble in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and ascertain the expenses necessarily incurred. Congress made an appropriation of $12,000 to defray the expenses of that commission. It was constituted of two army officers and one citizen. It assembled at Fort Vancouver, and was in session twelve months.

Mr. Kunkel, of Pennsylvania. There is a question of order pending. I ask that it be decided.

The Chairman. The gentleman from Oregon has a right to appeal, and to debate the appeal.

Mr. Kunkel, of Pennsylvania. Is he debating the appeal?

The Chairman. The Chair is not able to tell what application the gentleman from Oregon proposes to make of his remarks.

Mr. Kunkel, of Pennsylvania. There was no appeal taken; it is simply a question of order.

Mr. Greenwood. The gentleman from Oregon has a right to discuss the question of order, debate not being closed on the bill.

The Chairman. The Chair is not without doubt as to whether this amendment is in order, but he is under the impression that it is not in order. The bill itself is a private bill, for the relief of James Douglass.—The amendment proposed by the gentleman from Oregon seems to be a general bill, applicable to a whole class of cases. The impression of the Chair is that the amendment is not in order, and the Chair so rules.

Mr. Letcher. Has not the gentleman from Oregon a right to speak on the original bill?

The Chairman. He has.

Mr. Lane. I want to show how this bill for the relief of Mr. Douglass comes up here, and I desire to call the attention of the committee now to the report of the Secretary of War on this subject. The Secretary of War examined the report of this commission, and says as follows:

"By a law passed the 18th day of August 1856, a commission was directed to be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the sum of money fairly due to the volunteers of Oregon and Washington Territories for their services in the Indian wars which threatened to lay waste those Territories.—In compliance with this law, Captain Smith, of the first dragoons, Captain Rufus Ingalls, of the quartermaster's department, and La Fayette Grover, Esq., of Salem, Oregon, were appointed to examine the accounts and claims, and to make a report in conformity with the law, and upon the facts as they existed, so far, at least, as it was possible to ascertain them.

"These officers entered upon their duties on the 10th day of October, 1856, and seem to have labored with great assiduity and patience in discharge of them, until the 20th of October last, when they were brought to a close. I have examined this report very carefully, and conclude that, from the data they have adopted for their guide, as to the prices for stores and subsistence, and time of service rendered by the men, it is not probable a more just or accurate result could be attained than these gentlemen have arrived at. The amount ascertained to be due is a very large one, and Congress will have to make provision for its payment, if it is intended they shall be liquidated, of which I presume there can be no doubt."

Now, out of these claims adjudicated by this commission, we find due to Governor Douglass $7,000, and various other sums to various other individuals, who had rendered services and furnished supplies and transportation for the subsistence of the troops in the field—the whole amount reaching to between five and six million dollars. These expenses were all necessarily incurred, and the bill to pay Governor Douglass is right and just. But is it not more right and not more just than every other portion of these claims allowed by this commission. And why Governor Douglass should be singled out from the lot who have incurred expenses in defending the country against Indian hostilities, and the balance not mentioned, is a matter which I do not understand. But, be that as it may, I will let that matter rest with the committee who has charge of it.—I have great confidence in that committee. I believe it will ultimately report in favor of paying all the expenses. But now is the proper time to do it—now is the time when this committee and this Congress should pass such a law as will provide for the payment of all the claims found due by that commission.

Now, sir, I think every gentleman here knows, (and I believe no gentleman will undertake to gainsay the fact,) that when the people of Oregon and Washington Territories were plunged into an Indian war, it was not by their own act, but by a combination of Indians, made so completely that they were able to commence hostilities at the extremes of each of those Territories on the same day. The progress of that war was so rapid, and the scenes so bloody and terrible, that for a short time it was a matter of uncertainty in the minds of the people of these Territories whether the Indians would not be able to destroy the entire settlements of the two Territories.

In order that the committee may understand more fully the facts of the case, I call attention to the report of the special agent sent out there by the Government to inquire into the circumstances of the war, and into the action of that commission while it was in session.

Mr. J. Ross Browne, that special agent, spent months in the country, visited many of the Indian tribes, talked with them, saw the farmers on their plantations and at their homes, without letting the people there know the purpose for which he was among them. He dropped in, at Vancouver, on the commissioners, while they were adjusting this very claim of Mr. Douglass, and he saw the manner in which they discharged their duty.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. I beg to remind the gentleman that this is the last day for territorial business.

Mr. Lane. I am aware of that.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. This bill is cutting out other territorial business.

Mr. Lane. No, sir; I am the last man in the world to cut off any of the territorial business. This is the last bill but one or two on the calendar.

I will now read a portion of J. Ross Browne's report. He says:

"I will not undertake to follow up the history of the war to a later period. Its peculiar features have been represented officially on both sides, and its progress and termination are matters of public record.

