

MICROCOPY OF RECORDS OF THE OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1848-1873

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p. 56

Boise River, Sept. 14, 1854

3 o'clock p.m.

Sir:

"We arrived here on yesterday in company with the command under Brevet Major G.O. Haller the force now in the field consists of twenty six regulars from Fort Dalles and thirty-nine volunteers under command of Captain Nathan Olney with nine Nez Perces and three Cayuses. Major Haller with a detail of volunteers made a forced march from Grand Ronde to this place.

Having learned that a party of Indians were encamped on the O-wy-he (?) river he dispatched a party of six men to inform them of his desire to have them come in and talk with him. They met four men on their way from the village and informed them of their errand at the same time disarming them whereupon they broke for the brush. The whites fired upon them killing three and wounding one, who made his escape.

They then made prisoners of six others whom they found at the for[smudged with ink either fort or forks] and detained them until our arrival. They were found to be a friendly band belonging to the "Bonac Tribe". When brought into camp they were so much frightened at the sight of the regulars "who were on parade at the time" that two of them broke and ran. One made his escape but the other less fortunate received a charge of shot in the hip which brought him to the ground. He was brought into camp and cared for.

To day in connection with Major Haller I ~~sent~~ hold a council with the prisoners. They designated one of their number as chief, stating ~~that~~ they had formerly been without a chief. I gave them a talk to which they assented, professing great friendship for the whites and manifesting a willingness to comply with our wishes. Whether they acted through fear or otherwise it is hard to tell. The name of their chief is . The name of their chief is O-ete, he is reported by the Hudsons Bay company as being a good Indian for this locality.

There is seven lodges of the murderers on this river about thirty miles from here--also fifteen lodges on Payette River about the same distance off . The command will leave for Payette River early in the morning.

The Indians were not aware of our approach until we were upon them. The emigration are all past this point.

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Servant

R.R. Thompson

Indian Agent

Joel Palmer esq.

Superintendent etc.

Dayton, O.T.

Microcopy 2, Roll 5, Oregon Suptcy. Ind. Affairs, 1848-73.

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Dalle 8th March, 1855

Dear Sir:

I have the honor of transmitting to you a letter from Mr. McArthur and others on Salmon River in relation to the feeling existing among the Snake and Banack Indians with regard to the murders committed by the Diggers near Fort Boise. Also a statement of the amount of provisions and groceries, pack saddles etc. that I shall require for the summer operation in the Indian country, the estimate is made for six months 1000 " flour, 600 " pork 100" rice or beans 100" sugar 50 " coffee 20" salt and 10 saluetis, also 2 camp kettles, two fry pans and six tin cups, also twelve pack saddle, twelve saddle blankets and twelve lash ropes.

If in your opinion the above outfit is too large I shall be pleased to have you make the necessary alterations. I would be pleased if you would be so good as to send me the date of my official bond (the one under which I ~~am~~ now act) I neglected to make a memorandum of it and have forgotten it, I shall commence immediately the purchase of horses, employing of hands and making such other arrangements as are necessary to be ready to start for my district as soon as I receive the necessary instructions from you.

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Servant, Nathan Olney

Mr. Joel Palmer Supt. Ind. Office, Dayton O.T.

P.S. I will say to you that Mr. McArthur is a man that can be relied on, I am also acquainted with the others that have signed the letters and know them to be truthful men. I am strongly impressed with the opinion that if I was to go in advance of the troops to Fort Hall and call the Banack and Snake Indians together and have a talk with them I could have the murderers apprehended or killed and put an end to further hostilities and save the government a large expense. I assure you that I am

Agency Office, Dalles O.T. March 18, '55

Sir:

The Indians within this district are all quiet with the exception of adifficulty which exists between the Dog River and Wasco bands in regard to the Dog River having killed one of the latter. The Wascoes have the individual who committed the murder confined in the guard house at this place and will probably execute him in a short time. The friends of the prisoner have made an effort to save his life by offering to conform to the ancient custom and pay fifty horses for his release. This the Wascoes refuse and reply that with their property cannot purchase the life of a murderer. ✓

This matter was brought to the attention of Col. Bonneville by the Dog River Indians who seconded them by appealing to the commanding officer and Indian agent to interfere and save the prisoner stating substantially that in his opinion the offer of fifty horses was an ample atonement he urged further that if the request of the Indians could not be granted to postpone the execution until the matter be referred to his excellency Gen. Stephens.

