

Washington Suptcy. Letters (Miscellaneous) rec'd. No. 5, Roll 23

Olympia, Puget Sound, Feby. 7, 1854

~~Sir~~ To
The governor of the Territory of Washington

Sir:

According to your directions I herewith communicate the facts gathered by me while at Port Townsend respecting the Clallam murderers.

First as regard that of Pettingill who was killed last summer between Port Townsend and Whitby's Island by two Indians ~~who had~~ ~~whom~~ whom he had hired to take him across. A Chiniekum woman called Julia, a concubine of King George but who seems to bear no good will towards the Clallams, informed me that a Pishtst or Clallam Bay Indian, brother to one of Gov. Scott's wives, was concerned in it with the one now in custody at Steilacoom, and that he would be given up were the Duke of Clarence (He ahtlya) and his sons, Gen Scott (Sua-talc) (or Lua talc) and Gen. Taylor (Yatlemin) to be seized. Scott & Taylor it may be mentioned ran away from Port Townsend on the arrival of the otter and did not return till after her departure.

This Julia further informed me that her sister Amelia or Mary who lives with a Mr. Webster at Port Discovery knows all about this as well as the Jewell(?) murder. She added then the men who committed the act were the same that broke open Mr. Wilson's store and that the money which they paid him in satisfaction was obtained from Pettingill. Cheetsum -hah or the Duke of York, brother of the head chief King George, said ~~xxxx~~ that he had previous to starting shown a \$50 piece or pieces out of which he proposed to get change on his arrival to pay them. The story was that the money was lost with him when he fell overboard, but this is contradicted and the white inhabitants state there (sic) King George himself was seen with such a coin shortly afterwards. King George when seized gave up the Indian Jack,

now in confinement at Steilacoom as the perpetrator, but it is said the latter accused him of instigating the murder in the first place.

The other affair was the murder of Captain Jewell (looks like Iwell) of the Bark John Adams and his cook which also took place in the spring or summer of 1853, but has only recently become known, it having been supposed that Jewell had absconded with some \$700 or \$800 belonging to the ship which he had in his possession. The vessel lay at Dungeness and he came up to Port Townsend to look for hands but being unsuccessful started to return. The Duke of York states that he sold him some salmon. York went down himself the next day and when asked about Jewell stated that he had left before him for the vessel. The same woman gave further information in regard to this affair as in the former case I referred to her sister as knowing all about it. She stated that two Dungeness Indians, Tototst and Sewininam killed Jewell and the cook but that there were others in the canoe. King George had nothing to do with it, and ^{Totosst} ~~Totosst~~ paid the Dungeness Indians to be silent. Their chief was He lo'tchin, , on taking whom they would be given up (?Sic)

On our return an Indian whom we met at Port Gamble and who I think was the Duke of York informed Dr. ~~Rix~~ Digelow that Jewell had traded canoes with him and bought some salmon at Port Townsend, saying that he was going to the Boston country by way of Olympia, and did not intend to return. Dr. Colmie however told me that he made at the time every inquiry for Jewell at Olympia and was satisfied that he did not pass there. The fact of the murder is since still more clearly established by the universal admission of the Indians at Dungeness. It is a characteristic among them that they can never long possess a secret, and upon any quarrel will betray one another and this they have done in ~~the~~ the present case. Mr. Wilson who has just returned from there informs me that the whites were every much exasperated at the

discovery and were determined to avenge the murder on the tribe unless speedy steps were taken by government to punish them.

