

All the evidence, official and unofficial, shows that no injury was sustained by the Americans, McKay having informed the Indians that any attempt at violence would be sternly repressed, even were it necessary for the white troops to fire on them.

In a memorial from Captain Bulger, addressed to the duke of York, dated the 5th of July, 1815 (Canadian archives, series C, Vol. 721, pp. 62 to 67), asking for promotion, he states (p. 65) that in October, 1814, he was appointed by Colonel McDouall to take command at Prairie du Chien, and left on the 29th, the journey occupying a month. The instructions, not dated but indorsed as given on the 29th, the day Captain Bulger left, are in Colonel McDouall's own writing; the latter and other correspondence down to the time when the post was given up are among the papers in the archives acquired from A. E. Bulger, of Montreal, son of Captain Bulger. These have been arranged and bound, and can now be easily consulted at Ottawa.¹

The following letter to Governor Clark,² or officer commanding at St. Louis, contains the closing records of the occupation of Prairie du Chien by the British forces:

¹ Mr. Brymner writes me from Ottawa, under date of April 7, 1888: "I have only been able very roughly to estimate the number of words in the Bulger papers, which appear to be forty thousand or thereabouts."—Ed.

² Gen. William Clark, governor of Missouri Territory. He was born in Virginia, Aug. 1, 1770, the youngest of six brothers, four of whom became famous in the Revolutionary war,—one being George Rogers Clark, the captor of Kaskaskia and Vincennes. In 1784, William went with his family to the present site of Louisville, Ky., where his brother, George Rogers, had built a fort. At the age of 18, William was appointed an ensign; March 7, 1792, became a lieutenant of infantry; in September, 1793, was made adjutant and quartermaster of the 4th sub-legion; resigned on account of ill-health in July, 1796. In March, 1804, President Jefferson made him a second lieutenant of infantry and assigned him to duty in Capt. Merriwether Lewis's Rocky-mountain exploration to the mouth of the Columbia river, Clark being practically the military director of the expedition. January, 1806, he became first lieutenant, but resigned from the army, Feb. 27, 1807, and officiated as Indian agent until congress appointed him brigadier general for the Territory of Upper Louisiana. During the war of 1812, he declined to accept the command then held by Gen. William Hull. In 1813, President Madison appointed him governor of Missouri