You may well suppose I was much surprised and chagrined at seeing such a silly effusion come over the official signature of a person holding the position Col. Bonneville does.

It is perhaps due to the Col. to say that his friend Major Raines claims the letter to be private, it was directed to ~~the~~ Major signed officially and treated of matters properly official.

Lawyer, the head chief of the Nez Perces, Wat-a-nat-e-te-ma-my and head of the Cayuses with a number of their inferior chiefs and men are here for the purpose of trade.

The Nez Perce report the "enas Indians at the head of Salmon River and that all the Indians of the Basin east of the Blue Mountains who can obtain the facilities to leave will move to the mountains

east of the head of Salmon River, the poorer class who cannot come and ~~leave~~ horses to take their families will hide in the Blue and Salmon mountains.

The goods for distribution are arrived safe, the portion intended for Mr. Olney has been delivered, the vouchers for which will be sent with the proper return.

Very respectfully

Your obt. servant

R.R. Thompson, agent

~~Condolence~~

Joel Palmer, esquire

Supt. Ind. Office

Dayton, O.T.

Office Supt. Indian Affairs,

Olympia W.T. March 17, 1855

Dear Sir:

By the mail of this evening a letter reached me from the
Commissioner of Indian affairs with information ^{that} ~~the~~ Superintendent
Cumming had been associated with us in the duty of making treaties
with the Blackfeet Indians and ^{that} ~~the~~ full instruction would be received
by the next mail.

I propose to be at Vancouver by the Multnough on Tuesday, April 1st
and am desirous to see you in relation to this business as well as in
reference to treating with the Indian tribes common to both territories.
It is very important we should have a thorough understanding in relation
to both matters and seems to me a personal interview is absolutely
indispensible.

I will propose therefore that we met at Vancouver or in
Portland on Wednesday, April 4 and will thank you to endeavor to send
me word by the Multnomah on her going down the river on Monday, April 2
as to whether it would be practicable for you to meet me.

Truly yours

Isaac I. Stephens (sic)

Gov. and Superintendent.

Fort Dalles, O.T., March 27, 1855

Dear General:

Capt. Olney received a letter from McArthur formerly of the Hudson's Bay Company stating that he thinks the murderers can be obtained who massacred the emigrants the last season near Fort Boise by Capt. Olney going there without a military display and having a talk with the Indians there as they are much incensed with them, fearing extenuations(?) themselves on account of their acts and may be induced to kill them themselves. This is exactly what I have thought myself and have had strong reasons for that opinion with another, viz, the Indians have long since made up their minds not to fight the whites but to leave the country instead at the first evidence of a large force going there.

It is all important that the murderers be caught or killed before they leave and they would be the first to leave of course as it is the guilty not the innocent who will first fly from ~~danger~~ danger/

And if these be gone, government may be put to thousands in expense and innocent people killed without ~~chance~~ avail for the ultimate object.

The Captain Olney came to me yesterday and told me about the letter received of which I had heard, apologizing for unthoughtfulness in not showing it to me, but stated that he had forwarded it to you. I have also one written by Mr. McArthur to Mr. Simms, our sutler, much to the same amount and as it is all important for him to go forward at once which he can do without risk.

Lest his letter should fail in reaching you I have thought it best to write you myself as he awaits your instructions. Yours etc.

G.I. Raines, major 4th inf.

commanding troops at Fort Dalles, O.T.

P.S. The Indians may have trouble in taking and delivering their fellows and

can easier kill them and bring in as an evidence (as the Florida Indians

did, the right hand of each freshly cut off. There are about fourteen of them and one of the name of Belford

Department of the Interior,

Office of Indian Affairs, March 2d, 1855

Sir:

Owing to a pressure of business and to the want of explicit information as to the policy to be adopted by the executives in regard to the wild tribes on the Missouri ^hiver during the coming season I have not been able to forward you instructions for the general guidance of the commissioners appointed to hold a council with the Blackfeet as I had intended by my letter of the 3d ultimo.

You will therefore consider the instructions of that letter still in force as to your course in regard to the proposed council

The general subject of remittances which has not yet received proper notice on account of the urgency of ~~the~~ important matters connected with the close of the session of Congress will receive my early attention and all your communications in regard to funds will be taken up and disposed of.

Very respectfully

Your obt. servt.

Geo. W. Manypenny, commissioner

(To Joel Palmer,

Supt. Ind. Affairs.

