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# National



# Tribune

WAR DEPARTMENT RECEIVED NOV 3 1893 LIBRARY "Inside of Rebeldom" begins next week. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will be more interesting than ever this year.

ESTABLISHED 1877—NEW SERIES.

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LIBRARY WAR DEPARTMENT RECEIVED NOV 3 1893 VOL. XVIII—NO. 4—WHOLE NO. 899.

## SHELBY'S RAID IN MISSOURI.

### Bold Confederate Dash to Cripple Union Operations.

#### Battling With the Rebel Leader. Union Leaders Successfully Stop His Advance—They Pursue Him Hotly on His Retreat, Forcing Him to Disgorge His Plunder.

BY WILEY BRITTON, Author of "The Civil War on the Border."

[In the preceding issue Wiley Britton related how, soon after the rebel forces were driven from Little Rock, Ark., back upon Arkadelphia and Camden, in the southern part of the State, Gen. Price became satisfied that Gen. Stock would not immediately endeavor to advance his line south of the Arkansas River farther than was necessary to keep that river open to navigation. He determined to send an expedition into Missouri, for the purpose of destroying public property and crippling Union operations as much as possible, and this would give many of the men that detached an opportunity of visiting their families. Col. J. O. Shelby, 5th Mo. Cav., commanded the expedition, and is brought to lay on Saltfork of La Mine River.]

In making disposition of his troops for action, Col. Shelby crossed to the north side of the creek with his artillery and the main part of his command, leaving on the south side a line of skirmishers, and in the rear of the skirmishers a regiment, dismounted, in line, and posted behind a fence and in the thick brush so as to cover the ford. On coming up Maj. Foster formed his men in line in the timber on high ground overlooking the creek, and in a few moments a severe conflict took place with small-arms between the opposing forces. A section of the 1st Mo. S. M. battery was ordered up, and an artillery contest with Shelby's two guns took place, lasting perhaps for a quarter of an hour, in which one of Capt. Thurbar's men had both of his legs taken off above the knees by a cannon-ball, and died to death in a few moments.

Col. Phillips ordered the other companies of his regiment forward to support Maj. Foster, and dismounting part of his men, drove back the Confederate skirmishers and the dismounted line in front of the ford. The fighting was in the midst of a hard rain, and darkness coming on, the Union troops bivouacked in line on their arms, leaving the struggle undecided. Col. Shelby, however, after the firing ceased and darkness set in, moved out and halted for the night six miles from Marshall, Mo.

With his forces now united Gen. Brown had about 16,000 men and four pieces of artillery, and he determined to make every effort possible to force Shelby into an action that would result in dispersing his command, or crippling him so that he would be unable to get on the large amount of plunder he had secured.

To compel the Confederate leader into a decisive action it would be necessary to get a strong force in his front, for he had already shown that by choosing strong positions he could, with a small force, attack and hold in check a strong pursuing force long enough to enable the main part of his troops and trains to move many miles to the front.

As the night was dark and rainy and the roads muddy, Gen. Brown was satisfied from the information he received that the Confederates had bivouacked in his front on the road to Marshall. He therefore sent one of his Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. George S. Grover, shortly before 3 o'clock in the morning of the 12th, to Col. Lazaar, requesting him to come over to Gen. Brown's Headquarters.

On his arrival there Col. Lazaar was directed to move his command of 7,000 men and a section of Thurbar's battery on a left-hand road, and march around the left flank of the Confederates in the darkness and head them off at Marshall.

In co-operation with this movement Gen. Brown proposed to march at daylight, follow up the trail of the enemy and attack them in the rear. Col. Lazaar started out with his command about 5 o'clock and reached Marshall at 7 o'clock that morning, placed pickets on the different roads leading into town, and allowed his men to feed their horses and get breakfast. His men had hardly finished their breakfast when his pickets on the Arrow Rock road east of town came in and reported, about 8 o'clock, that the Confederates were in sight advancing in strong force.

His men were called to arms, and he immediately ordered Maj. Kelly, with his battalion of the 4th Mo. S. M. Cav., to move out and hold the enemy in check until he could form his line. Maj. Kelly directed Capt. Joe Park to move down the road and skirmish with the Confederates, which he did until the Major came to his support. In a few other companies of the Confederates came up and commenced forming line-of-battle.

