

Click Rolander

Notes on the Haller Expedition.

Haller, Cranville O. (2d Lt 4th Inf. Nov. 17, 1839. Maj. 7th Inf., Sept. 25, 1861

Brevet Capt. Sept 8, 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey. Brevet Maj. Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec (the War with Mexico).

Haller was with ~~2nd~~<sup>4th</sup> Infantry, commanded Ft. Dalles during the Indian Wars. He served on the staff of Gov. Squire during the Seattle Chinese incident. He was 1st commander at Fort Townsend in 1858. (state records say 9th Infantry. I'm sure that's wrong)

Records of War Department, Office of the Adjutant General. File No. 2076239. Copy. Headquarters Fort Dalles, C.O. Haller, Capt. 4th Inf.

Vt. Maj. Report of the Operations of the Troops of the Yakima Expedition.

Received: Oct. 17th 1855. Recd. (Vancouver) Nov. 16, 1855.

1st sheet. Headquarters Fort Dalles, C.T. Oct. 16, 1855

Sir:

I have the honor to submit a detailed report of the operations of the troops under my command since leaving Fort Dalles, giving an account of the reception of the troops by the Indians in the Sim-qoo-ah Valley, and the causes which induced me to hasten back to this post.

The Command marched from the north bank of the Columbia River on Wednesday the 3rd inst. The accompanying paper marked A gives a tabular statement of the force which accompanied me (not procured)..

Lieut Dearing, 4th Infy. found after marching, that he had received an injury, and reluctantly returned to the fort on the recommendation of the doctor. On Saturday afternoon the 6th the troops crossed the mountain range and descended into the valley of the Sim-qoo-ah without having seen an Indian.



On advancing to the stream in view, we met a very fresh trail of a large band of horses, which came into ours and conducted us, perhaps designedly, to the point selected by the Indians to give us battle. The stream, I understand, is known among the Indians as the Top-pin-ish and corresponds in position very nearly with the Pisco of Gov. Stevens "Preliminary Sketch of the Northern Pacific Railroad," distant from this post about 56 miles. At the stream our trail led down an exceedingly long hill stopping (sloping) towards the north with alternately steep then gentle descents until we enter the river bottom, but on the right and left of our trail the sides were almost perpendicular. This hill is called As-sim. The stream came from the west and benind northward passed near our hill, while on the other side of it and near it, the bluffs rose above us and afforded a fine view of the action to the lookers on. On our right stood a ridge shaped like a wedge, sufficiently elevated and near to enable the Indians to pick off our soldiers. Beyond the ridge, the land was elevated and presented a bluff edge for a long distance along the stream. About a mile to the north on the west side of the Top-pin-ish the land sinks into a level plain which extends to the north perhaps eight or ten miles.

As the advance guard were about to enter the bottom land from the last terrace of the As-sim an Indian chief suddenly appeared on the left bluff, and harangued his warriors who replied from the brush with the war whoop. The advance guard was drawn in and the troops ~~disarrayed~~ deployed as skirmishers. When the rear closed up, the action began. The great mass of warriors were seen moving about in the brush; a few crept up on the small ridge to our right. Lieut. Gracie's howitzers threw a few spherical case shot into the brush and alarmed the supports to the attacking party of Indians. Sergt. Roper of Co. y. with a small party in our front descended the trail to skirmish with the Indians, but his party



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failed to support him and he received two wounds in his arm. Capt. Russell on the left sent some of his men down the brow of the hill under Sergt. Lohasty, to drive them from the brush. At this point he met with a spirited fire, when the Indians fell back, and his men gained the bushes. On my right Corpl. McGrvey of V Compy. led a small party of skirmishers over the ridge to drive the Indians off, which he did successfully, having killed one Indian while in the act of shooting a soldier.

The enemy during this time assembling in great numbers from the plain before us, and clouds of dust in the distance showed more were coming. The ridges on our right and left were now full of warriors, who were slowly gaining our rear, which induced me to strengthen the rear guard, at all points the enemy were kept at bay, when I directed Capt. Russell to take his company into the brush and drive the Indians before him. This he did in gallant style. The warriors retreated and after a sharp fire from the bluffs, the enemy gave us up the field. Our loss was one killed and seven wounded.