Dayton, Oregon)

Department of the Interior, Office Indian
Affairs, March 17, 1855

Sir: Referring to former correspondence from this office to you upon the subject of your meeting Governor Stevens and Superintendent Cumming at Fort Benton for the purpose of entering into negotiations with the wild tribes I have now to inform you that in consequence of the Department not being apprised of the measures which have been matured or are maturing by the War Department with reference to the Indians upon our frontiers under the recent act of Congress to increase the Army I have today written to Governor Stevens to take no further steps until directed for the assemblage of those Indians. I have also said to him that Superintendent Cumming is now in the city of New York making purchases for the occasion and he may leave St. Louis by the 15th of May and that if so he will consume sixty days in ascending the Missouri, but that in consequence of the uncertainty of the measures to be adopted he must take no further action until advised.

Having referred in former communications to the possibility of your not being able to attend this meeting without prejudice to the public service I would herestate that if you should be of opinion that your presence cannot well be spared from your superintendency you are authorized not to leave. Should you so decide you will as early as possible inform Governor Stevens of your intention, but should you decide to go I hope to be able to advise you by the steamer to sail next after that of the 20th instant of the course which will be pursued and the means will be placed in the hands of Governor Stevens to defray your expenses and those of the Indians from Oregon should the expedition be prosecuted.

Yours etc. Geo. W. Manypenny, commissioner

Joel Palmer, Dayton, Oregon T.

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Agency Office,

Dalb s, April 14, 1855

Sir:

Your communication of the 5th and 9th inst. have been received. The Indians in this vicinity have pretty generally gone to the mountains to dig roots and will return in about a month from this time.

I have spoken to several of the bands in this region in reference to treating with them during the present season and am of the opinion there will be little difficulty in inducing the following to enter into treaty stipulations , to wit: The Dog Rivers, of whom but very few remain at present in this territory, Wasco, Tiach and DeChutes.

I have not seen the John Days but understand that the principal part of the band have for the last six months been residing on the north side of the Columbia. The Umatillas will act with the Walla Wallas and Cayuses and in the event of the last two named tribes being divided in sentiment ~~there~~ predelections will be with the Walla Wallas. The Cayuse are very suspicious of the whites . I doubt very much if they will entertain any talk having in view the purchase of their country. The ~~head~~ chief was here a short time ago and evinced a very unfriendly disposition.

It is ^{true} ~~one~~ he had several grievances to complain of which may have had their effect in souring his temper.

During his stay in conversations at various time he gave utterance to the following sentiments: That ~~one~~ remembered his uncles advice to him" to guard his country with a jealous eye, that they should keep a strict watch on whites when they came into it being affraid probably they would put it on their backs and carry it off.

Speaking of our laws he remarked that he was aware we knew more than they did , but that their knowledge was sufficient for them. They knew the

the names of the earth, sky and things as they were and did not desire to change them, if they could. They did not ask the whites for their laws or superior knowledge. All they wanted was to be let alone.

I mention these sentiments that you may know what objections are to be met and overcome.

I am persuaded you will find it difficult to treat with any of these tribes unless you first locate the reservation. Also that the interests of the Indians would be better subserved by dividing them about John Day's River placing those west on a separate reservation. From my interpreter I learn there is a place some thirty or forty miles southwest from the Warm Springs every way adequate to the wants of the bands named.

Teams cannot be procured to transport goods unless at enormous rates they can be transported by way of the river much more economically, and I shall so contract; the charge will be about 11 1/2 cents per pound. I do not know whether I will be able to contract by weight or not.

Mr. Doughty is in the Nez Perces country and is expected at the camp on the Touché in two weeks. I will send leave him(?) for his camp in four or five days from this time.

Our Funds would be very acceptable at this time. Government credit is below par with most of our people in this region.

I have been in the habit of using my private means and credit for public purposes and find it a tax I cannot afford and will not practice in the future.

Respectfully

R. R. Thompson,

Indian agent

Joel Palmer Esq.

Supt. Ind. Affairs

Dayton, O.T.

Department of the Interior

Office of Indian Affairs March 21-55

Sir: Your letter of the 2d ultimo in relation to the probable loss of a treasury draft by which it was designed to remit to you in Nov. last the sum of \$3,000 from the appropriations for fulfilling treaties with the Rogue Rivers has been received and steps taken with a view of procuring from the department of the Interior a duplicate of the draft in question/

I would add that the remittance above mentioned is the only one that had been requested by this office since November.....

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..The country which I wish to embrace in the contemplated purchase extends as far south as the 44th parallel and from the summit of the Cascades to that of the Blue Mountains.