"Upon a careful perusal of all the dispatches, I find nothing to sustain the charge of speculation. No person can visit the Territories of Oregon and Washington, converse with the people, see them on their farms and at their daily labors, and consider their true interests, without coming to the conclusion that such a charge is absurd and monstrous. What could they hope to gain? Few of them had anything to spare upon which to base a speculation. A farmer is well off who has his fields fenced in, a few head of oxen, and three or four cows. If he got treble price for his stock, the sale, upon an unlimited credit, would have been a sacrifice to him. His farm must go to ruin.—The interest of the settlers, of nearly every pursuit, are nearly identical. Their future prospects depend chiefly upon the prosperity of the country, the increase of emigration, enhancement in the value of property, security of life, opening of new facilities for the transportation of their products. All this was diametrically opposed to a war. No compensation that Government could make would atone for the murder of families, the stoppage of labor everywhere, the loss of time, the suspension of emigration, and the numerous evils resulting from this disastrous conflict.

"The comission at Vancouver have faithfully and impartially performed their duty. Whatever sum they may have decided upon in estimating this war debt, I hold that amount to be justly due, and trust that Congress will at once provide for its extinguishment."

That is signed by J. Ross Browne, special agent of the Government, sent out there by the order of the President, at the instance of the Secretary of the Interior, to examine into the facts connected with the war; to ascertain the causes of the war; the manner of the conduct of the war; and the extent of the expenses incurred in it. And, after a careful and impartial examination of the whole matter, he came to the conclusion which I have just read. His whole report shows that the people of Oregon and Washington were driven into a bloody war, unavoidably on their part, that threatened to lay waste the whole country, and wipe out all the settlements. And I hazard nothing in saying that no portion of the American people has suffered so much in any Indian wars since our fathers landed on the American shores, as did the people of those Territories in that war. Gentlemen will remember that, during the progress of that war I was here attending to my duties; but during the last summer, I had an opportunity of traveling over the whole southern portion of Oregon, and of examining in person the extent of the Indian depredations. I found that every house for fifty miles on a road through a well-settled country had been laid in ashes. The houses and barns had been burned, and every man, woman, and child killed in the most cruel and barbarous manner, with the exception of one man, one woman, and one child.

At the time these depredations were committed by the Indians, there were large numbers of wagons, loaded with the produce of Oregon and Washington, traveling over that road to seek a market in California.—They were met by the Indians, and every man and every animal was killed, and the wagons were burned. The mangled and mutilated remains of the men were taken up and buried, but the wayside was strewn for fifty miles with the bones of the animals.—In a conversation I had with the Indians, in the presence of their agent, in relation to it, their great war chief, John, told me that he had labored for months to bring about a combination all the tribes, so that they might commence the war at the same time, and destroy the entire settlements in both Territories; and so complete was their plan of organization, so complete was the combination, that, as I said in the opening of my remarks, they commenced the war at Puget Sound on the same day of the month that they commenced it in the southern portion of Oregon Territory, six hundred miles distant; and the chief told me that he had labored hard to bring about the combination, and had sent his sons and his son-in-law to the Indians, in different portions of the country, for the purpose of making the combination and securing that concert of action which would enable him to carry out his purpose. He commenced his depredations in Oregon and Washington, as you will find by these reports, a month before the general hostilities broke out. Finally, he became uneasy himself, after killing a great many of our people, about his capacity to bring about a general war. He began to think that the whites would not resent the outrages which he had committed, and that he could not bring about a general war. He went to the agent, after killing eighteen of our people at one time, and two men and a little boy shortly afterwards, and said to him: "What kind of warriors have you?—They have no hearts; they are like squaws; we have killed your people (mentioning the places where they had been murdered) and yet no notice is taken of it; there is no war."

Well, on the 9th of October, the Indians passed along the road to which I have referred, and destroyed every particle of property for fifty miles. They then rushed into the settlements and burned houses and barns, killed hundreds of our cattle and many of our people. We are not here asking pay for these depredations. We have not asked a dollar of the Government for these spoliations.—We only ask the Government to pay the troops who were forced into the service to defend the settlements against those outrages, and who, I may well say, suffered more in the field than any troops who have ever been engaged in any war in this country.—My friend who represents the Territory of Washington will tell you that he fell in with a body of our troops in the mountains, east of the Columbia river, where they had been for weeks without tents, although the thermometer stood at twenty-five degrees below zero a greater part of the time. They had thrown themselves between the settlements and the hostile Indians, and had subsisted upon horse-flesh, without bread, coffee, or salt, for weeks.

Mr. Maynard. I would inquire of the gentleman what amount of money will probably be necessary to supply the demands under his amendment.

Mr. Lane. I want to say to my friend that the whole of the claim rendered, including compensation for service and expenses incurred, as settled by the commissioners under this law, amounts to between five and six million dollars. It is just; and I have no doubt Congress will pay it.