The surrounding heights rendered this stream an unsafe camp, hence the Command advanced down (north) the stream until it passed out of the brush and ascended the heights on the left bank. While advancing on the hill we distinguished the voices of Indians talking, and heard their horses neighing near us, therefore we halted to avoid an ambush, but posted each soldier to guard against a night attack. Two Indians rode into our camp, supposing it to be their own and were only detected by their headaddress, when fired upon. Next morning one of their horses lay in the camp killed by our fire. The Indians kept up their parley to a late hour but finally withdrew ~~thx~~ from their position. The Command lay on their arms all night and obtained little rest or sleep.



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(Penciled note Oct. 7)

At daylight I perceived the ground on which we lay was most capable of defence, although destitute of water, wood or grass, and apprehending a severe struggle made the necessary arrangements for it.

The key to our position was some small knolls on the summit of our hill. These extended from a point on the northwest towards the north, also from that point toward the east. In the east a bluff used by the Indians as a grave yard afforded shelter to a small party who guarded that side. Our ground sloped gradually towards the north, until it met the prairie or plain, a few of these knolls fortunately afforded shelter to a party guarding the north. Our lines extended over a circle about 400 yards diameter.

The Indians were in motion at an early hour and poured out in swarms. The point of rendezvous seemed to be a wood fire near our lines, in front of Captain Russell's position which was on the west side. As the numbers assembling became very great, Lieut. Gracie advanced his howitzer (note here reference to howitzer. First reference said howitzers) and threw a spherical case shot among them, which created considerable consternation. The enemy then scattered and took up their respective positions, surrounding us on all sides. There were then 600 or 700 Indians in view, occupying the heights beyond and overlooking us, or in the plain in the north or in the brush in the east. These are the supporting parties who in case the enemy falls back, charge them in the retreat. During the entire day fresh parties were seen approaching from the hills on the north side. Clouds of moving dust could be discerned far to the north and a squadron after squadron poured into the plain before us, until sundown. The numbers probably had doubled.

As soon as the Indians had reconnoitered our position after surrounding us early in the morning their skirmishers advanced



stealthily from cover to cover. They were armed with good rifles, had plenty of ammunition and fired accurately.

The soldiers were ordered to ~~xxxxx~~ conceal themselves until the enemy arrived sufficiently near to give the musket shot effect. This enabled me to economize our ammunition and in a measure make our shooting more certain. The enemy opened fire on Captain Russell's front, but the men being covered they produced no impression. When another party approached the skirmishers on the south side advanced so near as to disable some of them, a charge of the bayonet conducted by Acting ~~Sx~~ Master Sergeant James Mulholland of ~~xxxxxxx~~ H Company and Corpl M. Ganuy of I Company drove off these, and during the remainder of the day they contented themselves with a fire at a distance. The enemy then approached on the north side, and here during the day they kept up a continual attack, relieving their skirmishers frequently. In the early part of the attack Lance Corpl McIntosh and Private Wilson of I Company with a small party charged and drove the Indians from their position, which during the day made them extremely cautious in their approaches, still they kept up their fire at this point until the close of the action.

As evening approached it was observed that great numbers of the enemy occupied the bluffs on the opposite side of the stream, as if resolved to keep us during the night from the water. As night came on, the arrangements were made to descend to the water, the advance and rear were marched on foot, ready for action. It was necessary too that my command get some rest and the force before them was entirely too great and too active to relax in the strict watch that has thus far been kept up. Retreat seemed to be the only means left us to save the little band from entire destruction, accordingly after reaching the water without opposition the command turned for the mountain pass and advanced with caution. Unfortunately the guide who accompanied us and was not qualified



for the duty and lost the road. This caused the rear guard who kept the old trail by which we entered the valley, to separate from us. As soon as we found the main trail, I ordered the guide to proceed after the rear guard and bring them to us. Having at 2 o'clock in the morning reached a grove of fir and built two fires as beacon lights for those in the rear and as cook fires for the hungry soldiers. I learnt here that the howitzer carriage had become unserviceable and could not be pulled further, so had been abandoned, but the piece itself was packed and brought up. We rested here until the dawn of day. As soon as it was light we perceived the roads in the valley filled with Indians hastening after us. On packing up and mustering our force, we found that more than thirty of our men were absent and a large number of animals had not come up. With the glass I scanned the valley in all directions in hopes of seeing signs of our absentees, but ever where I found Indians hastening toward us.