.... all I warmed of the Clallams they require some pretty summary and effectual chastisement to bring them to order. As compared with the other tribes of this part of the Territory they are numerous, though I do not myself believe they exceed 800. But they are a quarrelsome and insolent race and their situation has placed them as yet beyond the influence which the neighborhood of a body of whites produces. The country occupied by them extends from Port Townsend along the Straits of Fuca to near Cape Hasset within which district they have nine villages, viz: At Port Townsend, Port Discovery, Squim Bay or Washington Harbor, Dungeness and False Dungeness, the mouth of the Elknah river, Crescent Bay, Clallam Bay or Pishtst and the river, Okeho. This last is the nearest to Cape Flatfery and is the resort of runaways from both the Clallams and Makahs. One or two of the villages are however but places of occasional resort. The chiefs are during the winter mostly at Port Townsend. The habits of the ~~Indians~~ ~~Indians~~ migrating from place to place and congregating in large bodies now at one point, then at another, has been to much larger estimates ~~than~~ of their numbers than is justified by the fact.

The usual course has I believe been where a criminal would not at once been taken to seize the chief to whose band he belongs and retain him as a hostage for the delivery of the actual offenders and such I believe to be good policy. Mr. Wilson, whose knowledge of these Indians is unquestionable, states indeed that the influence even of the principal chiefs is very limited. But if they do not possess the power of punishment, they certainly have through their immediate followers as well as through their wealth, a certain control, and it is desirable to compel them to exercise it. The wisest course for the government to pursue seems to be to ~~organize and control the~~ aggrandize a few ~~principal~~ principal chiefs at the expense of the

petty tyees; to recognize the former alone and to hold them responsible for all acts committed by their people. They will thus be compelled to acquire an authority which they did not before possess.

As a punishment for the crimes already committed I would recommend the seizure of all the principal men of the Clallams who can be found and then hold them under threat of death until not only the murderers of Pettingill and Jewell are given up, but any others among them guilty of murder or unpunished robberies. That in the meantime active pursuit for the men be instituted & the Indians notified that on failure of their surrender within a specified time all their villages will be destroyed and every man capable of bearing arms shot on sight. I do not know whether it would be considered proper to try to court martial and execute on the spot the murders if given up. Such a punishment would be far better in its effect than the ordinary course of civil law, but robbery might in any event be punished at once by whipping, shaving the head, etc. In case of any resistance or refusal the chastisement may however be signal. A swift, sure lesson of the kind will probably be effectual in quelling not entirely these but the tribes of the whole sound & prevent a recurrence of such affairs.

I should certainly recommend as a permanent measure the establishment of a military post at Port Discovery or Dungeness as points commanding the whole Strait, cutting the Clallam tribe in two, & men enough to act against the Makahs, who have long depredated upon vessels in distress in Bellingham bay in case of trouble there. The officer in command should be intrusted in case of the detection of any white engaged in selling liquor to Indians to destroy all that is found on the premises.

The presence of a steamer cutter in these waters is highly desirable for the control of the Indians and transportation of troops, as well as her more ordinary duties. Such a vessel would coal at

Bellingham Bay and before long, at Seattle also.

In case of any operations by troops against the Clallams of the straits it would be proper that a piece of ordinance should be taken along as at several of their villages they have stockaded forts from which they might kill or wound their assailants before they could effect an entrance. I presume a dozen men sufficient for the purpose, but would recommend that twenty five or thirty be sent, as a display of force would be more likely to bring the Indians to immediate terms.

At this season of the year much delay and some danger would be avoided if a vessel could be chartered for the purpose instead of employing canoes. The navigation of Admiralty Inlet & the Straits for small craft is often interrupted by stormy weather, sometimes for days together & it is more than probable that a month would be occupied in the undertaking.

I have the honor to be

Your obdt! servt.

George Gibbs

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Shomanish	8	7	18	33
Shotlimamish	10	9	8	27
Quahsomamish	10	14	26	52
Nisqually Feb'y 17, 1854				

George Gibbs esq:

Dear sir:

Above is the census of some of the small tribes living on the western inlets of Pugets Sound. As my informant professes to know the number of Quahsimmish I have taken his account of them as given in the foregoing statement in order that you may compare it with the census of that sept. or tsibelt (sic) taken by yourself.

