



August 19, 1862 - August 21, 1862 - Raid on Louisville & Nashville Railroad

Reports of Col. John H. Morgan, Second Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate), including proclamation.

HDQRS. MORGAN'S BRIGADE, Gallatin, Tenn., August 22, 1862.

GEN.: I have the honor to report that having received information while at Hartsville that a force of 300 Federal infantry had arrived in this place on the morning of the 19th and were committing depredations on the inhabitants, robbing houses and arresting all those citizens who had shown kindness to the officers and men of my command while stationed here, I left my camp near Hartsville at 12 m. on the same day and encamped about 5 miles from Gallatin.

Fearing that the Federals would return by rail to Nashville, I dispatched Capt. [J. B.] Hutches with Company F and a portion of my advanced guard to burn up the trestle work at Saundersville, and thus cut off their retreat, while I attacked Gallatin. Some delay was experienced owing to the difficulties of the ground during a dark night, but the plan met with entire success. The trestle work was burned, and the guard of about 60 men driven into a stockade were followed so closely by my men that they ran them out on the other side, killing some and taking 16 prisoners; the remainder got into the woods and escaped.

The 300 Federals having, I suppose, advice of my arrival, attempted to leave by train with some 60 citizens they had arrested in Gallatin, with no other charge against them than that of being favorable to our cause, but cut off by Company E, of my command, they were obliged to leave the cars and march their prisoners along the Nashville railway track. I pushed on with four companies and came up with a detachment of about 80 men, under command of Capt. [Abraham H.] Miller; 35 prisoners were taken by my men and the remainder either fell or escaped into the woods. A second detachment were reached who had charge of the prisoners. I recovered 40 of these poor fellows, who had been treated with great cruelty; the remainder were hurried on by the Federals and lodged in a block-house, of stockade, which I attacked, but met with such determined resistance that I retreated toward Gallatin. Before this fort I lost 2 of my best officers and 3 men.

I took in this expedition some 120 prisoners, killed and wounded some 60 of the enemy, and carried off at least 200 muskets, which I have distributed among my new recruits. ^{Note 1} Had I not been obliged to leave my howitzers at Knoxville to repair the Carriages worn-out in my last expedition to Kentucky I could have captured every detachment of guards on bridges between Gallatin and Nashville; but these stockades are not to be taken by troops unaccompanied by artillery.

When evening came I was with my command within 8 miles of Nashville, having destroyed every bridge between Gallatin and the Edgefield Junction. I have learned also from an engineer of high standing that the tunnel burned on





the last expedition is so completely destroyed that it never can be repaired, the rocks having fallen in in every direction.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, general, your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN, Col., Cmdg. Cavalry

HDQRS. MORGAN'S Regiment, Hartsville, Tenn., August 22, 1862.

GEN.: I beg to confirm my dispatch of the 22d instant announcing the result of yesterday's expedition. My command, consisting of my own regiment, 700 strong, and a squadron of Texas Rangers, numbering about 100 men, returned that day, worn-out, to Gallatin.

At 11 p. m. I received information from one of my friendly scouts that the enemy's cavalry were encamped on the road-side between Castalian Springs and Hartsville, a distance of only 12 miles from my camp. Judging from the fact that they had halted by the road-side, I concluded that they intended to march at night and attack early in the morning, and I made my preparations accordingly, dispatching scouts upon whom I could depend to bring me positive information as to the enemy's movements. At daybreak my column was on the move, and as the advanced guard reached the head of the town my pickets came galloping in, followed by my principal scout, who reported that he was closely pursued by a large body of cavalry. Not wishing, on account of the inhabitants, to make Gallatin the scene of our contest, I advanced my column, and was greeted on reaching the Hartsville pike by a heavy fire from that direction. I dismounted the two leading companies to fight and threw them into the woods on the left of the road. The enemy increased his fire and I gradually had my whole command engaged.

