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Kansas claims. (To accompany H.R. 112.) Papers relative to the claim of the State of Kansas for claims against the government.

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Recommended Citation
H.R. Misc. Doc. No. 36, 41st Cong., 2nd Sess. (1870)

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Let business and personal strife be suspended; partisan discussions and political animosities be avoided; and, instead of impatience, fault-finding, and detraction, to common among raw recruits, let every man display the fortitude, patience, and endurance which distinguish the patriotic soldier engaged in the defence of his home and his country.

The sooner this call is met, the more certain will be its success; and the general earnestly appeals to soldiers and citizens to unite all their moral and physical energies in this effort to stifle the fiendish hordes that again threaten the people of Kansas and the peace of our country.

By command of Major General Curtis,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Anjulant General.

The following dispatch was sent to General Sykes, and all commanding officers in the State:

The governor has called out the entire militia of the State. I want this given the widest circulation and the most prompt action.

S. R. CURTIS, *Major General.*

Immediately upon the promulgation of the governor's proclamation and the accompanying orders, the organized militia of the State, including all the white men of military age, took the field, marching to meet the enemy as promptly as mobilized veterans; but General Curtis, knowing that desperate battles were to be fought, and that there were within the State many who, by reason of age or color, were excluded from the militia organizations, and consequently not reached by the governor's call, issued the following order:

General Orders No. 54.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, October 10, 1864.

The better to carry out the object of the governor's proclamation issued this morning and to secure prompt and united military organization and action, martial law is proclaimed to extend throughout the State of Kansas and the country occupied by the troops moving therefrom, and all men, white or black, between the ages of (18) eighteen and (60) sixty, will arm and attach themselves to some of the organizations of troops for temporary military service.

In all the principal cities and towns, business houses will close, as directed by the governor's proclamation, except where general officers may give leave to such hotels and special establishments as may be considered necessary for the public subsistence and health.

As this order is only designed to continue while danger of invasion is apprehended the proper functions of civil officers will not be disturbed, and especially courts of justice and their processes, will not be interrupted by the military authorities.

All troops, volunteers and militia, are clothed with the powers, and are subject to the duties and penalties prescribed in the articles of war, and soldiers and citizens must expect very summary punishment of crime, and burning, robbing, and stealing in the field, will be severely and promptly punished. Private property and peaceable citizens must be protected. Our object is Price and his followers. His forces are now reported as retreating from Jefferson City in this direction. My advance to meet him is already moving. Let troops of every organization press forward to join in his repulse and pursuit.

By command of Major General Curtis,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In compliance with this order, great numbers of citizens who were exempt from military service by reason either of youth or age, hastened to join the marching regiments of militia from the locality of their homes; others formed companies or battalions of exempts, and in pursuance of paragraph IV, General Orders No. 55, dated "Headquarters Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, October 10, 1864," a brigade of colored citizens was organized and placed under the command of C

tain James L. Rafferty, of the Eighty-third United States troops, (formerly Second Kansas colored volunteers;) another organization of several hundred citizens of the same race was placed under the command of Lieutenant W. D. Mathews, of the light artillery, United States colored troops. These and numbers of smaller detachments, and some civilized Indians who had acquired the rights of citizenship, and joined in the movement, show its universality. Thus the whole able-bodied male population of the State, laying under contribution every available means of progression and transportation, and the best arms they could procure, moved upon the veteran enemies of the republic, and passing beyond the boundaries of the State and of the military department to which they belonged, engaged in bloody but victorious battles, losing, it is true, the lives of many gallant citizens; losing too, some artillery, some horses, transportation, and munitions of war; but gaining victories of which every patriot will be reminded when he hears of Westport, Big Blue, Little Blue, Hickman's Mills, State Line, Mine Creek, Mound City, and Marais des Cygnes.

On the 25th day of October General Curtis issued the following order:

General Order No. 57.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the field, Fort Scott, October 25, 1864.

Fifteen days ago, apprehending an assault upon my department by Major General Sterling Price, commanding a force of twenty thousand to thirty thousand rebels, intent upon the devastation and plundering of the State of Kansas, I deemed it necessary to proclaim martial law within this State, and in the country occupied by my forces, in order to secure a sufficient force, with the aid of the governor, to avert disasters and maintain the honor and power of the federal government within my department. The enemy having been beaten in several battles, driven below the settlements of Kansas, all danger of the State from that invasion, which seems to have ended, and the restrictions and burdens incident to martial law no longer necessary in my command, General Order No. 54 is therefore rescinded.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major General.

The militia were then relieved from active participation in the campaign, and on the 27th of October the Governor issued the following proclamation or order:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TOPEKA, KANSAS, *October 27th*, 1864.

No invader's foot treads the soil of Kansas. Price and his robber horde have fled ingloriously before our gallant soldiery. I congratulate you; it is cause for congratulation to the State and to the country, for the defeat of the marauders is sweeping and complete. Commanders of brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies will march with their respective commands to the counties to which their respective commands belong, and there disband them, making a careful record of the term of service of each man, and see to it especially that proper receipts are given for all property taken or received, while in the field or on the march homeward, so that each man may obtain pay for all service rendered or means furnished during the time the militia of the State have been in active service. I cannot, however, direct this order to be issued without paying an earnest tribute to you, citizens of Kansas. The call upon the militia of the State was written on Saturday night, the 8th, and published on Monday, the 10th of October. You answered it with alacrity. You left business, the farm, the shop, the office, the pulpit, at a season of the year when every material interest called upon you to remain at home, and self-support almost demanded it.

Seizing your arms and securing your ammunition, you marched to the border, and in less than three days presented a defiant front full fifteen thousand strong, to the rebel foe. You stood together ready to hurl him back. Never did citizen soldiers show greater promptness, or spring to arms with a sterner will. The fire and spirit of the heroic blazed out in all your conduct. It will be an example to arouse the courageous and stimulate the daring. Citizen soldiers of Kansas! the present will remember and the future cherish your gallant, your self-sacrificing action.

THOMAS CARNEY, *Governor.*