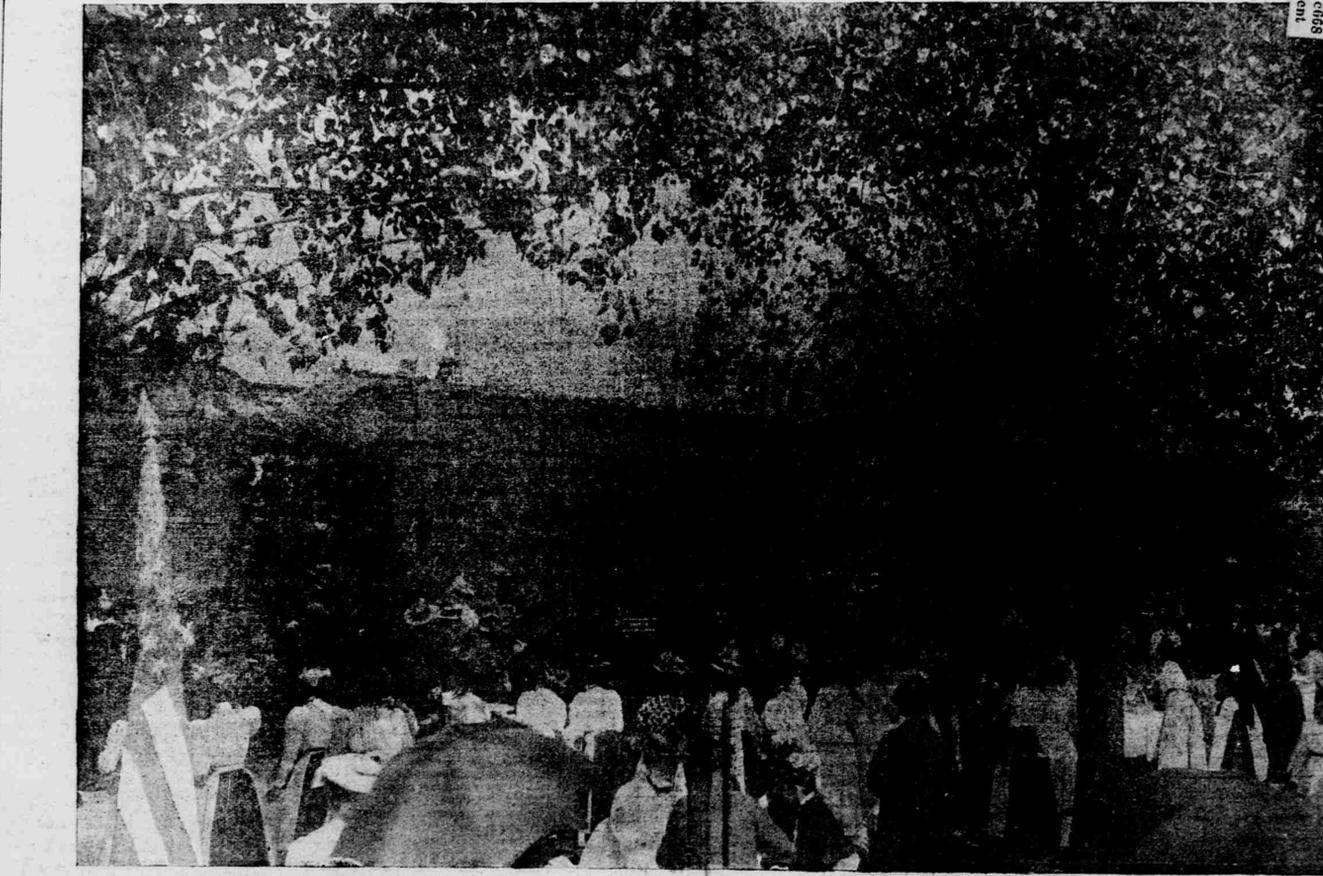
In preparing for the attack Col. Shelby placed Harper's regiment on his left, Gordon's regiment and Elliott's battalion in the center, and Hunter's and Coffey's regiments on his right. His men were all dismounted, and his two pieces of artillery posted in the center.