The census of the Squallyamish sent you the other day includes the Nisquallies living here and in other parts of the Nisqually plains, those of Nisqually river, at McAlister's mill, in Yelm, Tinalquot and ~~Kx~~ Hkumeen (Chamber's) prairies, as well as some scattered families living on the grand or mound Prairie.

On the other side you will find a census of the various tribes taken by me in 1844. That having been a great year for acorns I think that several Puyallup and other Indians then in the plains collecting acorns were counted among the Squallyamish. I have not been able to get an account of the Puyallipamish. In haste. Yours truly.

W.F. Tolmie

Census of various tribes living in or near Puget Sound, N. America, taken by W.F. Tolmie in Autumn, 1844.

	men	women	boys	girls	slaves	total	houses	camps	guns
Staktamish	62	52	39	21	23	207	89	27	12
Squallyamish	138	162	75	66	30	470	190	92	48
Snoakwalimich	122	153	65	25	8	373		36	27
Squahsinamin	33	44	28	26	4	135	5	17	7
Schaynamish	29	23	7	30	3	92		14	7
Noohlummie	65	57	52	47	23	244		60	15
Paohomish	102	100	61	59	--	322		61	28
Sinamish) Tuhmanish)	78	37	47	22	11	195		36	8
Puyallipamish	69	81	37	33	7	263			
Shomanisch	34	22	34	28				34	14

(under remarks)

[Opposite Staktamish, first tribe] Living on Cowlitz Prairie
between Chute river and Nawakum

[Opposite Noohlummie, 6th tribe] Bellingham's Bay.

[Opposite and bracketed opposite Puyallipamish and sHomanish..."several
women and children of these tribes recently dead of Dysentery.

[3]

Census of Indian bands on Puget Sound and the Inlets, Chehalis
River, etc. Feby. 1854

	men	women	boys	girls	slaves	total	
Squallamish	47	54	37	46		184	
s'Sua-kwa-mish					est	50	
s'Komanish	8	7	18 (children)			33	
S'koolimanish	10	9	8 (children)			27	Tolmie
Queksmamish(?)	12	14	25 (children)			52	
Chinooks	23	23	10(children)		10	66	Dawson

Chinook W.T. Feb. 26 th 1854

His excellency:

Isaac I. Stevens, Gov. W.T. & Supt. Ind Affairs.

Sir: Your friendly note of the 11th date is rec'd and I hasten to give you such information in accordance with your request as touching the sale of spirits and abuse of the Indians by the whites, ie or ----

I am an old settlere here , came here in 1848 and well acquainted with the Indians & whites in this country and vicinity and from a close calculation made from actual observation ~~here~~ there has been sold at Chinook & Shoalwater bay 300 blls. of liquor since 1848 and I know about 50 Indians being drowned here in the river by capsizing while drunk and several being shot among themselves while under the influence of liquor caushing a shamefull and wicked state of affairs to exist, to the utter discouragement of thewell being of this fair portion of W.T. and ^{helping} ~~keeping~~ the poor Indians down to an untimely grave, but ... is this... to be.... isa consideration for those to whom their welfare is entrusted to the United States will either have to buy them out and put them on reserves or declare the law of Congress of 1834 to be in force here and then adopt such measures as will cause it to be inforced and respected and--- would you please excuse the I have used in presuming to speak advisedly to you upon the subject for I am well aware it is not my pr..... to do so.

But be assured that any thing I can do that would be of any service to you I am at your command and

with the highest respect I

subscribe myself, your friend

and most obt. etc.

Washington Hall

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Office Supterintendent Ind. Affairs

Dayton, O.T. Feby ? 1854

Sir:

I have directed E. Starling Esq. late Ind. Agent in the Puget Sound District to turn over to you all public property in his hands.

Will you have the kindness to waive and receipt for the same. The cost of transportation to this superintendency I apprehend would be greater than the value of the articles.

Respectfully etc.