Before leaving, the guide joined us and reported that he had failed to find the guard. We then had about forty men to protect the wounded and our remaining animals, and with these we proceeded on our march, having burned up everything about to be abandoned. We had not proceeded far when found the enemy in considerable numbers had already gotten to our rear to oppose our march. As soon as the firing commenced, the rear guard deployed as skirmishers, and I availed myself of this moment while the enemy watched the guard, to dispatch the Indian John, to Fort Dalles, on my private horse, as most likely to take him through. The letter, however, had been written the morning before, as the date indicates, and before the vast numbers, which poured in from the north, on Sunday, had made their appearance. For six or eight miles the enemy attacked us with great spirit and a running fire was kept up. On the march the mule carrying the howitzer was much distressed from want of food and its heavy weight, and gave signs of ~~falling~~ failing. The saddle, too turned and it was with great difficulty brought on. Seeing a cluster



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of bushes near at hand, I gave the order to cache it.

The men behaved with great gallantry and energy, and kept the Indians so far off as to do but little damage, only wounding two men. Having found a narrow strip of timber making out into the prairie, which left a comparatively small piece of wood to be guarded, I moved the command into it and allowed my weary soldiers a halt. The Indians after carefully reconnoitering on all sides tried to burn us out, by firing the grass in the prairie and wood, but our counter fires gave them little hope of success. They ~~then~~ then approached us in the woods and endeavored to pick off our men. By four o'clock p.m. they had obtained good positions and were doing some execution.

Capt. Russell who commanded this flank proposed another charge, and getting a few more men, I hastened to join him, when the charge was made and the Indians were driven completely and thoroughly out of the woods.

They did not return to molest us but contented themselves by starting a dozen or more of large fires in the woods beyond the prairie in various directions around us, as if to impede our progress through the woods, by fires, or to expose us to their aim in passing through. During the halt, the animals were fed upon flour and the men supplied with as much bread and sugar as they could (carry) thus consuming as far as practicable the few rations. The camp was too much exposed to the view of the enemy to destroy the provisions by day, and thus expose the extremity of our distress. Nor would it do to burn them by night, yet on marching it was found necessary to mount as many men as possible as their strength was gradually failing and during the night another separation might thereby take place. Accordingly the animals were taken for use of the troops and a few sacks, principally of pork, was abandoned. After getting beyond the fire of the enemy, the troops were all mounted and soon after daylight in the morning we reached our second night's



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camp where we found our rear guard in safety and halted to rest.

....Five killed and 17 wounded. It has been found that some of our men were twice wounded, although they are reported simply as wounded.

About sundown the troops resumed their march to Fort Lilles. On the way, Lieut Day's Comp. I, 3rd Artillery, which had promptly responded to my call, was found encamped, and, there being no occasion for his advancing further at the time he returned with his company. The whole command returned on the 10th instant.

It is still painful to reflect, that after my little command has fought successfully, in the three days, against great odds, and brought off all its wounded and buried the dead, and preserved its ammunition, it will still suffer the imputation of defeat. The losses of public property are considerable, and I feel that I am answerable for it. There may be and doubtless will be, doubts in the minds of many whether I have taken sufficient pains to preserve the public property, and particularly the howitzer, and for this reason I respectfully request that a court of inquiry may be convened by the general commanding the Dept. of the Pacific to examine into the facts and report their opinion.