Meanwhile, Col. Lazaar was occupied in forming his line. He posted Maj. J. H. McGhee's 2d battalion, 1st Mo. S. M. Cav., in the center, Troop of same regiment on the left of Maj. Mullins, in town, and Maj. Gentry's battalion, 5th Prov. Reg't Mo. Enrolled Militia, on his left. His men in line were all dismounted.

When his line was formed Maj. Kelly's battalion and one company, 1st Mo. S. M. Cav., were held in reserve in the rear of the two guns of the 1st Mo. S. M. battery.

When Col. Shelby got his men in position he opened with his artillery on Maj. McGhee's battalion while marching in column to its position on the hill. In a few moments, however, Maj. McGhee got into position, dismounted, and repulsed Hooper's regiment, which advanced against him to take the hill.

In front of Maj. McGhee's position there was a deep ravine, which the Confederates



## "HOME AGAIN."

A scene doubtless familiar to most of our readers is represented above, the illustration being the reproduction of a photograph. It will carry back to the close of the civil war the veterans, who, after that long conflict, were overjoyed to again reach home and the welcome arms of those who waited for them. Though not long away, the soldiers of the Spanish War, whether they went to Cuba or not, were perhaps equally eager to be again in their home cities or villages, conscious of having well done the duty that had been assigned them. Scenes like that above have been taking place for several weeks—scenes of wild enthusiasm and joyous meetings. When "Johnny Comes Marching Home Again" it is truly time to wake the spirit of patriotism in even the most indifferent.

would be obliged to cross to reach him. When, therefore, they made a charge and attempted to cross the ravine they met a destructive fire from the Federal riflemen, and were driven back with heavy loss. Finding that he could not dislodge the Federal right, Col. Shelby next directed his attack against the Union center, held by Maj. Mullins, making three desperate charges, in each of which he was repulsed.

ALONG THE WHOLE LINE. In this assault on his center Col. Lazaar ordered his two small guns into action, but as he had only caissons for them he was unable to reach the enemy. He then ordered these guns into a new position within 250 yards of the Confederate line, and opened fire upon it, but before they had fired many rounds Hunter's and Coffey's regiments, on Shelby's right, made a furious charge and attempted to take them, and as Maj. Gentry's command, on the Union left, gave way about this time, the guns were withdrawn to a position near the edge of the town. Maj. Gentry soon rallied his men and placed them in a better position, and they held it against several charges, and until the Confederates began to give way.

Having re-established his line on his left, Col. Lazaar ordered Maj. Kelly with his battalion north, and on his extreme left to guard against a flank movement of the Confederates in that direction.

After the fight at Marshall had lasted upwards of two hours, the thundering of Gen. Brown's artillery was heard in the rear of the Confederate forces, and then in a short time the General came up, forming a junction with Col. Lazaar. Knowing that Gen. Brown was pursuing him, and believing that the Union advance would soon be in sight, Col. Shelby left Shanks's regiment to destroy the bridge over the Saltfork a few miles east of Marshall, and to hold the crossing as long as practicable.

On coming up and finding the crossing over the bridge disputed by the Confederates, Gen. Brown directed Col. Phillips to leave three companies of his regiment and a section of Thurbar's 1st Mo. S. M. battery, under Maj. Houts, to engage them, while with the rest of the 7th regiment, Mo. S. M. Cav., and two guns of Thurbar's battery he crossed the creek at a ford three-quarters of a mile below the bridge, which made Shanks's position untenable, and he was soon obliged to retire.

Maj. Houts then crossed the creek over the bridge with his command and attacked Shanks again, compelling him to fall back on Shelby's main force, near Marshall. But after crossing to the west side of the creek, and encountering many difficulties in marching over deep ravines, rugged hills and through thick brush, Col. Phillips succeeded in getting into position on the left flank of the Confederates, when they commenced throwing shot and shell at him from their two guns, without, however, doing any damage.

CUTTING OFF ESCAPE. As the ground in his front was rough and broken and brushy, and unfavorable for the movement of cavalry, and as the Confederate line was too great a distance off for his small-arms to be effective, he dismounted his men and moved forward in line to attack the enemy. But before his men got fairly within range of the Confederates they moved off northward to escape.

Seeing this determination of the enemy, he mounted his men quickly as possible, led them at a gallop to the northwest of Marshall, and in the rear of the Confederate right, and dismounting them again, placed them in position, and they went into action on the left of Maj. Kelly's battalion, 4th Mo. S. M. Cav. His section of artillery he also placed in position, supported by several companies of his regiments, where the guns did good service during the action, which lasted nearly an hour on this part of the field. Both sides now prepared for decisive action.