I hope your business arrangements are such as to enable you to draw up the program of this treaty. The goods designated for use are being shipped to the Dalles and will be forwarded immediately to the Toosha. In the event of your arrival and departure before my return I hope you will make such suggestions in reference to the matter as you may deem necessary and leave them for me with Mr. Ladd of Portland

I have the honor etc.

Joel Palmer

Superintendent

To His Excellency

Gov. Stevens

Ex. Of. Supt, Ind. Affairs, Vancouver, O.C.T. (sic)

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Office Supt. Indian Affairs

Dayton O. June 5, 1855

Sir:

In accordance with the instructions of General Palmer I to day place in the mail directed to your office in Washington City an enveloped tin case enclosing a sketch map of Oregon Territory.

General Palmer is now absent in Middle Oregon and will on his return make the map the subject of an explanatory letter.

Very Respectfully

etc.

Edward Geary

Clk. Supt. Ind. Affairs

Hon George W. Manypenny,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington City, D.C.

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Office Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Dayton, O.T. July 8, 1855

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose you herewith a triplicate copy of a treaty entered into on the 30th ultimo with the Taih and Upper De Chutes Band of Wallawallas, the Wyam or Lower Deschutes Band, the Tenino and ^{Dog River} ~~(written over)~~ of John Days band of Wallawallas, [~~Wallawallas and several bands of~~ ^{written over in small}]

Wascoes or Dalles Indians all of whom have been confederated with a view of locating them upon a reservation commencing about 20 [?] miles south of the Dalles of the Columbia River and extending south between the Des Chutes River and the Cascade Mountains, averaging probably a distance of twenty five miles. A map of this reservation is herewith enclosed but as no surveys have been made in that region it can only approximate as to accuracy.

With the exception of a few families who alternately reside on either land (sic) of the Columbia river between Dog river on the south and White Salmon river on the north and the Cascade Falls, all the bands residing and claiming lands within this purchase have acceded to its provisions and signed the treaty Wat-la-tin who claims to be chief of the band referred to and p. 231

who is now with the most of his people residing on the north bank of the Columbia river at the Cascade Falls, but he declines signing the treaty alleging as a reason that his people could not subsist away from the Columbia River and declaring "I have said I ~~would~~ would not sell my country and I have but one talk." There is little doubt however that he and his people will ultimately desire to be embraced in the ~~this~~ this treaty. But in the event of their refusal the fourth point of article first secures to others their rights under the treaty and guards the government against the imputations of wrong dealing

with ~~these~~ ^{this} people. The country lying in this territory claimed by this band is between Dog River and the Cascades embracing only a narrow margin on the bank of the Columbia river where a few claims have already been taken. The country is valueless. The real ~~xxxxxx~~ cause of the bands declining to enter into the treaty is the existence of personal difficulties ~~xxxxxxx~~ between them and the Wascoes.

The country embraced in the purchase affected by this treaty contains about eleven thousand square miles the greater part of which is well adapted to grazing and much of it good farming land.

The Cascade mountains on the west and the Blue Mountains on the east are the only sources from which a supply of timber can be obtained, the intervening region being entirely destitute of timber suitable for building and fencing. A narrow margin along the Columbia excepted, the whole country abounds in luxuriant grasses on which domestic animals subsist throughout the year.

The reservation contains about six hundred and twenty five (?) square miles more than one half being rugged mountains ~~xxxx~~ unsuited to cultivation. It lies immediately east of Mount Jefferson and is isolated from any country likely ever to be occupied by white settlers, being bounded on the east by the Des Chutes river which here runs between precipitous walls of basaltic rock on the west by the Cascade mountains and on the south by one of the main branches of the DeChutes river approached only at a few points on account of elevated and precipitous bluffs. The Indians seriously objected to this district on account of the small quantity of agricultural land many of them having ~~xxxxxxx~~ adapted the habits of the whites and being engaged in farming to a considerable extent. As I had not a thorough knowledge of the amount of agricultural land, having only once passed through the district, the second premise to article first was incorporated as a matter of justice to the Indians to satisfy their doubts and convince them that

we we sought really to promote their good. This proviso they regarded as meeting the case, many of them presuming that a region might be found east of DeChute river about the head waters of John Day's River 232

better suited to an Indian settlement. I am however of a different opinion.