Mr. Stanton. I wish to inquire of the gentleman what amount per day was allowed for the volunteers who served in that war?

Mr. Lane. I will answer the gentleman with a great deal of pleasure, though I am not going on to discuss this matter in detail. The price allowed by these commissioners was two dollars for each day's service for each man, and two dollars in addition if he rode his own horse, making four dollars per day for a man and horse. I will say further, that if the gentleman will look over the letter of Colonel McMullin, now Governor of the Territory of Washington, a gentleman who stood in this House and watched the treasury as careful as any man did—I say, if the gentleman will read that letter, he will find that Governor McMullin states that you cannot obtain the labor of a man short of $2 50 per day, and that even women get thirty dollars per month. And I will say that no man can obtain labor for any such price as these commissioners allowed to these volunteers.

I will say further, that no man can tell the sufferings which these volunteers underwent. Take, for instance, the conduct of the Polk county volunteers, who, in response to a requisition of the Governor of the Territory, marched to relieve Major Haller, who was surrounded by hostile Indians. The requisition reached them on Monday evening, and, on the next morning, one hundred and two men were in the saddle, and on the march to relieve this gallant officer and his little band of brave soldiers, who had been for some time surrounded by vastly superior numbers of blood-thirsty savages. Out of the one hundred and two Polk county men whom Major Armstrong marched to the relief of Major Haller, many never returned home, and many came back with fingers and toes frozen, maimed and crippled for life.—Such was the conduct and suffering of other volunteer companies who responded to the call of our Governor. Thus did the people of Oregon rush to the rescue, not only of the settlements, but of the United States troops, surrounded by overwhelming numbers of hostile Indians. Not a dollar have they asked for spoliations; and the amount which the commissioners have allowed for the services of the volunteers, and the expenses incurred by them, will you refuse to pay?—Major Armstrong has frequently informed me that his company was composed of farmers, most of whom had families, and were not only comfortable, but were worth, on an average, five thousand dollars. The gallant Captains Hembree and Bennett, and other officers, were among the number that never returned. Their families and friends were left to mourn their loss.

But, Mr. Chairman, to proceed with the horrors of this war. While in Oregon last summer, I took occasion to inquire of the chief, who was mainly instrumental in getting up this war, to learn the particulars of the fate of some of our people who disappeared in that war of 1855, and of whom we had been able to learn nothing. When I suggested to the agent, in the council, that I proposed to inquire the fate of Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Hayes, and others, he was inclined to think that it would raise the bitter feelings of the Indians, but said that we could make the inquiry. I told him that I had passed through the country where these people had lived, and their friends were very anxious to learn their fate. We inquired in relation to Mrs. Wagner, who was a well educated and handsome woman from New York, who had lived long in the country, and spoke the Indian tongue fluently. She kept a public house by the roadside, and the good cheer which she always furnished made it a place where travelers delighted to stop. The Indians informed us that on the morning of the 9th of October they came in sight of the house, where they met some teamsters and packers, a portion of whom they murdered, destroying the wagons and cargoes, as well as the animals, while she was standing in the door. As soon as they had murdered the people outside, they came towards the house, which was strongly built of hewn logs, and had a heavy door, which fastened with cross bars. When she saw them running towards the house, she shut the door and dropped the bars to prevent their breaking in. They came to the door, and ordered her to come out, and bring out her little girl. She said "no." Her husband was absent—and, by the way, he was the only man on that road who escaped. They said that if she did not come out they would shoot her. She declined; and, after some deliberation, they determined to set the house on fire. The house was directly enveloped in flames; and the chief, who watched her through a little window, told us that he saw her go to the glass and arrange her hair, then take a seat in the middle of the room, fold her little girl in her arms, and wait calmly until the roof fell in, and they perished in the flames together. And the statement was confirmed by the people who found their remains lying together in the middle of the house.

The account of the atrocities perpetrated upon Mrs. Haynes are so horrible that I will not relate them.

These volunteers, sir, are the men who defended us against the Indians, who had declared their intention of murdering every white man, woman and child in the Territory.

Mr. Chairman, the settlers of Oregon were encouraged to go there by the Government of the United States. Congress passed an act donating land to all who would go and settle in Oregon. Many responded to those inducements held out to go and settle there. They went at great sacrifice of comfort, and at great hazard. Many of them fell by the hand of the savage before they reached that far-off country. But while the Government thus held out inducements to the people to go there and settle, they neglected to take the precaution to extinguish the Indian title to the lands. That, however, was not the fault of the settlers; it was the fault of the Government. The people continued to be harassed by the Indians from the very commencement of the settlement up to the great war.

These expenses, Mr. Chairman, were incurred in good faith, and were necessary expenses in the prosecution of that war. And I leave it to this committee to say whether they shall be

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]