Joel Palmer

superintendent

His excellency

I.I. Stevens,

Gov. Wash. Territory.

Ex off Supt. Ind. Affairs

[Indian Matters. Joel Palmer, Feb. 7, 1854, wishes gov. to receipt for public property from Starling]

Click Relander

Washington Supt'cy. Miscellaneous Letters Rec'd. No. 5, Roll 23

Vancouver W.T.

Feb. 27, 1854

Dear Gov:

Spokane Gerry comes to my quarters--we of course had long talk respecting his tribe, his neighbors and the Blackfeet Indians, his enemies. I was glad to learn from him that every family of his tribe had a farm--and that many of the tribes around him were getting on the same way--and that there was a general feeling among them all for a mill to grind their wheat and to save them the distance and the delay dependant upon Fort Colville. Now they are willing, each man, to put in a horse toward the building of one. This ... shows a very strong want and ~~appetition~~ appreciation of its usefulness. Now that those immense herds of buffalo that once loaded the immense prairies have melted away to a few small bands & that even these meagre relics of the once apparently never ending herds will soon also have disappeared would it not be a perfect god send to encourage them in this happy and fortunate view they now take of their approaching destruction. Indeed Governor this is a subject worthy your most determined efforts & I do hope you will make the effort.

Yours truly

B.L.E. Bonneville

Ind. Affairs Col. Bonneville Vancouver, Feb. 27, 54. Mill for Spokanes

Whidby's Island, March 5th, 1854

Dear Sir:

Believing that anything relative to the condition of the Indians of this vicinity will be of interest to you and hoping that a knowledge of the following facts will have its influence in hastening the appointment of an Indian agent for this section of the country I venture to address you this note.

The Indians of the island in my neighborhood have had serious disturbances occur amongst them recently. Liquor is sold to them with impunity and ~~abundantly~~ almost without disguise. They are intoxicated almost all day, and are of course troublesome, disagreeable and dangerous. When sober they seem to be well disposed, but when drunk they are not to be trusted. I for one cannot leave a family surrounded by them, for over an hour, with great uneasiness and concern. Difficulty must instantly ensue unless something is done.

But without relation to the dangers which is incurred by white families, if this state of affairs is permitted to continue the consequences to the Indians themselves are sufficiently deplorable to ~~excite~~ excite commiseration and call for interference. Only the night before last two squaws were killed near my house; other murders have been committed recently and affrays of a more or less serious character are of very frequent occurrence. If notice is taken of these transactions by some one in authority, the cause of them will increase and the results will multiply until every camp will become the scene of violence and bloodshed.

While it may be difficult to prevent entirely the selling of spirituous liquors to these Indians it will be easy to stop the frequency and openness of the (torn from edge of page, 1 word)

tious(half word) of the loss in that matter.

In conclusion permit me to state that I do not wish to be considered an applicant for the office of Indian agent, and that I should be very happy to ~~have~~ hear of my friend Dr. Lansdale and have weighty reasons for believing him to be a much better man for the office than the other of whom you spoke in connection with it.

I remain sir

Your most obdt. servt.

J.S. Smith

I.I. Stevens

Governor of Washington Territory
and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Click Relander

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Scatctulh Head, March 8, 1854

Mr. Elster, dear Sir:

I write you this that you may know what is going on down below as regards our Redskin Bretheren from what I can understand through Indian information, is that they have collected a considerable force about fifteen miles from this place with the intention of holding out as long as ~~thexexixxhexxxx~~ they are able. It is my opinion that they will not interfere with the whites in this immediate vicinity at present. But we would state that we think it absurd for small parties of men to attack these people at present with any success.