The fight began at 6.30 o'clock and was maintained without much advantage on either side, the enemy having perhaps rather the best of it at first, until about 8.30 o'clock, when they began to fall back and my men to redouble their efforts. At 9.30 o'clock I had driven them 4 miles and was preparing for a final charge, when a flag of truce was brought proposing an armistice in order to bury their dead, My reply was that I could entertain no proposition except unconditional surrender. I learned then that the troops were commanded by Brig.-Gen. Johnson. During the parley the enemy had formed into line of battle, and were evidently ready to defend themselves from any fresh attack. I divided my force into three divisions, leading one myself in the direction which I thought Gen. Johnson had taken. Maj. [G. W.] Morgan had five companies under his orders on my left. Lieut. Col. [B. W.] Duke, on my right, had three companies and his advanced guard. Some delay was occasioned by the non-arrival of my gallant Texas Rangers, who formed part of the body under my own immediate orders. They had been separated from their horses during the preceding fight and had not been able to recover them in time to come to the front. On their arrival we marched on in the direction of the enemy, and Col. Duke's division, coming within sight, advanced at a canter and opened





fire. Gen. Johnson's forces, being on a good pike, retreated for some time faster than my men, who were on difficult ground, could follow, but after a pursuit of some 2 miles they were overtaken and compelled to fight.

They were dismounted and formed behind their horses. The position they had selected was a very good one, especially as they considerably outnumbered Col. Duke's force, which was the only one opposed to them; Maj. Morgan and my own detachment, in the eagerness of pursuit, having taken too far to the left.

Col. Duke reports that on perceiving that the enemy had halted he formed his three companies and the advanced guard into columns of squadrons, preserving the regular distances between each, so as to be able to form into line at command and attack. This was done with admirable precision and coolness by his men, and nothing could exceed their gallantry. The enemy were formed under the brow of a hill, and my men were drawn up above them, so that their fire told with effect on my line, while that of the attacking party went over their heads. After a very sharp engagement of about fifteen minutes they broke and ran. Gen. Johnson, his adjutant-general (Capt. Turner), Maj. Winfrey, and a number of privates were captured, but the main body escaped to the hills through the woods and high corn, making for the Cumberland River.

Thus ended an action in which my command, not exceeding 700 men (one whole company being in the rear with prisoners), succeeded in defeating a brigade of 1,200 chosen cavalry, sent by Gen. Buell expressly to take me or drive me out of Tennessee, killing and wounding some 180 and taking 200 prisoners, including the brigadier-general commanding and the greater part of the regimental officers.

My loss in both actions amounted to 5 killed, 18 wounded, and 2 missing. Among the wounded was Capt. Huffman, who had his arm shattered by a ball while leading gallantly on his brave Texan Rangers, a small body of men commanded by Maj. [R. M.] Gano, of whom I can-not speak too highly, as they have distinguished themselves ever since they joined my command not only by their bravery, but their good, soldier-like conduct.

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I received every assistance from the patriotism and zeal of the neighboring citizens, among whom Maj. Duffey and Capt. R. A. Bennet were pre-eminent. I have also to report that I have received a dispatch from Gen. Forrest, stating that he has encamped within 8 miles of me with a reinforcement of 800 men, but no artillery. The want of this arm cripples my movements and prevents my advance with that certainty of effect which a battery would afford. Recruits are daily and hourly arriving. The population seems at last to be thoroughly and to be determined on resistance.

I hope shortly, general, to be able to report further successes, and rest assured that no exertions on my part shall be wanting, no sacrifices on that of my





officers and men will prevent our giving as good an account of the enemy as our small numbers will admit of.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, general, your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN, Col., Cmdg. Cavalry, C. S. Army.

P. S. -This morning I received positive information as to Gen. Nelson's intentions and movements. He is retreating from Nashville to re-enforce Bowling Green at the head of 1,500 infantry, 200 cavalry, and 12 cannon. It is evidently the intention of the Federals to attempt the defense of the line at Bowling Green and Lebanon.

Proclamation.

HDQRS. MORGAN'S BRIGADE, Hartsville, Tenn., August 22, 1862.

SOLDIERS: Your gallant bearing during the last two days will not only be inscribed in the history of the country and the annals of this war, but is engraved deeply in my heart.

Your zeal and devotion on the 20th at the attack of the trestle work at Saundersville and of the Edgefield Junction stockade, your heroism during the two hard fights of yesterday, have placed you high on the list of those patriots who are now in arms for our Southern rights.