Col. Shelby mounted his whole force, and seeing that he was nearly surrounded, determined to break through the Union left and escape to the northwest. He encountered some difficulty, however, in getting his command formed so as to save his trains and artillery, for in his front there was a deep ravine or ditch to be crossed, and beyond that thick brush to be passed through. A temporary bridge was thrown over the ditch, but before he could complete his other movements Maj. Kelly, with his battalion, 4th Mo. S. M. Cav., charged his center, cutting his line in twain, and detaching the commands of Col. Hunter, Hooper and Shanks with the brass field-piece; the other gun, a 10-pounder Parrott, having become disabled and captured.

Before Gen. Brown could mount his troops and close up his lines, Shelby, with the commands of Coffey, Gordon, Elliott's battalion and his train of ammunition and plunder, escaped to the northwest through the thick brush and timber on Saltfork. After this separation of the Confederate forces Col. Hunter turned to the right and retreated east down the Arrow Rock road about eight miles, and then marched southeast, crossing the Pacific Railroad near Syracuse and the Osage River at Doru.

When he saw that the line of the Confederates had broken and that part of them were endeavoring to escape north through the brush and timber on Saltfork, Col. Phillips immediately mounted nine companies of his regiment, and with the battalions of Majs. Kelly and Gentry and the two guns of Thurbar's battery, started in pursuit. His advance came upon the Confederate rear-guard just as they commenced tearing up the bridge over the creek, but they were driven off and pursued before rendering it impassable.

As soon as he got his command over the creek and struck the prairie, he pressed the Confederates vigorously for about 10 miles as they retreated toward Waverly, his troops moving at a gallop a good deal of the time and firing upon their rear continually.

Shortly before sunset that evening the Union cavalry came up and attacked his rear-guard with such energy that Col. Shelby halted and threw his command into line-of-battle. Col. Phillips ordered his two guns into action and formed his cavalry in line, and after a few rounds from his artillery his cavalry charged the Confederates, causing them to retire hastily, with the loss of one man killed and several wounded.

An exciting chase of several miles then took place, with the view of forcing Shelby to a stand or to abandon his train, when darkness came on, making further pursuit impracticable during the night, for the Confederates had abandoned the main road and were retreating upon a dim path through the country. Col. Phillips bivouacked when darkness overtook him, his men having been fighting and marching since daylight, and the last 10 or 12 miles almost at a charge.

About 4 o'clock the next morning he again started in pursuit of the flying foe. He sent the battalions of Majs. Kelly and Gentry back to Marshall, and was joined that morning by Lieut. Col. John D. Brutsche with 200 men of the 9th Prov. Mo. Enrolled Militia. He soon struck the trail of the Confederates, which showed signs of great demoralization, for it was strewn with hats, clothing and a variety of goods which they had taken since entering the State.

Continuing the pursuit, Col. Phillips came to where Shelby had abandoned his train, leaving five Government wagons, 40 heavy team mules and two ambulances. It was ascertained that three of the wagons were laden with artillery and small-arms ammunition, and the others with clothing and plunder which had been taken on the march. Finding his wagons constantly impeding his movements in his hasty flight, Col. Shelby ran them over a steep bank into the Missouri River, and when Col. Phillips came up he did

not take the time to draw them out, but took with him the ambulances.

IN FULL CHASE. The pursuit was continued 12 miles south of Waverly, when Col. William Weer, 10th Kan., of Gen. Ewing's command, passed in his front and took up the trail; but, following it a few miles, Lieut. Col. Lazaar, who was on the march from Marshall to Lexington with his command, and who had heard of Shelby's flight south from Waverly, took up the pursuit in advance of the Kansas troops.

After striking the trail of the Confederates, Col. Lazaar pressed forward closely upon their rear all day, moving at a trot and a gallop nearly all the afternoon, but was unable to get near enough to them to bring them to a stand. He left their trail about sunset some six miles north of Warrensburg, and took the road direct for that place, arriving there about 9 o'clock that night, with his men and horses nearly worn out from constant marching the last eight days, and from being on short rations most of the time.

