

twenty miles from here. He was shot with an arrow about two inches below the right shoulder-blade and near the backbone. I pulled the arrow out, but the stone head was so deeply imbedded that it broke short off, and of course yet remains in him. He was carried from the ranch, where the fight took place, to where he now is, on a litter, complaining of suffering much pain, and is really so bad that I could not move him here. Will you please send medical attendance for him. I had a fight with the Indians yesterday not far from where I again attacked them this morning, and killed between 15 and 20; to-day 5 were killed and 3 wounded. The Indians are very troublesome and almost constantly killing stock. I will report more fully the first opportunity.

Very respectfully, and in haste, your obedient servant,

JOS. B. COLLINS,

First Lieut., Fourth Infty., Comdg. Detach. Co. B, Sixth U. S. Infty.

Capt. CHARLES S. LOVELL,

Commanding Fort Humboldt, Cal.

MAY 23—JUNE 17, 1861.—Operations on the Mad and Eel Rivers, Cal., with skirmishes (May 23) near Larrabee's Ranch, (May 26) on Eel River, (May 28) on the South Fork of Eel River, (May 30) on Keatuck Creek, (June 4) opposite Bell Spring on the Eel River, (June 2 and 8) near Larrabee's house, (June 14 and 16) on the South Fork of Eel River, and (June 17) near Kettenshaw.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Joseph B. Collins, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

No. 2.—Lieut. James P. Martin, Seventh U. S. Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Joseph B. Collins, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL., July 5, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith reports received from Lieutenants Collins and Martin, commanding detachments in the field. Copies of your letters of May 22 and June 14 [13] were sent to those officers for their guidance in the treatment to be pursued toward the Indians in future.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. LOVELL,

Captain, Sixth Infantry, Commanding.

CAMP ON LARRABEE'S CREEK, CAL., June 18, 1861.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report, embracing my operations against hostile Indians since May 9, 1861, on Mad and Eel Rivers and their tributaries:

May 23, attacked an Indian rancheria between the head of Larrabee's Creek and Main Eel River, and killed 10 of their number. May 26, attacked a rancheria about twelve miles from and farther up the river than the one attacked on the 23d instant, and killed 4 Indians. May 30, attacked a very large rancheria near Keatuck Creek; killed 25 Indians and wounded 10. At this place the Indians fought with more determination than upon any former occasion. Packer John Steward

was shot through the middle finger with an arrow, which fortunately struck the stock of his rifle, preventing a serious if not fatal wound. Twelve bows and quivers with a large number of arrows were taken from this rancheria. June 2, attacked a rancheria about five miles from Larrabee's house; killed 20 Indians. June 8, attacked a rancheria about three miles south of Larrabee's house; killed 4 and wounded 1. June 16, attacked a rancheria near Kettenshaw Valley; killed 4 Indians. Corporal Larrabee, of the volunteers, wounded in the left arm by an arrow. This rancheria was occupied by Las-sic's band, probably the most desperate and troublesome Indians in the mountains. They have frequently been engaged in murdering whites, burning houses, and killing horses and cattle. I regret so few of them were killed, but they were constantly on the alert and could only be caught by following them day and night, the troops carrying their provisions and blankets on their backs. The attack was made near noon, and as the Indians were prepared for it, many of them escaped through the almost impassable bushes. June 17, attacked a rancheria on the trail leading from Kettenshaw to Round Valley; killed 6 Indians, only 1 escaped. In this rancheria there was found over 200 pounds of pork; hogs recently killed by the Indians. The number of Indians reported killed and wounded in the several engagements were, of course, all males, competent to bear arms. Percussion caps, bullets, and parts of fire-arms have been found in their possession. The Indians in the vicinity of every neighborhood between Mad and Eel Rivers, where depredations have been committed for the last four or five months, have been severely chastised, and nearly all of them driven from the settlements. In no instance have Indians been punished who were supposed to be innocent. The volunteers have rendered very efficient service in the manner in which they are associated with the regular troops, and their retention until the expiration of their term of service is important and judicious. No troops could have done better than the detachment from your company, and I take great pleasure in saying that both regulars and volunteers, cheerfully and without a murmur, bore the fatigues, night marches, and deprivations incident to pursuing, finding, and chastising hostile Indians. But little more remains to be done by the present command; probably it will be sufficient after the term of service of the volunteers expires, July 17, to remain where we now are and keep all Indians from the settlements. In my opinion the establishment of a military post is the only mode of affording reliable security to the citizens and their property.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOS. B. COLLINS,

First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES S. LOVELL,
Sixth Infantry, Commanding Fort Humboldt, Cal.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. James P. Martin, Seventh U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR SPRUCE GROVE, June 27, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command up to this date, viz:

On the 24th of May a party of thirteen men (seven enlisted men and six volunteers) left this camp on a scout. On the 28th, at 11 a. m., they came upon a rancheria on the South Fork of Eel River about one mile