All communication cut off betwixt Gallatin and Nashville, a body of 300 infantry totally cut up or taken prisoners, the liberation of those kind friends arrested by our revengeful foes for no other reason than their compassionate care of our sick and wounded, would have been laurels sufficient for your brows; but, soldiers, the utter annihilation of Gen. Johnson's brigade, composed of twenty-four picked companies of regulars and sent on purpose to take us, raises your reputation as soldiers and strikes fear into the craven hearts of your enemies. Gen. Johnson and his staff with 200 men taken prisoners, 64 killed, and 100 wounded, attest the resistance made, and bear testimony to your valor. But our victories have not been achieved without loss. We have to mourn some brave and dear comrades. Their names will remain in our breasts; their fame outlives them. They died in defense of a good cause; they died like gallant soldiers, with their front to the foe.

Officers and men, your conduct makes me proud to command you. Fight always as you fought yesterday and you are invincible.

JOHN H. MORGAN, Col., Cmdg. Cavalry

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 17, pt. I, pp. 879-882.

Note 1: As reported by the regimental records the Union loss in the skirmishes at Pilot Knob, Drake's Creek, and Manscoe Creek, near Edgefield Junction, August 20, was 2 men killed, 3 men wounded, and 5 officers and 158 men captured.





Report of Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, of cavalry action at Gallatin August 21.

HARTSVILLE, TENN., August 22, 1862

I have the honor to report that on the 11th instant I left McMinnville, Tenn., in command of three regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and 640 cavalry, taken from the Second Indiana, Lieut. Col. Stewart; Fourth Kentucky, Capt. Chilson; Fifth Kentucky, Maj. Winfrey, and Seventh Pennsylvania, Col. Wynkoop. With this force I marched to Smithville, where I was joined by two additional regiments of infantry. With this command I proceeded to Liberty. Here I received an order recalling my infantry and artillery, and I sent them back to McMinnville.

Hearing that the enemy, under Col. Morgan, was encamped in an old field, in the angle formed by the Cumberland and Caney Fork, with my cavalry I marched to the designated, and found that I had been incorrectly informed, but was told that the force had left for Kentucky. I determined to return to Liberty, thence to Cookville, and await their return.

On my arrival at Cookville I received reliable information to the effect that the enemy was encamped in or near Hartsville, and I took up the march for that place; but on reaching it found that he had left the evening before, going in the direction of Gallatin. I took possession of his old camp, captured several prisoners, a number of wagons, mules, horses, &c., which had been taken from Col. Boone's command.

At this place I heard of the approach of Forrest in my rear, and decided upon uniting my force to the one in Gallatin, for the purpose of resisting an attack from the combined forces of Forrest and Morgan; but on my approach to Gallatin I found that it was in the possession of Morgan's forces, which I was satisfied did not exceed 800 men. I immediately ordered an attack. Lieut.-Col. Stewart and Maj. Winfrey, gallantly leading the charge of their respective regiments, threw their whole strength against the enemy with terrible effect. Col. Wynkoop and Capt. Chilson also brought their commands handsomely into action, and for some time the conflict seemed to progress finely for us. Soon some horses were wounded, riders killed, and confusion began to appear. Regimental and company organizations were lost, and without any apparent cause at least half of my command precipitately fled, throwing away their arms, &c. Many of the men, after getting a thousand yards from the enemy, wildly discharged their revolvers in the air. I sent back a staff officer to rally them, but they could not be induced to reappear on the field. Seeing my advance wavering, I ordered a retreat and tried to rally them behind a hedge and fence, but as soon as the firing became general the whole line gave way. I tried to get them to stand at several different points with the same result. Finally, seeing that I could get them to fight no longer, I ordered a retreat, and marched to the rear about 3 miles, and undertook to reform them.





While reforming, seeing that I was not pursued, I sent in a flag of truce and asked that I might be allowed to bury the dead, but was informed that the dead were being buried, and I was requested to surrender, men and officers being promised their paroles. This request I declined.



Being well satisfied that my men would stand no longer I took up the line of march for Cairo, on the Cumberland, hoping to be able to take a strong position on the river and hold it; but my rear being hotly pressed I formed line of battle with the Second Indiana and Fifth Kentucky and made my arrangements to fight on foot. Soon the firing became brisk, and my line of battle broke and the men fled in every direction, leaving only about 75 on the ground.