I cannot speak too highly of the officers, including Dr. Hammond, who accompanied me. I feel very much indebted to them for their cordial cooperation. There being but two with me, besides the Doctor and being engaged constantly I found it necessary to rely upon Capt. Russell and his company in the more critical position and keep Lieut. Gracie and his howitzer, thus leaving many parts of the defense to non-com officers. Capt. Russell gallantly maintained his trust on all occasions. Lieut. Gracie had several opportunities to fire his howitzer with effect and produced much consternation, after ~~xxxx~~ which they watched the howitzer and retired from the point to which it advanced.



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Mr. Hammond was attentive to the wounded and bestowed every care which our position would permit. He also found opportunities to shoot, and on four occasions there is little doubt but that he killed and wounded his mark.

The non-com officers behaved most gallantly. The list of wounded speaks well of them. Both of my non-com staff were wounded. Sergt. Howland Cotton of K Company, acting sergt. major was shot through the left hand, and though wounded, lent me every assistance in his power. Subsequently, he discovered an enemy's ball in his breast pocket, which had indented itself in one of his rifle balls and lodged there.

Sergt. James Mulholland of H Company, the acting quartermaster sergeant was wounded three times, the last was fatal and he fell at the final charge of the Indians which drove them off for good. From the first meeting of the enemy this non-com officer's conduct was conspicuous and distinguished.

Both the 1st sergeants of the companies set an example of bravery which reflects the highest credit upon them. Both were wounded. Two lance corporals were wounded. The men behaved with courage and energy, particularly after they had become accustomed to the war whoops and the crack of the rifle. In regard to the enemy before us, it is due to them to say that they fought with a courage far beyond my expectations, and continued their efforts with (without?) intermission for such a protracted period as to suggest most unpleasant ideas. It is proper perhaps to express my convictions that the conduct of the enemy was the result of frequent successes, and perhaps a part of of these successes may have been the overthrow of Lieut.

Slaughter's command.



Indian war of 1855 in Oregon.

Humbug war.. comical account of volunteers plan to attack soldiers over Indian disturbances in Oregon..whisky to be used to bring soldiers to terms....See West Shore, 1887, pp 667 670.



INDIAN WAR IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON  
TERRITORIES.

LETTER  
FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
Transmitting

In compliance with the resolution of the House of the 15th instant, the report of J. Ross Browne, on the subject of the Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territories.

38972

January 25, 1858. -- Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Department of the Interior,  
January 25, 1858.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of J. Ross Browne, special agent of the Indian Office, on the subject of the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territories, called for in the resolution of the House of Representatives dated the 15th instant.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Hon. James L. Orr,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Department of the Interior,  
Office of Indian Affairs, January 19, 1858.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report, etc, etc.  
CHARLES E. MIX,  
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. J. Thompson,  
Secretary of the Interior.

Letter from J. Ross Browne, special agent of the Treasury Department, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reviewing the origin of the Indian war of 1855-'56 in the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

San Francisco, California,  
December, 4, 1857.



Senate Ex. Doc. 40, 35th Congress, 1st session...the report of  
J. Ross Browne...January 25, 1858

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...The fact also is shown, that as far back as 1835 the Indians west of the Rocky mountains protested against the taking away of their lands by the white races...it is needless to go into detail of all the difficulties between the whites and the Indians since the first emigration to the Territory of Oregon...The same primary causes existed in every case--encroachments...

In 1840 and 1841 the subject of the settlement of Oregon was agitated in the Senate of the United States and by Senators Linn and Benton. Information as to the value and extent of this Territory was published to the country in their speeches. Settlers were encouraged to go there and secure homesteads for their families. Congress was urged to grant liberal donations of lands.

p. 4 ...In 1849 Mr. Thruston went to Washington city as a delegate from the Territory of Oregon. He represented to Congress the unsettled condition of affairs in that Territory arising from the proximity of the Indians to the white settlements, and the difficulties which were frequently occurring between them. He urged that the people of Oregon were in an isolated and unprotected condition; that inducements had been held out to them by the government to settle there, but they had not as yet acquired a legal title to their lands, and that the Indians were constantly threatening to dispossess them. In fact, they only maintained their position by sufferance...In consequence of these representations, and the pressing petitions of the people through their delegate, Congress in June, 1850, passed a law authorizing the appointment of a commission to treat with all the Indians west of the Cascade mountains.



