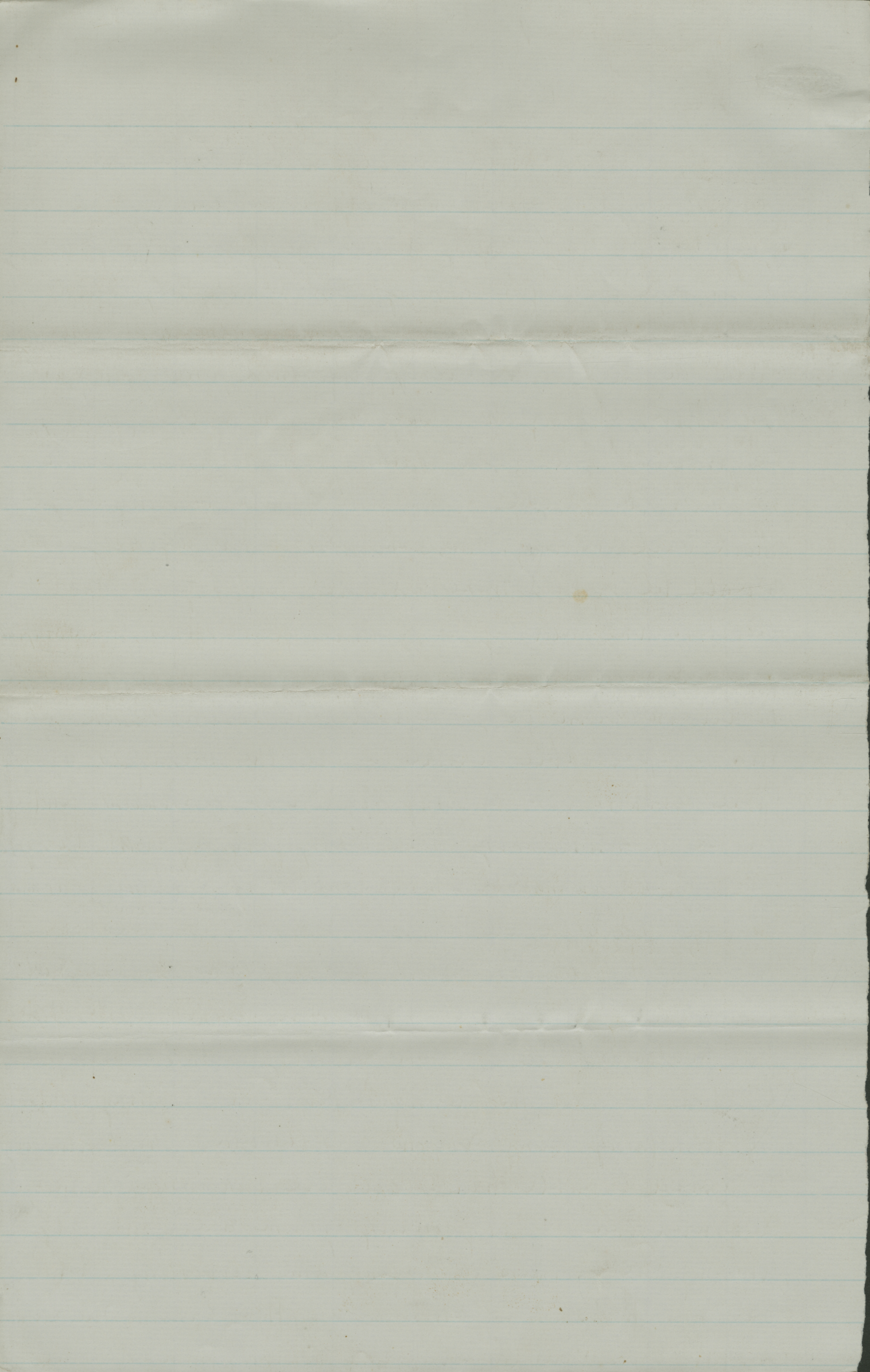


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It seems that Doyle has again been vailed out and upon his return to Corvallis where it appears he had a great many sympathizing friends. They have got Defto Charley & his wife to say something upon which they could make a complaint and have arrested and confined them in jail. The sheriff informed me of the fact by letter, stating that they were in jail failing to procure bail upon bonds of one thousand ^{dollars} cash to keep the peace. I am quite willing to go their bail if they will return to the Agency and would be if they were outside - but I fear that persons are ready to drum up expenses for complaints unfounded in fact, so that it would hardly be safe to allow them to go outside the reservation, and this is applicable alike to all the witnesses against those persons for selling liquor to Indians - but more particularly those testifying against Doyle. Had me the means with which to subvert the Indians I would at once call in all that are outside ^{I am informed} for there are a number of