Seeing Lieut.-Col. Stewart and Maj. Winfrey I asked them if they thought it possible for them to rally their men, and they replied that they could not, and that a surrender of the few left was all that could be done. Lieut.-Col. Stewart made his escape.



With the few left I remained and held the enemy in check long enough to enable the greater portion of my command to ford the river, but finally, being completely surrounded by overwhelming numbers, I was compelled to surrender.

I regret to report that the conduct of the officers and men as a general thing was shameful in the lowest degree, and the greater portion of those who escaped will remember that they did so shamefully abandoning their general on the battle-field, while if they had remained like true and brave men the result of this conflict would have been quite different.

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My loss was 30 killed, 50 wounded, and 75 taken prisoners. About 200 horses were killed or disabled in this action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON, Brig.-Gen.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 16, pt. I, pp. 871-873.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stewart, Second Indiana Cavalry, of cavalry action at Gallatin, August 21.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report herewith the part taken by my command in the engagement which occurred between Gen. Johnson and Gen. Morgan on the 21st instant near Gallatin.

Leaving McMinnville on the 11th instant, our efforts to find or obtain intelligence of the whereabouts of the enemy were until the 19th instant, when at Cookville we obtained reliable information that Gen. Morgan, with a command 800 strong, was at Hartsville. This intelligence we got by intercepting the enemy's mail.



Gen. Johnson here asked my advice as to whether we should follow in pursuit. I replied that we had been in search of the information just received, and urged that we should follow in the morning, with a force of cavalry about 700 strong, consisting of detachments of the Second Indiana, Seventh Pennsylvania, Fourth Kentucky, and Fifth Kentucky Regiments. We took up the line of march and moved 2 1/2 miles beyond Hartsville, where we recaptured some prisoners, horses, mules, and wagons which had been taken from Col. Boone a few days previous. At this place we learned that Morgan had gone retake Gallatin. Early next morning we pushed forward in the direction of Gallatin. My command—the Second Indiana—composed the advance of the column. I threw forward Companies C and D as an advance guard. After moving some 9 or 10 miles, Capt. Johnson, of Company D, sent back word that they were in sight of the enemy's pickets. I returned the order to the advance guard to press them. This being done, and 1 1/2 miles farther advanced, word was returned from the front to the column that the enemy in force were moving to the right and left. We also received reliable intelligence that Morgan had been re-enforced, and that his command was at least 3,000, consisting of cavalry and infantry, all of which I communicated to Gen. Johnson, who in reply ordered me to engage them.

I here halted the advance guard, and the enemy appearing in heavy columns on my right, I had my men to throw down the fence of an open field, marched my regiment in, formed it into line, gave the command forward, and opened fire upon the enemy's column, which after two volleys was broken, and we drove them about 500 yards, when a terrific fire was opened upon the right and left flanks of my command. Seeing that no support came to my aid, I ordered Capt. Leabo to take command of the right squadron, face it to the right, and protect the right flank. Discovering that this force was insufficient for the purpose I ordered Companies A and B charge in aid of Capt. Leabo, which they did, but the fire being so destructive, they were compelled to retire after severe loss. At the same time I made an effort to change front to the left, but here I received orders from Gen. Johnson to fall back, which command my men executed in perfect order, marching off the field in a walk.

I gained my second position and formed my command front to the rear on the left of an old log stable, and held the ground until the Fifth Kentucky, panic-stricken, fled from the field in disorder. Here I again received orders from Gen. Johnson to fall back. In the execution of this order the enemy pressed us hard, yet I am proud to report that my men moved in order and gained their third position unconfused at a place called the Cross Lanes, a distance of 1 1/2 miles.

Gen. Johnson at this time remarked to me, "Your men have acted most nobly in this fight, but the Kentuckians have disgraced me and my State." Said he, "I believe I will send in a white flag, asking permission to bury my dead." I replied that the idea was a good one, as it would give us an opportunity to restore order and fortify. He called for a white flag, and Capt. Turner, with one of my orderlies, proceeded with it to the enemy's lines. While this was





transpiring, with my command I gained the advantage of 100 yards of picket and rail fence, which by means of some labor I formed into fortifications, protecting the right and left flanks of my command. This was by far the best position we had occupied, and here we determined to make our best effort. I dismounted my men and ascertained the number of cartridges left, which I found to be an average of 7 rounds to the man.