In his retreat Col. Shelby had nearly all day spent in the direction of Warrensburg, but in the evening changed his course and passed to the west of that place during the night. On the morning of the 15th Gen. Ewing arrived at Warrensburg from Sedalia, and moved to the southwest of that place and struck Shelby's trail, and Col. Lazaar marched with his command to the northwest near Rose Hill, in search of the enemy, and finding that they had passed Holden at 2 o'clock that morning, gave up the pursuit, for Gen. Ewing was several miles in advance of him on the trail.

When Gen. Ewing struck the trail of the Confederates near Chilhowee he was several hours behind them, but that evening near the town near Johnston, in Bates County, and, skirmishing with them, killed one and captured several men.

After halting a few hours to give his men and animals food and rest, he took up the pursuit again early next morning, but was unable to overtake Shelby. At Carthage, however, he captured Maj. J. F. Pickler, with 30 men, who had been left by Col. Shelby at that place to obtain flour from the mill and to collect stragglers.

From Carthage Col. Shelby turned southeast, passing through Sarcoxie, thence south, crossing the Wire road, or Springfield and Fayetteville road, a few miles south of Cassville, and on the 20th formed a junction with the separated forces of Hunter, Hooper, and Shanks on the Little Osage, in Arkansas. Gen. Ewing continued the pursuit via Neosho to the southern line of the State, when he returned to Fort Scott with his command, having received a dispatch from Gen. McNeil, to whom he had offered the co-operation of his forces, that he had struck the trail of Shelby at Sarcoxie, and was strong enough without the proffered aid.

REBELS STILL AHEAD. When Shelby's command was divided at Marshall, Gen. Brown ordered Maj. T. W. Houts, with three troops of the 7th Mo. S. M. Cav., to pursue that part of the Confederate force which retreated southeast under Col. Hunter with one piece of artillery. Maj. Houts pursued the enemy to the vicinity of Florence, when he gave up the chase; Col. Hall, 4th Mo. S. M. Cav., having passed in his front with fresh troops and horses. But when Col. Hall struck the trail of the Confederates they were 24 hours ahead of him, and he abandoned the pursuit at Duval, on the Osage River, and returned to Sedalia.

Very soon after Col. Hunter crossed to the south side of the Osage he was vigorously pursued by Maj. Austin A. King, jr., commanding detachments of the 6th and 8th Mo. S. M. Cav. Maj.-King had been watching the fords of the Osage in the vicinity of Warsaw, and when he ascertained that the Confederates had crossed the river below him, he marched rapidly and overtook their rear-guard, and had a running fight with them to Humansville, where he captured the last piece of artillery that they brought into the State, with 40 rounds of ammunition. He continued the pursuit 12 miles southwest in the direction of Stockton, when it became too dark to follow them.

Brig.-Gen. C. B. Holland, commanding the Enrolled Militia in southwest Missouri, struck the trail of the Confederates near Quincy only an hour or so in the rear of Maj. King, and by marching all night got in the advance of Hunter at Greenfield. When coming up near that place, and finding it occupied by the militia, Col. Hunter marched around through the woods and continued his retreat south, passing a few miles east of Mount Vernon. He was attacked northeast of Mount Vernon by Maj. R. K. Hart, commanding a detachment of Gen. Holland's militia, but as the militia were not strong enough to hold him very long, he got out of the State without further opposition.

When he heard of the breaking up of the Confederate raiding force at Marshall, Gen. McNeil was at Buffalo, and he moved at once to Bolivar with 250 men and a section of Bab's 2d Ind. battery, where he found Gen. Holland with 500 or 600 Enrolled Militia. His latest information led him to believe that the force under Hunter would cross the Osage at or in the vicinity of Warsaw, and that the force under Shelby would retreat south through Lamar and Carthage. Hoping to intercept the force under Shelby, he marched rapidly from Bolivar to Humansville and Stockton, leaving instructions for Gen. Holland to intercept the force under Hunter.

ATTER SHELBY'S FORCE. On his arrival at Stockton the next morning he was informed of Maj. King's fight with the Confederates at Humansville and of his capture of their remaining piece of artillery, and that they had passed 10 miles east of Stockton at 1 o'clock that morning. He therefore marched immediately for Greenfield, and on arriving at that place found that Gen. Holland was ahead of him several hours in pursuit of the force under Hunter.