whites around the bay who declare that "a good many of these red skins will bite the dust before this matter is settled." This naturally tends to excite the Indians and if this feeling is kept up it may eventuate in something very serious. I know of no better way to avoid trouble than to call all Indians back to the reservation. Very many of them are now engaged among the farmers in haying and harvesting - but if one is permitted to go outside another claims the same right and thus ^{create} dissension among them at home.



I shall continue to seek information in these cases as well as others. Believing it is my duty to do so. Tho I am aware ^{that} a very large class of white settlers at the points named are strongly averse against me and my efforts.

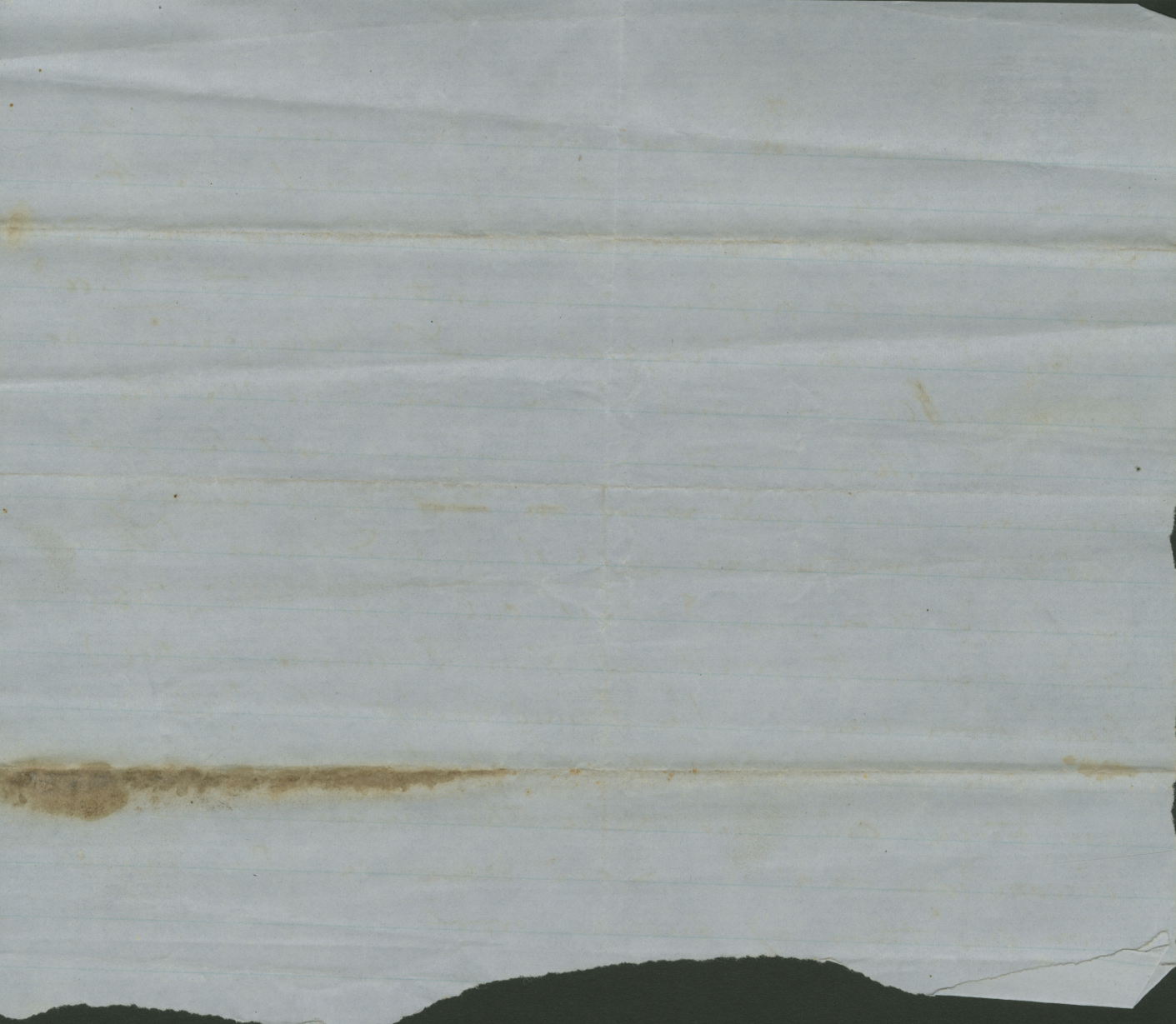
In the event of your being in Corvallis soon I would suggest that you see Charley and ascertain whether he has really made threats. I am unwilling to believe that he did, and presume it is a misunderstanding as to what he did say. I regard him as a reliable Indian and shall not hesitate to go his bail.