On the 27th of September following the donation law was passed, granting to single persons, who had settled prior to the 1st December, 1851, 320 acres and to married couples 640 acres of the public domain, etc. No reservation was contained in this act predicated upon the action of the commission. The land was to be granted in fee simple upon actual residence for four years. In the pre-emption act of September 4, 1841, section 10 extended to Oregon July 17, 1854 provision is made excepting from pre-emption lands held in reserve by the government, or to which the Indian title has not been extinguished. In the donation act the government departed from its usual policy and made no such exception. That this has been a fruitful source of difficulty, there can be no doubt. It was unwise and impolitic to encourage settlers to take away the lands of the Indians. It was well understood, from experience with Indians of other states, that they have always claimed a right to the lands upon which they resided. They could never be taught to comprehend that subtle species of argument by which another race could come among them, put them aside, ignore their claims and assume possession on the ground of being a superior people. Ever since the ordinance of 1787 it had been the practice of government to recognize in them a possessory right, which could only be extinguished by purchase or mutual agreement. Of course, as the terms were always dictated and enforced on the one side, whether the other party was satisfied or not, this compulsory process cannot properly be dignified by the title of treaty. None of the so-called treaties with the Indians are anything more than forced agreements, which the stronger power can violate or reject at pleasure, and of which privilege it has availed itself in all the treaties made with the Indians of Oregon.

The organic act of August, 1848, creating the Territory of Oregon,



reserves to the general government the right to make such regul-  
p. 5

ations respecting the Indians as it may deem expedient; in other words, to treat with them, purchase their lands, remove them to reservations, or otherwise dispose of them as might best subserve their welfare and the public interests. Such portions of the act of 1834 regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians, as were found applicable, were extended to Oregon by act of 1850. This has relation chiefly to municipal control over the trade between the settlers and the Indians--selling whiskey, etc. Herre, again, was another source of trouble. Each settler, under the donation act, holding his title direct from government, could hire as many Indian laborers as he pleased for whiskey--the article held in highest esteem.

...settlers held meetings and protested against the acts of the commission. Petitions to the same effect were forwarded to Congress. It was considered that the treaties were injudicious in their terms and ought not to be ratified. But this was not the fault of the Indians. A solemn compact was made with them. The terms were imposed

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by the stronger power and accepted by them from necessity. Most of their lands had already been taken away from them under the donation act and under the treaties they gave up, for certain considerations, what remained. But the <sup>agreement</sup> ~~government~~ thus dictated to them was never ratified and they never received the promised considerations under that instrument. Between private individuals this would be regarded as obtaining property under false pretenses.

p. 18

Mr. John Toupin's statement in 1848: "I have been seventeen



years employed as interpreter at Fort Walla Walla," says Mr. "oupin" and I left that fort about seven years ago. I was there when Mr. Parker in 1835 came to select places for Presbyterian missions among the Cayuses and the Nez Perces and to ask lands for those missions. He employed me as interpreter in his negotiations with the Indians on that occasion. Mr. Pombrun, the gentleman then in charge of the fort, accompanied him to the Cayuses and the Nez Perces.

"Mr. Parker, in company with Mr. Pombrun (an American) and myself went first to the Cayuses upon the lands called Wailatpu that belonged to three chiefs--<sup>S</sup>plitted Lip or Yomptipi, <sup>T</sup>ed Cloak or Waptachtakamal and Pilankaikt. Having met them at that place he told them that he was coming to select a place to build a preaching house to teach them how to live and to teach school to their children; that he would not come himself to establish a mission, but a doctor or a medicine man would come in his place; that that doctor would be the chief of the mission and would come in the following spring.

'I come to select a place for a mission,' he said, 'but I do not intend to take your lands for nothing. After the doctor is come there will come every year a big ship loaded with goods to be divided among the Indians. Those goods will not be sold but will be given to you. The missionaries will bring you ploughs and hoes to learn you how to cultivate the land, and they will not sell but will give them to you.'