The consideration to be paid these Indians is believed to be the lowest possible amount adequate to meet their necessities and consonant with the human policy of the government. The only essential point in which it differs from the treaty with the Cayuses, Wallawallas and Umatillas is that in this treaty the farmer, blacksmith and wagon and plow maker are to be paid by the government for fifteen years instead of twenty years as in the treaty referred to and the articles given are a part of the consideration named in the treaty with the exception of a few suits of clothes given the chiefs.

The reservation is well watered and timbered and is well adapted to the running of stock. There are no whites settled within its limits.

The goods, materials etc. designated for these Interior Tribes if purchased in the eastern markets should be shipped so as to reach our ports early in the spring. I am persuaded however that building materials and many varieties of merchandise can now be purchased in San Francisco, Cal. upon terms as favourable as in the eastern markets.

It may be proper to state that the eastern boundary of this purchase conflicts a little with that of the Cayuse purchase for it we follow the summit of the Blue Mountains northerly to a point due east of the head waters of Miller Creek we would doubtless strike the boundary of the purchase made of the Cayuses. This however can be no objection to the ratification of the treaty as the boundaries of the Indians are not very well defined and the entire country is included in the purchase to the western boundary of the Snake country. I enclose herewith a map of the Cayuse reservation. Yours etc. Joel Palmer
Geo. W. Manypenny, commissioner.

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Office Superintendent Indian
Affairs, Dayton O.T. July 10, 1855

Sir:

My protracted absence from the office upon business connected with the negotiation of treaties in Middle Oregon has prevented me till now from taking steps for the erection of buildings on the Table Creek Reservation...

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Very respectfully, your obt. servt.

Joel Palmer, superintendent

Hon Geo. W. Manypenny
Commissioner Ind. Affairs
Washington City, D.C.

p. 237.... The accurate enumeration of the Indians is very difficult as an entire tribe can seldom be collected at one point. The number at the Wasco council becoming parties to this treaty was 244 men, 299 women, 175 boys and 139 girls, total 877 souls

Exclusive of these were a part of the Dog Rivers (a part of the band whose chief declined to sign this treaty) and several bands from the North side of the Columbia river whom Kamiyakin, head chief of the Yakimas claims as his people but who allege that they owe no allegiance to him. These with the Dog Rivers may be reckoned at about 500, making a total of 1,377 men, women and children to be located on this reservation.

Very respectfully

Joel Palmer, superintendent

Hon Geo. W. Manypenny
Commissioner Ind. Affairs
Washington City, D.C.

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Office Superintendent Indian Affairs
Dayton Oregon, August 29, 1855

Sir:

Enclosed herewith are the reports of Agents Olney and Ambrose for the month of July last.

That of Agent Olney refers to his expedition into the Snake Country in company with the troops in command of Major Haller sent out to punish the Indians who murdered the immigrants last fall.

It contains much interesting and valuable information respecting the country and the number and character of ~~the~~ its Indian inhabitants.

The proceedings of a military court by which four of the perpetrators of those horrid murders were tried and found guilty is also included.

Very respectfully

Your Obt. servant

Edward R. Geary, clk.

Hon. Geo. W. Manypenny

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Washington City, D.C.

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Dalles, July 4, 1855

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 29thultimo was this day received in which you suggest that an effort be made to replace Wallichin by securing some one to be acknowledged as chief who will be favorable to the views of the government as expressed by yourself. In reply I will say that your views will be enforced but at the same time allow me to suggest whether or not it would not be better to throw the matter where it more properly belongs, to the north side of the Columbia.

From the Indians I learn that Wallichin has but recently come from that side of the river. If so he might be forced back and let him share the fate of those with whom he resides and gets council from. You are probably aware that all those bands along the north bank of the Columbia in the vicinity of the Cascades, refuse to enter into treaty stipulations p 270

There is some complaint among the Wascos in regard to the Treaty. They complain that their chiefs did not do right in selling the country. It does not amount to much.

Since the arrival of the new recruits at this post the Indians are well supplied with liquor, there is not a day but more or less drunkenness is seen in the village. I find it impossible to get them to divulge on those who furnish the liquor.

In reference to the new postage act I would ask for information. It requires all letters to be post paid. Shall I pay the postage and charge it to contingent expenses.

By the post office regulations it would appear there could no mail matter pass ~~from~~ from (although official) unless it is to or from the commissioner. I had thought all official communications were entitled to pass through the United States mail free of charge. Our post master here thinks other

wise. Please give what information you can . Your opinion with the law upon which it is based.

Yours respectfully

R.R. Thompson, Indian Agent.

