"Section 4. And be it further enacted, That when an emergency shall exist requiring the immediate procurement of supplies for the necessary movements and operations of an army or detachment, and when such supplies cannot be secured from any established Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, or from the head of the division charged with the duty of furnishing such supplies, within the required time, then it shall be lawful for the commanding officer of such army or detachment to procure such supplies during the continuance of such emergency, but no longer, in the most expeditious manner, and without advertisement; and it shall be the duty of such Quartermaster to obey such order, and his accounts of the disbursement of money for such supplies shall be accompanied by the order of the commanding officer as aforesaid, or a certified copy of the same, and also by a statement of the particular facts and circumstances, with their dates, constituting such emergency."
EXTRACT FROM ACT OF CONGRESS APPOINTED JULY 4, 1861

"...and to further execute the laws..."
Major,

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my command since leaving Picayune Sanding, Tennessee River, March 21st last.

The distance marched, direct, has been 478 miles, while the foraging, extraneous, plundering and foraging marches over the number of miles to an average of six hundred to each regiment.

Though much of this has been over a mountainous and partially sterile region, we have found sufficient corn and if it were not for the long, hard marches, few extending into the night, our animals would now be in exceedingly good condition. Those come out have been abandoned or turned over to the negroes, and their places supplied with captured hogs and mules.

The care of animals has been good and straggling has not been marked or frequent.

The general conduct of Officers and men has been excellent, and the command has been at all
lined in such condition that it could have been promptly used against an enemy with full effect. With the works yet I think it will be in as effective condition and as well mounted as when the campaign commenced.

The headlight skirmishing just before entering Montevallo (March 30th), one man of 7th Iowa being slightly wounded.

March 31st, my brigade moved in rear of the Division, when a few miles south of Montevallo it passed to the front and the 10th Mo. Cavalry, Col. W.D. Bontine, being dismounted. The cavalry, an Alabama Brigade, were at once pushed out of position. Two men of the 10th were wounded, while this regiment mounted, the 8th Iowa, Capt. John H. Goddard, took the advance and one company charged the cavalry on the road at a little where the Column was in retreat. A section of the cavalry being separated from the main force, Captains Johnson with two companies was sent to the right and charging, captured quite a number; several of the cavalry were killed and wounded. The officer acted with vigor and gallantry. The enemy were driven in great confusion to Nauvoo, leaving many
animals and a number even along the road and certainly five prisoners in our hands. Col. Wood led his regiment which charged admirably and his adjutant lost his horse on the first charge.

Meanwhile a body of the enemy attacked our column on rear and on the right. But this force was speedily driven off by Lt. Col. Dear with a portion of the 4th Iowa Cavalry.

The enemy were very roughly handled today and scattered by the ineptitude of our men. There is no doubt that the manner in which this day’s work was done had much to render our subsequent victory the easier achieved.

At an early hour on this day Lt. Col. Root with his regiment destroyed the “Bell Iron Works,” about six miles south of Montevideo, in the presence of a superior force of the enemy and then to protect them, moved April 1st in rear of the Division, and then at Mapleville Station, heard firing in front. Receiving, soon after, orders to push forward rapidly, our regiment...
On reaching the battle ground of "Cooziger Church," arriving just as the engagement was being decided, Captain Anheider's Company, I was thrown out on the left of the road and directed to charge a line of the enemy formed on the bank of the creek, 400 yards from the head of my column. This Company, having to throw down a fence under a heavy fire, had one Officer, Lt. John Leach, and several men wounded, losing also about 15 horses. Capt. Anheider and his company closed in a gallant manner as did also Capt. A. Clark, 4th Ohio Cavalry, A.A.G. Who voluntarily aided in conducting this movement.

The column moving forward the enemy quickly retired, and the 3rd Ohio Cavalry was sent in pursuit following the enemy to Plantersville, 5 miles.

Captain John Brown, G Company, charged his men over a deep stream capturing some of the enemy's color company from his command wounded.

This officer had been sent with his company to Mapleville, early in the day, and, meeting a body of the enemy charged it, capturing several and scattering the others.
Longhord John Hall, guidon bearer "K" Company, after being wounded in the hand, claimed the saddle, carried his color and in a subsequent engagement captured a rebel officer.