Very Respectfully

The residents of Scatctulh Head

P.S. As far as this paper is concerned you can make use of it as you best think as regards ourselves we apprehend knon danger (sic)

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Notes: 1854-March 9-Intelligence arrived at Olympia that the Snohomish Indians had murdered a man named Young on his way from Skagit head to Port Ludlow and had fired upon the Deputy Sheriff and three others who had arrested the murderers. Killed Dr. Cherry of the Tulalip mius (?) The information was brought by a committee of citizens. Dr. Maynard and Mr. Collins who had been appointed at a meeting held at Seattle. Gov. Stevens accompanied by the Indian Agent Col. M.T. Simmons and Mr. Gibbs started immediately in the sloop Sarah Stone and reached Steilacoom that night. In the morning we went up to the station, saw Major Larned and procured a detachment of men under Lieut. Slaughter who were embarked in two open boats. The greater part of the soldiers had previously been sent under Lieut. Jones against the Clallams, March 10 Started for Seattle accompanied by the troops. Col. Wallace also went as a volunteer. Reached Seattle toward evening & met Mr. Tobin and other citizens who commenced preparations for an expedition against the Indians. Dr. Maynard had requested that the wish of the citizens was that no troops should be employed but no such sentiment had been expressed or as far as we could learn existed.

March 11th the Indians were called together for a talk. There were present Potkanam with part of the Snoqualmoos and Seattle with those of the Dwamish in town, also George Seattle his son who is in effect chief of the Suguamush, his father's tribe proper. The citizens likewise attended. Mr. Collins of the Dwamish river acted as interpreter into Chinook and an Indian translated as he went on.

Gov. Stevens explained who he was and why he was there. Several murders had recently been committed and should be punished. He would not punish the innocent for the guilty but he should consider as guilty all who should assist or conceal the murderers; They were to understand that the whites would combine to punish all the Indians who

should assist or conceal the murderers. They were to understand that the whites would combine to punish all the Indians who were guilty of these crimes. The whites were as many as the trees and could kill them all. If the whites wronged the Indians they were to come to him and he would set them right; they were not to avenge themselves. He would hold Potkanam and Seattle responsible for the good behavior of their respective people and would appoint sub chiefs to support them in their authority. The other Indians should remain at the place and keep quiet till his return. The governor added that he had many Indians to attend to besides them and he had therefore appointed Col. Simmons agent or chief over them to act in his place. When this affair was finished he was going to Washington to see the Great Father and to learn his will concerning them. If they behaved well they would be taken care of; if ill the arms of all the whites would be turned against them. He then asked if all those present assented and if they would give the names of the sub chiefs whom they would obey to be written down. He inquired of Potkanam and Seattle if they knew who were guilty of killing the whitemen.

Patkanam said in reply that he was grieved on account of his own people, two of whom had been wrong. That he was now afraid of the whites and should behave well. He and Seattle gave as the names of Cherry's murders (? Young's) sic.

Keh-ho-haat

Hach-ka-nam Snohomish Indians

(Note the persons alluded to by Patkanam were the ones hung at Steilacoom for the murder of an American named Wallace at Fort Nisqually , as detailed in Gen. Lane's report , 1850.

The following were then selected jointly by Col. Simmons & Potkanam as sub chiefs. Patkanam, head chief

Squush-um

Elms 000000

Elmsh-ki-lum

S't-how-ah

Ne-quih-wis-atl

Tah-te-tum or John Kanam

It-mih-tuch

Tah-ta-quatth

Sin-ka-meh-us

Te-uch-ke-lun-hoo

Swéh-le-quatl

Ye-tak-kwoo

Squul-la-kum

Governor Stevens ordered all to remain except those whom he should select to accompany him. The following were then recognized as chief and sub chiefs of the Dwamish, Suguamish and other tribes connected with them.