When Capt. Turner returned he reported that the wounded would be properly cared for and the dead decently interred and that Gen. Morgan desired an interview with Gen. Johnson. Whereupon Gen. Johnson, with the white flag, rode to Gen. Morgan, and in about twenty minutes returned and informed me of the result of the interview, namely, that Morgan had demanded an immediate surrender and would parole without delay both officers and men-allowing the former to retain their side-arms-which he had refused, and, said he, "We must get out of here," and ordered a retreat.

I commanded my men to mount, and taking my place in the advance marched off in column of fours and in a walk. We had gone about 1 1/2 miles in the direction of Cairo when the report came forward that the enemy were charging our rear. Gen. Johnson here ordered me to face my men front to the rear and resist the enemy's charge, which I executed, and had formed line, when the Fifth Kentucky came dashing through in a style of confusion more complete than the flight of a drove of stampeded buffaloes, if possible disgracing their former inglorious conduct. There appeared to be a question of rivalry between officers and men for which should outvie in the disgrace of their cowardly scamper. After they had got through my ranks order was restored, and we waited some ten minutes for the reported enemy, giving my men orders to reserve their fire; they faithfully did so until the rebels advanced to within 25 yards, then, upon order given, opened a volley which broke the rebel line and threw them back in confusion some 500 yards. In the mean time Gen. Johnson's whole command, save the Second Indiana, had left and taken up a hurried retreat.

Here Gen. Johnson rode up to me and asked what he should do. I replied that no officer could command those damned cowards, pointing toward the Fifth Kentucky retreating. He then said to me, "I shall surrender," and asked me for a white handkerchief, which I refused to give. He then asked my chief bugler to sound a parley; the bugler replied that he "did not know the call." Gen. Johnson then obtained a white handkerchief from some one and started it through the lines of my regiment. It was here that I rode in front my regiment and told my men that they were about to be surrendered; and, said I, "Indians, never surrender; follow me!" and moved off with all of my men who had heard the order. We found the enemy on our fight and left. On our retreat luckily we found a negro, whom I pressed, and who guided me to a ford, and we were enabled to cross the Cumberland River. Having crossed in safety, I posted Capt. Ross and 5 men as pickets, to watch and report the movement of the enemy. I had proceeded about 5 miles when Capt. Ross reported a portion of the rebels had crossed and were in pursuit. I ordered the "Trot-March," but





soon learned that it was a portion of my own men, with Capt.'s Johnson, Kessler, Adjutant Woolley, and Lieut. Beck, Barnett, and Barnes, who, occupying a position at the left of my line, did not hear my order to follow. I ordered a halt and waited until they came up; then moved to Stone River and encamped for the night. Along the whole line of retreat evidences of the disgraceful conduct of the Fifth Kentucky appeared. Enfield rifles, pistols, sabers, saddlebags, canteens, curry-combs, brushes, and hats had been thrown away and abandoned in helter-skelter style. Perfect disorder must have prevailed during this cattle-like scamper.

With my command I arrived at Nashville on the morning following at 8 o'clock a. m., when I learned that the Fifth Kentucky and other portions of Gen. Johnson's command had been swift enough to reach Nashville on the evening before.

Although the result of the engagement was an unfortunate one, yet I am happy to report the uniform good conduct of the Second Indiana Cavalry.

Further evidence of the gallantry of my command appears by reference to the printed report of Adjutant Woolley, to which your attention is most respectfully called.

I have not space to enumerate individual acts. Suffice to say that the highest compliments which I could pay to any one is due to all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. STEWART, Lieut.-Col. Second Indiana Cavalry.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 16, pt. I, pp. 874-876.

Report of Col. George C. Wynkoop, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, of action August 21.

NASHVILLE, August 26, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the forces engaged near Gallatin, Tenn., on the 21st instant, under command of Brig.-Gen. Johnson, now a prisoner of war.