We arrived near Selma April 27. at 2 P.M., dismounting in battalion line until 5 o'clock; at that hour in obedience to orders from the Brevet Major General Cody, Division. I dismounted my command and leaving every eighth man to hold horses formed the 3rd Iowa on the right and the 10th Missouri on the left of the Plantersville road, in line, about half a mile from the rebel works, and attacking them, Service Company 4th Iowa, were preparing to move to the left of the 10th Ill., when the 2nd and Division, on my right, attacked in force and soon gained possession of the fortifications in its front.

Observing this attack the dismounted regiments were immediately advanced. And when the 2nd Division obtained possession of the outer works the 4th Iowa cavalry, which had not yet left their horses, came forward at a gallop in column of four, and at once finished out
The City, companies going in various directions to complete the destruction of the enemy. About this time the 3rd and 10th Mo. were directed to advance but the road being blocked by subsequent negotiations this was not fully accomplished until a later hour.

The advance guard of the Division, 4 Co. 4th Iowa under Major W. H. Wood, had been dismounted in front of the enemy works on the Plattsburg road since 8 o'clock, and when Brig. Gen. Doug had charged the enemy on the right, this force pushed forward into the works in their front capturing an entire regiment and 15 pieces of artillery. The mounted companies secured four (4) guns, three hundred and forty, and about (1,075) one thousand prisoners; several hundred of the enemy were killed or wounded or drowned in attempting to escape. Captains E. R. Jones, Company "E", and Chief Bugler P. J. Sarver were killed; both belong to 1st Iowa Cavalry.

April 2d by direction of Brevet Major General Wilson I assumed command of the City artillery and my brigade. Col. W. H. Conley made a march.
To the rear, through Smokey Hill, to Johnson's Ferry, returning on the 6th.

With the army, this Brigade moved from Kelman, April 10th, arriving at Montgomery on the 12th, near which city we remained until the 14th.

Major Burkhoff, with six companies, 3rd Iowa Cavalry, was here detailed as Provost guard, and did not rejoin the Command until after the capture of Columbus.

Captain McIlvain, with Co. "K" and "M" 4th Iowa Cavalry, was sent to Greer's Ferry, Talladega River, with directions to destroy the Bridge over the Coosa, at Vicksburg. He was unable to do this, but, in conjunction with Major Wescott, 4th Ky., Captured and took to Montgomery three prisoners.

While the Command was marching to Columbus, Captain Young, with 200 men 16th Mo. Cavalry, was detached from the Column to Kempsford and forward to Clarks Factory, 3 miles above Columbus, on the Chattahoochie River, with orders to seize and hold the Bridge at that place. It was, however, partially destroyed before he arrived.
This Brigade reached the point of attack before columns about 7:30 P.M. and at eight o’clock was disposed in the following order:

1st Companies 3rd Iowa cavalry, Col. Noble, Company G dismounted, in line at right angles to the Somerville road with the left resting thereon. 200 yds from our line of the enemy immediately in front, and about 330 yds from the main line on our left, the latter formed behind fortifications running parallel with the Somerville road.

The 10th Ill. Zouave, St. Col. J. W. Benton, Company D, on the Somerville road, 400 yds in rear of the 3rd Iowa, in column of fours, four ranks, and the 44th Iowa, St. Col. John W. Peters, Company G, in the same order, on a byroad, 200 yds from the front of its intersection with the Somerville road, facing true to the right and rear of the 2nd Iowa, 210 yds.

The moment we were ready to attack, the enemy opened fire, in front with small arms, and on the left with shell, canister, and musketry, where the 3rd Iowa were directed to charge and in five minutes were in possession of the rifle pits in our front, supposing the captured works to be a portion of the enemy’s
Main line. The 10th Ill. Cavalry were ordered forward at a gallop, and two Companies pushed at once for the bridge, nearly three fourths of a mile distant, crossing it with about 50 prisoners. This detachment passed in front and to the rear of the enemy's lines without any opposition. The Officer, Capt. R.B. W. McClasen, finding his position untenable, released his prisoners and rejoined his regiment with hope of one near killed.