Seattle, head chief

Schwoo-yehim, or George Seattle

Sgoo-dahtl or Jake

Nah-wa-chais

Wil-lak or Jack

Sem-a-hahts-oot or Jack

She doke-stan or Jim

Sma -kih-let-hoo

Sah-wok-tow or Charley

S'hoo-dahoh-tan

We-wehl-choo or John

Klow-is-sn

Steto-hum

Klim-whutt-hoo

Le-quk-a-kwus

Kah-ka-hus

Kwah-ke-koo or Tom

Kwut-at-sut-hoot

Sul-a-which-oos

also See-ah-num-kan

Gup-a-nee-chin

The two latter being particular followers of George Seattle, Suguamish and Nuk-shehm or John; sto-daht or Bill

Dwamish Indians, strikers of old Seattle.

After taking down the names Seattle made a great speech declaring his good disposition toward the whites. He was followed though very unwillingly by Potkanam Seattle then related the Indian accounts of the first difficulty with the whites; viz: Young's murder as

follows Young had hired two Snohomish Indians to take him down the Sound. At night when they got into camp he said they must be tired and gave them some liquor ' got drunk himself. They quarreled and he drew his sword and killed one of them named She-its-hoot and broke another's leg. She-its hoot's soon thereupon killed him. The white man was one who had just arrived at Alki in a vessel and was going to Whitby's island. Stahua-huat took his money and watch and attempted to change some of the money. When asked where he got it he said from King George (The Clallum chief* When taken he charged the murder on the other man. The whites he added fired first upon the Indians at Holmes' Harbor where Cherry was killed. The brother of the man who was taken tried to get him out of the canoe and they then shot him. The Indians did not fire till afterwards. Speckle the slave (Dwamish) who was with them paddled the canoe off. The whites tying down in it. There were four friendly Indians along with the whites, one was wounded and died five days ~~later~~ after.

The account of the white men themselves varied somewhat from the above particularly as to the first fire. It is believed that several white men have recently been murdered on the sound and the impression had gained ground that a concert existed among the Indian tribes to break out simultaneously at some given signal and attack the whites generally. A meeting of the Lummi and others for a grand potlatch or gift feast that was to take place this spring was condiered as evidence, and therese muderers were looked upon as puuursers (sic ??) of the insurrection. It was very certain then the Indians were more insolent than formerly. On mature consideration and weighing the different account, it appeared that this spirit arose from the facility with which which they got liquor every where, and no concert of general degree would probably be affected among them as contrary to Indian character & their relations toward one another. They are too jealous of each

other to unite in any common plan.

During the day Mr. Tobin estimated a party of about 20 men afterward joined by 4 from Alki including one of those wounded with Cherr's. The whole then started in four boats for Holmes' Harbor, stopping at Bailey's, Skagit Head, in passing.

March 12th. At Holmes' Harbor rain & wind squalls in the morning. Col. Simmons learned from a Sky-waa-mish Indian who came off, that the Snohomish ~~would~~ were all scattered. The men concerned in the fight according to his statement were the sons of T'sluch-ka-nam, T'skch-oose, Waht-lum-ka nam, Spi'h-ik and Lits-ha-ka-nam. The boats anchored at one of the villages and the party camped. A note was sent by Gov. Stevens to Blanchard, one of the settlers at the head of the harbor requesting him to bring in the Indians. Seattle and Pat-ka-nam were also sent out but without success. In the evening Blanchard and another white man came down. They had known nothing of the affair, but had noticed an unusual excitement amongst the Indians for some days. They said the latter said they were afraid of the Cow-ait-chens. Blanchard returned to endeavor to bring them in. Two Indians were also sent to bring in the Skagits; a party of whom were encamped near the mouth of the harbor.

March 13th A few Indians appeared during the day, both Sno-ho-mish and Skagits and four of them were sent out to take the murderers of Young if possible. At their earnest request the rest were allowed to go for the night under promise to return the next morning and bring what others they could.