"From the Cayuse Mr. Parker went to the Nez Perces, about 125 miles distant, on the lands of the Old Button, on a small creek which empties into the Clear Water at seven or eight miles from the actual mission. And there he made the same promises to the Indians as at Wailatpu.: 'Next spring there will come a missionary



to establish himself here and take a piece of land; but he will not take it for nothing; you shall be paid every year; this is the American fashion.

" In the following year 1836 Dr. Whitman arrived among the Cayuses and began to build. The Indians did not stop him, as they expected to be paid as they said.

"In the summer of the next year, 1837 Splitted Lip asked him where the goods which he had promised him were; whether he would pay him or whether he wanted to steal his lands...

...Mr. Spalding established his mission among the Nez Perces in the same year(1836) as Dr. Whitman among the Cayuses.

"The following year(1837) he decided to send Mr. Gray to the United States with a band of horses to exchange them for cattle. Three Indian chiefs started with Mr. Gray, viz: Ellis, ~~000~~ Blue Chook and the Hat.

p. 22

"I spent last fall and last winter among the Nez Perces. I arrived there at the ~~000~~ beginning of October. But I have known the Nez Perces for over twenty years, having been in the habit of trading and travelling with them almost every year and it was at their request that I had gone to settle in their country...John Baptist Gervais, St. Paul of Willamette, Oct 15, 1848."

p. 25

Mr. William Craig's statement in 1848:

"....the first acquaintance was in the Rocky mountains in the year 1837 and then in 1845 when he (Tom Hill a Delaware Indian) came to the Nez Perces country. I frequently heard that he had been telling unfavorable tales.

p. 26

"....I was living about ten miles from Mr. Spalding's mission.

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(translation) Mission in Yackimaw Country, April, 1853

"..The following are reports from the Nez Perces country:

A chief of the Upper Nez Perces has killed thirty head of cattle at a feast given to the nation; and this number of animals not being sufficient, seven more were killed."...



The last Indian scare in the Spokane country came in 1891. A freighter named Cole was murdered by Indians in the Okanogan region and in making arrests a Deputy Sheriff killed an Indian known as Captain John. A cousin of this Indian came in and surrendered, expecting a trial but a party of masked men took the prisoner from jail and hanged him.

The victim of the lynchers was a boy only 15 years of age and deep resentment spread through the Colville reservation and even as far as the Yakimas. The Indians were everywhere indulging in dancing and the more remote settlements became alarmed. A militia company was called out in Spokane but Adjutant General A.P. Curry and a few men who were experienced in dealing with the Indians went to the Colville reservation and succeeded in quieting the excitement.. Durnahm, N.W. history of the City of Spokane and Spokane county, Chicago, 1912, 437-438.

Wallah- Palouse..Solkuks. Chammapums...

Ross Cox..the Columbia River ~~and~~ or scenes and  
Adventures during a residence of six years on the Western side  
of the Rocky mountains among ~~the~~ various tribes of Indians hitherto  
unknown..together with a journey across the American continent..  
By Ross Cox in two vols. Vol II 2nd edition, London, Henry  
Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1832..

..On the 24th of October we proceeded overland with the produce  
of the summer's trade to Okinagan.....

We had eight canoes and our party consisted of Messrs  
Keith, Stewart, LaRocque, McTavish, M'Donald M'Millan, M'Kay,  
M'Kenzie, Montour and myself. We had 54 canoe-men including six  
Sandwich islanders. We passed in safety the places where hostility was  
apprehended ~~and~~ and the day after we had passed the falls we threw our  
leathern armour as no longer necessary and the men stowed their  
~~and~~ muskets into long cases which were placed under the trading goods in  
the bottom of the canoes.

On arriving a few miles above the entrance of the Wallah Wallah  
river at a place about equi-distant between that and  
Lewis River a number of canoes filled with natives paddled down on  
our brigade apparently without any hostile design. We were on the  
south side and advancing slowly with poles..Mr. Keith in the first  
canoe, Mr. Stewart in the second...I in the fifth...an Pierre Michel  
the interpreter in the eighth.