When this regiment commenced its forward movement, the enemy developed his main line on our left. The 3rd Iowa was immediately directed to charge this other position, and this gallant regiment pressed forward vigorously. Captains McKee and Wilson with about 50 men penetrated the line, capturing some prisoners and holding the position. The remainder of the 10th Ill. were now directed to "prepare to fight on foot." This command had, however, been thrown into much confusion by the enemy's fire, being only about 100 yds in front of their best position. The officers had done all they could, but the confusion...
was almost unavoidable. The 14th Iowa, which was now immediately in front of the enemy's line, was detached (except 4 Companies) and in charge of Captain Abraham. "D" Company was packed into the enemy's works near where the detachment 3rd Iowa had secured a lodgment.

In obedience to instructions, when inside the works, Captain Abraham moved directly toward the bridge, not desiring to secure the prisoners who after being made to throw away their arms were left where found. Near the end of this line of rifle pits was a work with 2 12-pdr.榴弹炮, which Capt. Abraham at once assaulted. Capturing the garrison and armament together with four (4) 12-pdr. Parrott guns, gunners, and caisson, which were in position and firing near this fort—Without halting, a portion of his Command pushed over the bridge (a cord one) capturing two 12-pdr.榴弹炮. Caisson to in the East end. These two guns were loaded with canister, but the gunners could not fire without killing the rebels flying over the bridge with our men.
The capture of this Bridge was in itself a great victory, as it had been fully prepared for sudden and complete destruction. The enemy were unable to fix this structure, which being saved, enabled our forces to occupy Columbus and march immediately upon Macon; any delay at the "Chalatochee" would have prevented our forces reaching Macon before the Armistice went into effect.

The capture of Columbus involved the fall of Macon. The conduct of this Brigade whenever it has been engaged with the enemy has been highly creditable to the men composing it, and to our cause and country which it represents. The French Major Gen. Grant's Division having been present at every engagement, has full knowledge of the continual vigour, courage, and determination displayed by officers and men on every occasion. Having personally shared their dangers, I am confident he is ready to award them their full measure of praise.
Private Robert Le Words, A Company, 17th Iowa Cavalry. Orderly for Major Words, O.A.C. 41st Division, having been captured, in line of duty, escaped, and with the aid of some of his Company, captured the Colonel and his Adjutant, who, shortly before, had held him as a prisoner.

There have been very many instances of individual heroism. While almost everyone did all he could. If in this report some person seem to have done more than well, it must not be inferred that others would not have done equally well if they had been so fortunate in securing opportunities.

During this Campaign this Brigade has taken in action thirty one hundred prisoners, including two hundred Commodored Officers. Eleven planks of Colo. Thirty three Guns, Twenty five Caissons, thirty five hundred planks of Arms, and a large number of horses, wagons, and engines.

The defeat of the enemy at Columbus gave us possession of the ramboat "Vincogee" alias "Jackson," a very formidable vessel. She was nearly ready.
for active service, her cannon--24p. 12in. iron. Paint guns--coupies, a portion of her ordnance and other supplies being on board.

The fruits of our victories have been materially increased by having mounted columns always ready to take advantage of opportunities offering. This has been shown to have been the case at Selma.

At Coosa River, the 11th Company T. I. Dragoon Cavalry, which were pushed over the bridge (mounted immediately after it was in our possession, captured five hundred prisoners and completed the disorganization of the enemy.

During this March we have destroyed the "Kaiman" and the "Brierfield" or "Bull" Iron works near Montevallo. Several R. R. and station houses, four (4) Steamboats and one Foundry at Montgomery, a large Distillery above Columbus and great quantities of corn, meat and other supplies gathered up for the Confederate Government. As a testimony of my respect and appreciation of their ability and services
The percent of officers attacked with his company a force of the enemy greater than his own and each time completely routed him. Once capturing more men than his own command numbered.

George H. Johnson, Captain, Co. H, 3rd Iowa Cavalry.

This officer, once with two, and again with one company, charged a superior force of the enemy, with great gallantry routing theirs each time, and killing, wounding, and capturing quite a number. His courage, good conduct, and gallantry have been frequently observed.

R. B. W. McGarvey, Captain, Co. E, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. He led his company of this regiment through the enemy's line to the bridge at Columbus, and through surrounded by the enemy, came out lossing only one man,


This officer has several times led his company gallantly and was the first officer to enter the lines of the enemy at Columbus himself and was having to work their way through an abatis in presence of the enemy, securely posted behind entrenchments, and only a few yards distant. With two companies he ran and succeeded
The several officers, attached with his Company, a force of the enemy greater than twenty and each time completely routed them. Once capturing more men than his own Command numbered.