March 14th-The Snohomish refused to come in except a few, chiefly women. The men who did were arrested and their arms taken from them as also from the Skagits. Those of the later however were subsequently restored. Gov. Stevens gave a talk to those present telling them that he had come down to arrest the murderers of Young and Cherry, that he

had waited two days for the Snohomish to come in and give them up; that they had refused to ~~comexin~~ do so though he had promised if they did the rest should not be harmed. He should now consider them all guilty alike and punish them. If the Skagits interfered they should be punished too. They must therefore go home and keep quiet and send the Snohomish out of their country.

Two of the Snohomish who had been stopped were recognized as having been engaged in the Cherry affair. The camp was now broken up and all the Snohomish canoes destroyed. The boats went as far as Blanchards and dispatched a party across the portage to reach Skagit head by the beach. The boats started for the same place.

March 15. Reached Skagit head and found that Lieut. Slaughter with the land party had already arrived after a very fatiguing march. They had met no Indians but had burned the stockade on the point. Mr. Tobin arrived toward evening with the larger boat. It was arranged for Slaughter to go to Port Gamble Tobin up the Snohomish to Gov. Stevens return to Holmes Harbor and thence proceed to Penn's Cove. The fourth boat was dispatched with an express to Steilacoom.

March 16th Left Skagit Head at 12 p.m. Stopped at the Skagit village at entrance of Holmes Harbor, leaving there Seattle, Potkanam etc. reached Barstow's, Penn's Cove in p.m. and stopped with Mr. Kingsbury. The Indians were sent for to come in next day. George Sweetlum or Snakeburn, the son of the former great chief of the Skagits and himself acknowledged by part of the tribe was after great difficulty got hold of by Col. Simmons & promised to attend.

March 17th-Part only of the Skagits attended. Engi's courage failed him and he ran off. Governor S. addressed the Skagits to the same effect as the other tribes and informed them that they must have chiefs who should be responsible if any thing was wrong. They should choose a head chief and he would appoint 15 good men to support

him. They must obey the chief and the others stand by him. Mr. King, a citizen acted as interpreter. The Indians being unwilling to make a choice, Gov. S. appointed:

Goliath head chief

and Kwal-lat-ta or Gen. Pierce

George Sweetburn

Squai a-qui

Schee-ap-kee

Na-lo-mits

Tenasi- George sub chiefs

March 18th Started in the afternoon for Holmes' Harbor and went to Blanchards.

March 19th Left Holmes' harbor & met the sloop with Tobin's party coming from Skagit head. Came to under the point opposite the mouth of the Snohomish r. Lt. Slaughter arrived with the schooner having met Lieut. Jones on his return from Port Townsend and taken off some of his men, exchanging boats with him. In the evening the messenger returned from Steilacoom. Nothing material had been accomplished by either party. Tobins' had burned another stockade on the Snohomish river. The old chief and the other Snohomish Indians had left Port Gamble before the detachment arrived.

March 20 - Passed Skagit head, stopping but a few minutes. Reached Seattle in p.m. & left same evening. Tobin with all the volunteers arrived at same time not being able to stay longer away from their business with convenience. Lieut. Slaughter with 20 (or 26 or 28 men) & Col. Wallace remained to hunt the woods for Indians. Four prisoners who had been handed over to the volunteers for safe keeping escaped.

March 21 - Reached Steilacoom about noon. Rode out to the station and found that Major Larned himself had started up the sound. Left same p.m. for Olympia. Anchored at night at Poe's Point.

March 22--Reached Olympia in the morning. The circumstances attending Young's murder and the attack on Cherr's party were stated as nearly as could be learned in a ...~~and~~ memoir and were delivered to Gov. Stevens at Skagit's head. It maybe added that Lieut. Slaughter's party did not accomplish any thing important, the Indians having concealed themselves or scattered through other tribes. Many were actually encamped for safety at Steilacoom and Olympia. On returning from the expedition Major Larned and 8 men together with Mr. J. Hamilton were drowned off Port Madison by the upsetting of a boat.

Notes from Mr. Gibbs referring to expedition to arrest the murderers of Young, March 9, 1854.