I have not learned whether the other four persons arrested at the time Boyle was indicted, have been bailed out or not. The turning loose this man Boyle causes no more trouble than the all the others were entirely liberated. Still, I think we will be able to restrain them from retaliatory measures.

The dangerous illness of Mrs Palmer renders it impracticable for me to go to Corvallis at this time.

I have parted ^{with} my horse, and have given the Argus
Editor a little addition to help to make up for
lost subscribers in consequence of taking new ones
also to pay for a few more extracts of the "Pledge"
which I mean to prepare. Dr. McLaughlin has
loaned me \$60 for which I have given him my note.

If there should in your judgment be just
occasion, and I could serve ~~in~~ that as a bearer of
dispatches or otherwise help in a good cause I should
be happy to engage. I shall call upon Gen. Wool
and mean to wait in San Francisco until I
hear from you. My Family consists of a Wife and
one son, whom I should direct to sell of the crops
and stock and thus raise the means for them to
accompany me. Send me a Box of Books
on any thing of Indian works.



me, that, in this case at least, the two positions, Missionary and a regular employe of the government, were not productive of good, and I suspended him from the service, when he at once left the Reservation.

A Minister, may however, I think, ~~may~~ be employed as a school teacher, and we propose to place one in that position as soon as one can be found, who will accept

The principle settlements of the Indians extend along the banks of the Siletz River, a distance of fourteen miles, the central or agency station, being eight miles west from the eastern limits of the settlement; and about seven and half miles, in a direct line, from the ocean, the river from this point running Northwesterly, it being six miles to the lower farming station. To accommodate these settlements, we require four schools.

The educational interests of these people have evidently been greatly neglected, for we were unable to find more than six who could read, and not more than six below the age of fifteen who could read the Alphabet. Great prejudice existed among the Indians, at the time of a former change, against schools, said to be in consequence of the death of a large number of children, in what purported to be, a manual labour school, established here a few years subsequent to their location upon this reservation. It was with great difficulty that parents could be induced to send their children to our first school, but that prejudice is now nearly removed, but there is still a manifest indifference ^{to} ~~to~~ ^{the} importance among many of them



Imperfect copy
 of Section IV
 Mr. Conner, Secretary
 To Exposition Committee