George W. Johnston, Captain 2d M & A. Iowa Cavalry.

This Officer, once with live, and again with one Company, charged a superior force of the enemy, with great gallantry, routing theirs each time, and killing, wounding, and capturing quite a number. His courage, good conduct, and gallantry have been frequently observed.

C. F. W. W. Gassow. Captain Co. B 1st

Wisconsin Cavalry. He led his Company of his Regiment through the enemy's lines to the bridge at Columbus, and through surrounded by the enemy, came out losing only one man.

Samuel J. McKee. Captain Co. B 3d Iowa Cavalry.

This Officer has several times led his Company gallantly, and was the first Officer to enter the lines of the enemy at Columbus, himself and men having to work their way through an abatis in presence of the enemy, suddenly posted behind entrenchments, and only a few yards distant. With two Companies he ran and repulsed
The enemy at Little Ferry, Cahawba river, killing and wounding some and capturing 30 Animals, 
and the rank of Captain by brevet upon.

2nd Lieutenant Co. "I," 10th Missouri 
Cavalry, who, when his company reached the bridge 
at Columbus, gallantly led it over and immediately 
spoke a rebel battery of two guns, while completely 
surrounded by the enemy.

Loyd W. Dillon, 2nd Lieutenant Company "K," 47th Ohio Cavalry, 
who has repeatedly acted in the most gallant manner.
He was very severely wounded at Centreville, June 10th, 
1864, at Columbus. He led his company, which he was 
then commanding, upon the enemy, killing several 
with his pistol and sabre at Columbus. He was 
among the first men to rush, before the enemy and 
over the bridge into the City.

I desire to remark the attention to duty 
and the valiant aid given me, by each member 
of my staff, and respectfully call your attention to
The subjoined table of conditions of this Command and to the list of killed and wounded in each regiment.

Your obedient servant,

F.T. Winlow
Brevet Brig. General

To
Major James W. Satta
Asst. Adjutant General,

Cavalry Corps M.D.M.
Head Quarters 4th Div. C.S. M.D.Mo.

May 1863

Major C.B. Beaumont
Asst. Adjt. Genl.
Cavalry Corps. M.D.Mo.

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the 4th Cavalry Division, during the late campaign:

To avoid delay in leaving Chickasaw
The train was sent on the 19th of March to Cherokee station, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and was followed by 1st Brigade commanded by

Brig. Genl. Winslow, on the 21st.

The General movement commenced on the 22nd of March; Winslow's Brigade, and train, camping near Throckmorton's Mill; the 2nd Brigade commanded by

Brig. Genl. Alexander, camping on Cane Creek. Twenty-five (25) miles from Chickasaw.

March 23rd

Left Russellville to our right and camped near Westbury—distance thirty (30) miles. Found plenty of corn and provisions.

The road was exceedingly mountainous, and forage scarce. 1st Brigade made Eighteen (16) miles.


Winslow was directed to move via Bartowille, and Hardys Mill, towards Elyton. Genl. Alexander and train via Jasper and Democrats. Genl. Winslow furnishing the Sipsy, affordable moved down the Black Warrior to Sandusky. Where the Division camped for the night. Distance Twenty-three (23) miles, forage found below Sandusky. March 27th.

Crossed Black Warrior over an extremely
dangerous ford. Genl Alexander Brigade, camped on east bank of Locust Ford—Genl
Winstead Brigade marched all night, and arrived on west bank at 4:1 A.M. next morning,
distance Twenty (20) miles. Provisions and forage scarce.

March 28th Marched at 10 A.M. Genl Aleja-
nders' Brigade camped at Elyton—Genl
Winstead on Hawkins Plantation, two miles west
distance Twenty (20) miles. The road was exceedingly
rough. At the end of the day's march we debouched
into a beautiful valley rich in provision and forage.
Patterson Regiment, from Northern Alabama passed
through Elyton just before the arrival of the Division—
its rear guard was driven out by Genl Alexander's
advance.

By direction of the Brevet Maj. Genl Commanding
The Corps, the train remained at Elyton till
the arrival of the Corps train.

