

## ANOTHER FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

THIRTY-SIX CITIZENS AND TWO SOLDIERS ENGAGED.

THIRTY INDIANS AND ONE WHITE MAN KILLED.

ONE WHITE MAN WOUNDED.

Next day after the fight at Light's Prairie, last week, a squaw who formerly belonged to Miller, and who had been made a prisoner by the Indians, escaped and found her way to the mouth of Little River. On reaching the settlements she reported the circumstances of her capture and escape, and informed the whites that the Indians were encamped up Little river, about ten miles above the mouth, and signified her willingness to conduct a party of whites to their camp. Immediately a party of thirty-two citizens, were formed, who were joined by a detachment of eighteen soldiers, of Capt. Schmidt's company, under command of Lieut. Campbell, and all left on Friday afternoon for the Indians' camp. Three of the citizens returned, but the command was joined by seven more from Dow's Prairie, the whole of the citizens, thirty-six in number, being under command of Capt. George Ousley, of the Union Home Guards. On Sunday morning they surrounded the camp, but found it deserted. They discovered, however, that the Indians had but recently moved, and found a number of bloody garments in camp, which plainly told that they were a portion of the same band which had been whipped at Light's Prairie last week, and that they must have too many wounded Indians in camp to allow them to move far.

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The citizens with two of Lieut. Campbell's men, had not proceeded far up the stream before they struck the track of one of the white men whom the citizens were in close pursuit of last week. From the great size of the boot and its being split across the bottom it was easily recognized. They proceeded cautiously, with Isaac Wilson and Mr. Halo as advance scouts until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were warned by the barking of a dog that they were upon the Indians. The camp was carefully but thoroughly reconnoitered, and found to contain about fifty Indians, well armed.

Now follows the most remarkable piece of strategy it has ever been our good fortune to narrate in Indian warfare. Ousley's party were divided into four squads who all took and held positions within from thirty to forty yards of the Indians, without any alarm or suspicion on their part that their time was near at hand.

#### POSITION OF THE INDIANS,

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POSITION OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians were encamped on a little sand bar in the bed of the stream, and were amusing themselves hugely when they received their first unwelcome messengers of death. A little above and below the camp others were bathing and performing some gymnastics in the sand. In camp, some were playing cards, some working on their guns, while the squaws were engaged in preparing dinner, sewing, etc. They had two camp-kettles of coffee boiling, plenty of beef, flour and venison, and altogether, were well fixed.

THE SIGNAL.

Capt. Guskey, after his men were posted crept within about twenty yards of camp, and selected an Indian, a very large one, who was busy working on his gun, for his signal fire. A ball from Guskey's rifle introduced Mr. "Big Indian" to eternity, and the balance that most of them were on the same road. The firing now began in earnest; the Indians, as usual, making the best time they could to clear the range of their enemies' guns. The squaws succeeded in carrying off several guns where the bucks were killed.

IN CAMP.

After the Indians who were not killed in the bed of the creek had all got out of sight the men went to camp. They found 22 dead bucks on the ground, six guns, about 20 pair of blankets, several cans of powder, and quite an amount of caps, lead, moulds, tools, etc. A lot of trinkets, such as children's clothing, ladies' apparel, knives and forks, spoons, scissors, razors, etc. In fact something from every house that has been robbed and burned in the last eight months was rec-

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went a few miles down the creek and  
camp, which he did, and reached town  
on Tuesday evening. Several incidents  
occurred in the fight which we would no-  
tice if we had room. Among others was  
that John Danskin, whose mother was  
murdered by Indians a short time ago,  
killed two Indians, a buck and a squaw,  
at one shot. The buck had been wound-  
ed in the fight at Light's Prairie, and  
was endeavoring to escape with the as-  
sistance of the squaw. They passed close  
to Danskin when he brought them to a  
halt, for all time to come. He found a  
silk dress belonging to his mother among  
the plunder.

The white man was in bathing and  
broke to run at the first fire. He was  
shot by Ousley and fell, but the place  
where he lay could not be approached  
without coming in range of the guns of  
the Indians. No less than three reliable  
men told us they were positive as to his  
being a white man.

The citizens reached town on Monday  
evening, much fatigued, and foot-sore  
from wading in the water. They stopped  
at Capt. Schmidt's camp, near Arcata,  
and gave three cheers for the soldiers of  
his company that stuck to them. They  
spoke in the highest terms of the brave-  
ry and coolness of these two men, and  
we only regret that we have not their  
names.

When the news reached Arcata the  
cannon sent the death knell of these 30  
Indians in pealing tones across the Bay,  
and it is now believed that this band is  
well nigh destroyed.

Capt. Douglas went on Monday in  
search of the same band, and we only  
hope he will fall in with the remnants  
of the party. If he does we will vouch  
for his finishing the last one of them.

# HUMBOLDT TIMES.

EUREKA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

<p><b>The Rebels in Council.</b>  <i>Am—"The Militia Rough,"</i>          off. Davis sat in his chair of state, barbed on all that is good and great, and all of his Cabinet, one by one, look white by the great execution gun, with a haughty smile, and a look profound, he gazed on the traitors assembled round</p>	<p><b>Fourth of July Address of Governor Andrew Johnson.</b>          The Nashville Union of July 6th publishes Governor Andrew Johnson's address delivered from the porch of the Capitol on the evening of the Fourth of July. After a brief introduction, he pro-</p>	<p>... of the Government must be bare and justice must do her work. We may as well understand the fact first as to and go to work rationally. Without force and power to enforce we have no Government. How have matters gone on here since? Why, when the Union army came here the first to run to, for protection and privilege were secessionists,</p>	<p><b>Birds and Insects.</b>          At this season of the year anything relating to birds and insects cannot fail to prove interesting, especially when it is borne in mind that their economical relations to each other are becoming better recognized and appreciated. We therefore</p>
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