Maj. King having joined him with 375 men, he then marched to Sarcoxie, where he struck the trail of the force under Shelby about 12 hours after it had passed. He pressed on from this place, passing through Cassville on the evening of the 19th, and reached Huntsville, Ark., where his cavalry dashed into town and captured part of Col. Brooks's Confederate command.

After the recently-separated parts of his command had united, Col. Shelby commenced to march leisurely toward the Arkansas River. The hardships of the expedition had been a severe strain upon the power of endurance of his men and animals, and they needed rest. But after striking the mountainous regions of Arkansas, Gen. McNeil was unable to make as rapid progress as he had in Missouri, for he was several times delayed by the breaking of wagons, caissons and gun-carriages, making it very difficult to gain on the enemy.

At Huntsville he was reinforced by Col. Edwards with 300 infantry, and by Maj. T. J. Hunt, 1st Ark. Cav., with 175 men of that regiment, and two howitzers, giving him a total force of 600 cavalry, 300 infantry, two field-pieces and two howitzers. The men of the 1st Ark. Cav. were well acquainted with the country and given the advance, and he pushed on and overtook the united forces of Shelby and Brooks on the 24th at the foot of Buffalo Mountain, near sunset, where they were encamped in a valley, and, attacking with his cavalry and artillery, drove them from their position.

It soon became too dark to continue the pursuit through the narrow passes of the mountains, and he bivouacked until daylight the next morning, when he moved forward again. His advance under Maj. Hunt skirmished with the Confederate rear-guard

the next two days, and in an attack on the evening of the 26th Lieut. J. G. Robinson, 1st Kan. Cav., was mortally wounded.

SHELBY CROSSES THE RIVER. McNeil arrived at Clarksville on the 27th, and ascertained that Shelby had crossed to the north side of the Arkansas River, and that Brooks was still on the north side, for the purpose of picking up stragglers from the Confederate army and to capture any train that might be in the rear of the Federal force.

At Clarksville Gen. McNeil gave up the pursuit, and near Ozark sent the detachments of the 6th and 8th regiments, Mo. S. M. Cav., under Col. Catherwood, back to Springfield, and the men of the 1st Kan. Cav., under Maj. Hunt, back to Fayetteville, and with the balance of his force, under Col. Edwards, marched to Fort Smith, and assumed command of the District of the Frontier, to which he had recently been assigned by Gen. Schofield.

After crossing the Arkansas River, Col. Shelby marched without interruption, and joined his division, under Marmaduke, on Nov. 3, near Washington, in Hemsted County, having towards the end of his expedition encountered a severe storm of rain and snow.

His expedition to the Missouri River and back had taken about 40 days, and as his men were fighting and marching most of the time day and night, they were badly worn out on his return.

Shelby reported that his loss in killed and wounded on the expedition would not exceed 150 men. He admitted that he had 1,200 men at Neosho and gained 800 recruits, making a total force of 2,000 men, but does not state how many men he lost by capture. After his force was divided at Marshall, a good many of the men left the separated parts to go by their homes to see their families, and were mostly picked up as stragglers by the cavalry of Gens. Brown, Ewing and McNeil.

Shelby captured and destroyed a large amount of public and private property, but did not get out of the State with any of the captured property, except some horses taken from citizens. He captured 180 militia and citizens at Neosho, 17 militia at La Mine, and 10 militia at Warsaw. He made no other important captures of Federal troops or militia. His fighting was all with the local Missouri militia, except the skirmish at Carthage. Gen. Ewing had with his rear-guard near Johnston.

Gen. Brown reported his loss, covering the operations in his district, where all the fighting was done, at five men killed, 26 wounded and 11 missing. In the fight at Marshall Lazaar's men did most of their firing lying down on the ground, which accounts for the casualties in his command being so small. The Confederates were the assailants nearly always, except in the rear-guard actions.

The end.

At South Mountain.

Wm. H. Huffman, Sergeant, 100th Pa., 3515 4th avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa., writes: "Comrade Joseph E. Walton, Co. I, 30th Ohio, thinks that Horace Greeley, in his account of the battle of South Mountain, is mistaken. I agree with Comrade Walton. First, there never was a 45th N. Y. in or attached to the Ninth Corps from the formation of the corps until the corps was disbanded, but there was a 45th Pa. among the best regiments in the Union army. The 100th, or Roundheads, did turn a battery or part of a battery back to its position. It was a Massachusetts battery. Comrade Walton's command was to the left of where the 100th fought, and the 100th was near the 17th Mich.