We left Hartsville early on the morning of the 21st instant and marched in the direction of Gallatin, which is 14 miles west of Hartsville, with the Second Indiana Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Stewart, numbering 287 men, in the advance; then my command, consisting of detachments of three companies of my regiment and two of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, numbering in all 187 men, and a detachment of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, under command of Maj. Winfrey, numbering 293 men, in the rear; our force, including officers and men, numbering some 767 men.

We marched on slowly until about 8 o'clock, when Gen. Johnson was informed that the rebel pickets were driven in 3 miles from Gallatin. We were then ordered to march in close column by fours. Soon after the general received word by a courier from the advance guard that the enemy were flanking us





right and left. We then moved on rapidly about 1 mile, when we were ordered to halt and take down the fence on our right, and soon our line of battle was formed in the field.

The enemy then made a stand to our right, and the Second Indiana was ordered to charge upon them; the charge was a complete success, and threw the rebel line into great confusion. Too great praise cannot be awarded Lieut.-Col. Stewart for the manner in which he conducted this charge.

My command was ordered to engage the enemy on the left, where they were firing from behind trees and bushes, but owing to the superiority of their arms I could not do effective service. I ordered my men to take down a fence and was about to charge upon them, when I was ordered by Gen. Johnson to fall back.

About this time the Fifth Kentucky seemed to have been panic-stricken and retreated in great disorder. I fell back to the brow of a hill and formed a line, men dismounted; the rebels pushed forward and a fiercely contested battle ensued.

The general, seeing the superior numbers of enemy, ordered us to retreat to a cross-road, where we halted, and the general sent in a flag of truce by his adjutant, asking permission to bury his dead. Col. John H. Morgan, who seemed to be in command of the rebel forces, sent word that he would attend to our wounded and bury our dead, and solicited an interview with Gen. Johnson. The general rode over and had an interview with Col. Morgan, who demanded an immediate and unconditional surrender, saying he was prepared to march three heavy columns of cavalry on us.

Gen. Johnson returned, saying that further resistance would be useless, owing to the superior number of the enemy. He immediately ordered a retreat, and after retreating about 1 mile found that the enemy were charging on our rear guard. We then halted and again formed a line of battle, with the men dismounted. We held our fire until the enemy advanced within about 50 yards, when poured in a volley which scattered them in all directions.

We now fell back to a ravine and awaited their coming; they soon advanced, and met with the same result as before. We were about to charge upon them when to our right a heavy column of rebel cavalry dashed forward and was about to cut us off from the river. Gen. Johnson, seeing them, hoisted a white flag and proposed to surrender his whole force. Seeing that to stand now would be useless, I, with part of my command and parts of the Second Indiana and Fifth Kentucky, numbering in all about 200 men, dashed forward through their lines and made good our escape; the balance of our force, consisting of parts of the three commands, broke to the left and crossed the Cumberland River about 4 miles to the east of the town of Lebanon. We arrived in Nashville about 2 o'clock next morning.

The force of the enemy I estimate at about from 1,400 to 1,500 of Morgan's cavalry and about 1,000 armed citizens.





The following is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of the three different commands, as near as can be ascertained:

Of my command—

Commissioned officers killed, 1 (Adj. N. Wynkoop); commissioned officers wounded 2 (Capt. Levi Chilson and Lieut. Joseph Vale). Noncommissioned officers and privates killed, 8; missing, 43.

Of the Second Indiana Cavalry—

Commissioned officers wounded, 2; missing, 1. Non-commissioned officers and privates killed, 12; wounded, 40; missing, 31.

Of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry—

Commissioned officers wounded, 3. Non-commissioned officers and privates missing, 101.

Total killed, wounded, and missing, 244.

The report of killed may not be correct, as many of the missing may have been killed. All the officers and men of my command fought with great courage and coolness during the engagement, promptly obeying all commands.

Great credit is due Capt. Chilson and Lieut. Raplee, of the Fourth Kentucky, as well as their men, for courage shown throughout the engagement.

My report would have been handed in much sooner had it not been for my illness since my arrival here.

I am, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

GEO. C. WYNKOOP, Col. Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 16, pt. I, pp. 877-878.