Joel Palmer, esq.

Supt. Ind. Affrs.

Dayton, O.T.

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....The amount of time consumed in negotiating treaties with the scattering bands and the ordinary business of the office will I fear prevent my visiting your agency this fall. The same reasons have also prevented me from preparing and submitting plans of the buildings to be erected on the reservation... ..

Yours etc.

Joel Palmer, superintendent

George H. Ambrose esq.

Agent for Indians

Rogue River Agency

October 25th, 1855

Sir:

On my arrival yesterday morning I learned that Agent R.R. Thompson with an escort of fifty volunteers had started in pursuit of one of the Des Chutes band of Walla Wallas embraced in the Wasco Treaty heard by a chief named Sockwhitley who had avowed a determination to join the Cayuse and Wallawallas in hostile movements against the whites. Fearing that this defection might become general among the bands in this vicinity I immediately visited those near and dispatched messengers to the more distant villages. So far as visible and heard from they evinced a determination to observe the treaty and are willing to confirm to any regulations deemed necessary to maintain peace. The messenger sent them from the hostile bands have greatly alarmed portions of the families and they have consequently fled to remote points.

They are not unadvised of the state of feeling among citizens and ~~expressed~~ every one expressed express very correctly to doubt if (of) our ability to protect them if collected within the settlements.

I have designated three encampments--two for those embraced in the Wasco treaty and one for the friendly bands who reside north of the Columbia river, who in accordance with my former instructions had crossed to the southern bank. Mr. Thompson has just returned and reports his inability to find the disaffected Indians. Indian messengers were dispatched by him in search with instructions if found to inform him that his refusal to return with his people would be regarded as evidence of hostility by us. That messenger has this moment arrived with information that he found the chief's camp and that the chief refused to return and ordered the messenger ~~to~~ though one of his own people, ~~not~~ not to approach his camp again. His men, about twenty in number are well armed and believe to be on their way to the hostile

Fort Boise, August 31, 1855

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Gen. Joel Palmer, Supt. Ind. Affairs

^{report}
~~SS~~ Sir: I have the honor of communicating to you the following ~~paper~~ report for the month of August, 1855. I started from Camas Prairie ~~xxxx~~ in the first of the present month to visit the Indians about Fort Hall, Bear River, Soda Springs, Green River and Salt River. On my arrival at Fort Hall I learned that all the Indians at the above mentioned places had gone to the Buffalo country except a few lodges about Fort Hall. I had a talk with these Indians, explained the object of my visit gave them some presents and after resting my animals a few days returned to this place where I returned on the 22nd instant.

I learned at Fort Hall that the small party of emigrants spoken of by Mr. McArthur as being on the road to Oregon had taken the road to California which accounted for their not having arrived at Camas Prairie before my departure from ~~xxxxxxx~~ that place. When I left Fort Hall on my return to this place a company of 25 wagons (emigrants) was expected to arrive at that place in ~~from~~ four or five days on their way to W.T. On my arrival at this place I learn from Major Haller that he went to Salmon Falls on Snake River after I left the camp on Camas Prairie with a part of his command. He found but few Indians in that place and they were disposed to be friendly. On his return to Camas Prairie he sent another party under (sic) command of Lieut. Day to Salmon River and then broke up his camp on Camas Prairie and returned to this place where he is still camped.

A few days since the party under command of Lieut Day arrived at Camp at this place. Lieut Day ~~xxxx~~ reports having fallen in with six of the murderers on Salmon River that in attempting to secure them three of them were shot dead and one badly wounded, that one made his escape without being hurt, the wounded man also escaped, and one was taken and hung

making four killed out of the six found.

We also reports having fallen in with a party of Mormons on Salmon River who were making preparations to commence settlement on that stream.

Major Haller has issued an order for the return of the troops to the Dalles on the first day of September which will make it necessary for me to return to ~~the~~ remain in my district without the protection of troops.

A small party under command of Lieut. Day will remain at this place until the arrival of the 25 emigrant wagons that were expected at Fort Hall when I left there, for the purpose of escorting them out of the enemy's country.

The animals belonging to the troops as well as my own are so worn down and weakened by the summer operations that neither myself nor Major Haller ... it safe to attempt to explore the region of country lying between this place and Klamath Lake this season, so I shall return to the Dalles by the most direct route.

Very respectfully your obt. servt.

Nathan Olney

General Joel Palmer,
Supt. Ind. Affairs,
Dayton, Oregon.