The ~~Indo~~ Indians at first asked a little tobacco from Mr. Keith who  
~~gave them~~ which he gave them; then they proceeded to Mr. Stewart who  
also gave them a small quantity after which they dropped down on  
Messrs La Rocque and M'Millan from whose canoe they attempted to  
take some goods but were repulsed by the men who struck their hands  
with the paddles. They next came to M'Donald and seized a bale  
of ~~and~~ tobacco which was in the forepart of his canoe which they attempt



ted to take out as ..... still we refrained from the  
 dernier ressort... M'Kay gave him a severe blow with the  
 butt of his gun which obliged him to drop the prize.. He instantly  
 placed an arrow in his bow which he presented at M'Donald but the latter  
 coolly stretched forth his ~~bravely~~ brawny arm, seized the  
 arrow which he broke and threw into the fellow's face. The  
 savage, enraged at ~~this~~ thus ~~being~~ being foiled ordered his canoe to  
 push off and was just in the act of letting fly another arrow when  
 M'Kay fired and hit him in the forehead; he instantly fell  
 upon which two of ~~the~~ his companions bent their bows; but before their  
 arrows had time to wing their flight M'Donald's doubled barrelled  
 gun stopped them. He shot one between the eyes and the ball from  
 the second barrel lodged in the shoulder of the survivor.

The moment that they fell a shower of arrows was discharged  
 at us, but owing to the undulating motion of the canoes as well as  
 out we escaped uninjured... lost ~~no~~ no time in putting ashore.. (Council)

..among them we recognized several of the Wallah  
 Wallahs but in vain looked for our old friend ~~and~~  
 Tamtappam, their chief.. group of 30 or 40 approached.. their hair cut  
 short as sign of mourning, bodies were nearly naked and besmeared with  
 red paint. This party consisted of the immediate relatives of the  
 deceased; as they advanced they chanted a death song, part of which  
 ran as follows:

"Rest brothers, rest. You will be avenged. The tears of your  
 widows shall cease to flow then they behold the blood of your  
 murderers and your young children shall leap and sing with  
 joy on seeing their scalps. Rest brothers, in peace  
 we shall have blood."

They took up their position in the centre; and the whole party  
 then formed themselves into an extended crescent. Among them were  
 natives of the Chimnapum, Yackaman, Sokulk and Wallah Wallah tribes. Their



language is nearly the same but they are under separate chiefs and in time of war always unite against the Shoshone or Snake Indians, a powerful nation who inhabit the plains to the southward.

From Chili to Athabasca and from Nootka to the Labrador there is an undescribable coldness about an American savage that checks familiarity. He is a stranger to our hopes, fears, our joys or our sorrows. On the present... occasion their painted skin cut hair and naked bodies imparted to their appearance a degree of ferocity from which we boded no good result. They remained stationary for some time and preserved a profound silence..

Messrs Keith, Stewart, LaRocque and the interpreter at length advanced about midway.. unarmed and demanded to speak to them upon which two chiefs, accompanied by six of the mourners, proceeded to join them. Mr. Keith offered them the calumet of peace which they refused to accept in a manner at once cold and repulsive.

Michel was thereupon ordered to tell <sup>them</sup> ~~that~~ that as we had always ~~been~~ <sup>been</sup> on good terms with them we regretted much the late unfortunate ...

they inquired what kind of compensation was intended.. two suits of chiefs' clothes with blankets, tobacco and ornaments for the women etc. refused.. demanded

two white men, one the big redheaded chief must be sacrificed.. aggressors.. violent debate..... driven shoshones.. now a nation.. ..peace.. circle. pipe..

Chieftain whose timely arrival had rescued us from the impending destruction was called Morning Star.. not over 25 years old.. his father had been a chief and had been killed in battle with Shoshones few years before.. Morning Star had 19 scalps on <sup>the</sup> ~~his~~ neck of his war horse.. owners ~~killed~~ in battle to appease spirit of his father.. trying for 20---..

Dusk had farewell to friendly chief and crossed to the south side of the river, encamped a few miles above the Lewis River and



spend the night in tranquility..