L. H. Tilden, Pontiac, Kan., wants some comrade who knows all about it to write a good account of the Averil Raid, including personal experiences during the raid, and enlarging on the most interesting incidents.

"In the immediate vicinity of Booneville the country was covered with heavy forests, with here and there clearings or intervening fields that had been devoted to the cultivation of cotton and corn. The ground was of a low character, typical of northeastern Mississippi, and abounded in small creeks that were almost totally dry even in short periods of drought, but became flooded with muddy water under the outpouring of rain peculiar to a semi-tropical climate.

"In such a region there were many chances of our being surprised, especially by an enemy who knew the country well, and whose ranks were filled with local guides; and great precautions as well as the fullest information were necessary to prevent disaster. I therefore endeavored to familiarize all with our surroundings, but scarcely had matters begun to shape themselves as I desired when our ammunition was attacked by a large force of Confederate cavalry.

"On the morning of July 1, 1862, a cavalry command of between 5,000 and 6,000 men, under the Confederate Gen. James R. Chalmers, advanced on two roads converging near Booneville. The head of the enemy's column on the Black and Booneville roads came in contact with my pickets three miles and a half west of Booneville.

"These pickets, under Lieut. Leonidas S. Scranton, of the 2d Mich. Cav., fell back slowly, taking advantage of every tree or other cover to fire upon me, until they arrived at the point where the converging roads joined. At this junction there was a strong position in the protecting timber, and here Scranton made a firm stand, being reinforced presently by the few men he had sent out on pickets on the road to his left, a second company I had sent him from camp, and subsequently by three companies more all now commanded by Capt. Campbell. This force was dismounted and formed in line, and soon developed the enemy was present in large numbers.

"Up to this time Chalmers had shown only the heads of his columns, and we had doubts as to his purpose, but now that our resistance forced him to deploy two regiments on the right and left of the road, it became apparent that he meant business, and that there was no time to lose in preparing to repel his attack.

"Full information of the situation was immediately sent me, and I directed Campbell to hold fast, if possible, till I could support him, but if compelled to retire he was authorized to do so slowly, taking advantage of every means that fell in his way to prolong the fighting.

"Before this I had stationed one battalion of the 2d Iowa in Booneville, but Col. Edward Hatch, commanding that regiment, was now directed to leave one company for the protection of our camp a little to the north of the station, and take the balance of the 2d Iowa, with the battalion in Booneville except two sub-company, and form the whole in rear of Capt. Campbell, to protect his flanks and support him by a charge should the enemy break his dismounted line.

"While these preparations were being made, the Confederates attempted to drive Campbell from his position by a direct attack through an open field. In this they failed, however, for our men, reserving their fire until the enemy came within about 30 yards, then opened on him with such a shower of bullets from our Col's rifles that it soon became too hot for him, and he was repulsed with considerable loss.

"Foiled in this move, Chalmers hesitated to attack again in front, but began overlapping both flanks of Campbell's line by force of numbers, compelling Campbell to retire toward a strong position I had selected in his rear for a line on which to make our main resistance.

"As soon as the enemy saw this withdrawing he again charged in front, but was again as gallantly repelled as in the first assault, although the encounter was for a short time so desperate as to have the character of a hand-to-hand contest, several groups of friend and foe using on each other the butts of their guns.

"At this juncture the timely arrival of Col. Hatch with the 2d Iowa gave a breathing-spell to Campbell, and made the Confederates so wary of further direct attacks that he was enabled to retire, and at the same time I found opportunity to make disposition of the reinforcement to the best advantage possible, placing the 2d Iowa on the left of the new line, and strengthening Campbell on its right with all the men available.

"In view of his purpose, the enemy soon regained confidence in his ability to overcome us, and in a little while again began his flanking movements, his right passing around my left flank some distance, and approaching our camp and transportation, which I had forbidden to be moved out to the rear.

"Fearing that he would envelop us and capture the camp and transportation, I determined to take the offensive. Remembering a circuitous wood road that I had become familiar with while making the map heretofore mentioned, I concluded that I