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itself, would in a few years make good to the government the money expended in the enlargement and permanent establishment of two good and suitable Indian reservations.

I have now in preparation my property returns, together with an abstract of disbursements for the third and fourth quarters of 1861, which, from circumstances unavoidable, as before stated, have been thus far delayed, but will now be forwarded in a few days to your department.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. HANSON,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Northern District of California.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE.

No. 65.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Northern District of California, August 18, 1862.

SIR: Having just returned from a five weeks' tour through all the counties of this State north of the Lac valley, visiting the several Indian reservations, and, as far as possible, providing for the emergencies now existing in regard to the removal of Indians and their subsistence upon the reservations, I deem it of the utmost importance to lay before you such facts as have come to my knowledge since my communication in July last in connexion with Indian affairs in this district.

In the first place, a short time after I visited Round valley, or Nome Cult reservation, in the month of July last, about one hundred Ylackee Indians voluntarily came on to the reservation and encamped near headquarters, and I have little doubt but that they came to secure the protection of the government employes, and share a portion of the clothing and provisions issued to other Indians a short time previously.

The same band, or about the same number of the same tribe, visited that reservation when I was there one year ago, and I then made them some presents of blankets, shirts, calicoes, &c., under a promise that they would remain; but not long afterwards they all left again for their native hills. As soon as the white men of the valley (who had been six days in search of these, or some other Indians, who, as they alleged, had been stealing their cattle,) ascertained that these Indians had arrived on the reservation, they armed themselves, numbering twenty-seven strong, and surrounded their camps, killing forty-five of their number, mostly men. They allege, as the cause of this outrage, that they had fears, when the Indians left again, they would steal and drive off their cattle and other stock.

A few days previously the same party, or a part of them, attacked some four or five Indians on the reservation, killing one with a knife. (The supervisor writes me that he was one of the best and most innocent Indians on the reservation.) The others they took off and hanged.

I obtained a promise long since from Brigadier General Wright to send troops there for our protection, and still they have not arrived. The truth is, the lands occupied by the government for Indian purposes in Round valley are so encroached upon by settlers, who, seeing that Congress has refused to pay them for their improvements, have determined, in my opinion, to get the Indians all off, and take possession of the entire lands; nor will troops, I fear, prevent them, for I learn they have threatened to drive off or kill every Indian in the valley this winter.

I have so repeatedly represented to your department the immense trouble and vexation caused among us by these reckless men, and that no other remedy can

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be provided for it than a removal of all the settlers from the valley, and payment for their improvements, except such as have come on to our enclosed lands or settled in the valley since notice was given forbidding them to do so.

It is now reduced to a certainty that no peace or safety can be secured to employes or Indians whilst the white settlers are permitted to remain, and the otherwise unnecessary expense and annoyance of keeping troops on the reservation will soon amount to more money than it would cost the government to pay for the settlers' improvements.

At Smith River valley the crops are much better than at any other point. The Indians removed there from Klamath all appear happy and contented, and have frequently expressed themselves as preferring death to another removal. They are now in the midst of their wheat, oats, and barley harvesting, and, notwithstanding the remarkably backward and unfavorable season, we are in prospect of a better yield than on any other reservation.

In view, therefore, of procuring supplies sufficient, and on the most favorable terms, I am now about to remove some 600 or 700 Indians from Fort Humboldt to said valley. These have been mostly collected by troops under Colonel Leppit from the mountains, in Humboldt county, on the Eel and Mad rivers, and are akin to many of those now at Smith River valley; more will be collected and removed accordingly. How I am to provide shelter, food, and clothing for so many Indians, with so little as has yet been appropriated by Congress, I cannot divine, except it be by a miracle. The poor creatures must suffer the ensuing winter, for the credit of the government is so impaired I will not be able to procure further supplies on time for the Indian service.

While at Smith River valley I was compelled to hire animals for threshing purposes; and if I am not soon placed in funds everything will come to a stand.

The Indians now to be removed are destitute of clothing entirely, and all the goods purchased for the service issued and nearly worn out; and we are nearly twenty thousand dollars in debt, and not one dollar yet received for 1862. Whilst I am thus embarrassed, my colleague has received about \$35,000, and I only some \$22,000, and am feeding and clothing over 7,000 Indians. I will have to pay rent on some 400 acres or more of land cultivated in Smith River valley, at \$5 per acre. Such were the terms agreed upon, in the event Congress refused to purchase the settlers' claims. Moreover, I will be compelled to rent again in said valley, as I know of no other place half so well suited to our purposes; but more in regard to this matter in my next annual report.

At Mendocino reservation the crops are not so good; but enough has been raised to feed all the Indians with bread and vegetables, had not one of the former employes ejected one of my employes from the "Cully Bull station," thereby taking with it some \$2,000 worth of grain and vegetables, of which the sheriff has dispossessed us, and placed Mr. Ray, an old employe, in possession. "Cully Bull" was purchased by Colonel Henley for the United States government, and I think you will find he has a credit for the money paid for it, about \$2,000. Nevertheless, the court gave it to Ray, although always occupied by Indian reservation employes until date. I wish the United States district attorney here to enjoin Ray from using the crops, and eject him from the *station*, but he declines until instructed from Washington; please send such instructions immediately.

This act of the sheriff and his armed posse frightened over 200 Indians, who took to the woods and have not returned. I am anxiously awaiting money, and can do nothing until it arrives. Hoping it will soon come to the relief of the service I close this special report, and have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

GEORGE M. HANSON,

Superintendent, Agent Indian Affairs, Northern district California.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,

Commissioner Indian Affairs.

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