

their dead with them. None of the troops were injured in this engagement. The troops were divided in detachments and finally got into more open country and pursued the retreating enemy. The country where they were was well chosen for the Indians' ideal of warfare,-- to skulk, shoot, and run,-- and in this manner some of the soldiers were killed,- how many I do not know. But I have since been informed by a member of the Sixth Cavalry, who took part in the engagement at the battle of White Stone Hill in 1863 and the one described, that his regiment lost thirty or thirty-five men killed or dying from wounds or disease. He also verified my description of the last battle as given.

After the Indians had been chastised and driven far north, the boys said four hundred and fifty miles from Sioux City, the pursuit was abandoned. The Minnesota regiments, the Sixth and the Thirteenth, took part in the battle and in the pursuit of the fleeing Indians, with what result I am not informed. Neither do I know anything of the service or disposition of the Second Nebraska Cavalry who figured in the affairs in the up-river during the expedition. Maj. Bracket's Minnesota Battalion was assigned to garrisons far up the river and where they remained until the close of the Civil War and returned home by the way of Sioux City.

The other troops of the command marched down the river. The Sixth and Seventh Iowa Cavalry were distributed with the up-river forces, excepting a battalion of the Sixth Iowa regiment, who wintered in Sioux City and returned up the Missouri River in 1865. The entire Sixth Regiment assembled in Sioux