The Division moved at 10:30 A.M. on the 29th, with
a view to secure a crossing over the Cahaba
river that night; but the ford being obstructed by
Patterson's Regiment and a heavy rain set in, which soon raised the river, prevented more than one Regiment getting across, distance fifteen (15) miles.

The "Mis-Iraven" and "Pike Mountain" Iron works were destroyed near Elston.

March 30th.

Genl. Wincow, converted the Rail Road Bridge over the Cahawba, into a foot bridge and at 9:30 A.M., the crossing commenced. The Division moved at Montevallo — distance Seventeen (17) miles.

Road was bad, forage and provisions found in abundance around Montevallo, A Colloqui and the "Central" Iron Works were destroyed near the Cahawba, while detachments sent out from Montevallo destroyed the "Columbian" and "Bill" Iron works.

There being strong indications of the presence of the enemy in large force, the Division awaited the arrival of the Corps.

March 31st.

The 3rd Maj. Genl. commanded the Corps, having arrived I was directed to move out at 1:30 P.M., about two miles South of the town, the advance of Roddy's Division was encountered. It was immediately charged by Genl. Allay and driven back in great confusion upon their main position, beyond a
difficult craft, abandoning arms and accou-
triments at every stop. Dispositions were at once
made to turn the enemy's right, while Rodney's
Battalion 2d 4th Artiz was placed in position and
opened fire.

After some skirmishing, without awaiting
a trial at arms the enemy withdrew.

Genl. Winlow now took up the pursuit and by a
series of brilliant and victorious charges, drove the
enemy until late in the night, capturing many pris-
oners, arms and accoutrements. The Division halted
with having driven down the enemy in every conflict
during the day, camped three miles north of Raudolf
having made fourteen (14) miles

April 12th

The pursuit was resumed as far as Raudolf
where pursuant to your instructions, the Division took
the road to the left, leading to Old Mapleville leaving
the main Schuyl road along which the enemy retired
for Genl. Long's Division. To cover the movement the
advance guard was directed to pursue the enemy a mile
and a half, and then remain till relieved by Genl. Longs.
Division, Proceeding about four miles to the left of Randolph, my command took a road to the right leading through Mapleville Station and intersecting the main Selma road at Ebenezer Church. Anticipating an opportunity to flank the enemy at this point the march of the Division was hastened and at 4:00 A.M. he was found in position, his force commanded by Gen. Forrest in person consisting of Infantry, Artillery and cavalry, his right resting on Mulberry Creek, and his left on a high wooded ridge near Bogles Creek, Gen. Alexander threw his Brigade into action dismounted, with great celerity, and after a stubborn fight of an hour's duration, routed the enemy and captured his guns—Gen. Wilson took up the pursuit with his Brigade mounted, captured 300 prisoners and drove the enemy through Plantersville, nineteen (19) miles from Selma, where the Division camped for the night, having made twenty (20) miles.

April 3rd. The Division marched at 10: A.M. for Selma, following the 9th Division arriving in front of the fortifications on the Plantersville road.
At 4 o'clock P.M. it was being placed in position preparatory to a night attack on the enemy's right, when Long Division carried the works in its front.

The Division was immediately ordered forward. The skirmish line driving the enemy from the works in its front and capturing five (5) pieces of Artillery.

Mississippi batteries forward the 4th Iowa at a gallop, and charging into the city in various directions, captured several pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners.

The 7th Ohio Cavalry, was sent out the Banneville road and captured four (4) guns, the hundred and twenty-five (125) prisoners and many small arms.

April 3d

The Division moved out from Selma with instructions to pursue the remnants of Forrest's command, across the Cahaba River and to meet and escort the General Train to the city. It returned on the 6th, having made a circuit of ninety (90) miles.

April 8th

At 9 o'clock P.M., the Division commenced crossing the Alabama River on a pontoon bridge. The passage was soon interrupted by the descent of drifts, which carried away the bridge. The Bridge was repaired at about 2 o'clock P.M. on the 9th and the crossing resumed, but was again interrupted by descending
chief wood. The breach was repaired by 6:00 P.M. and at 9:00 P.M., the Division was across and encamped on the south bank. Genl. Alexander narrowly escaped with his life, while endeavoring to save a heavy log safely under the bridge.

**April 10th.**

Marched to Montgomery, camped at Church Hill, distance twenty-four (24) miles. Plenty of forage.

**April 11th.** Marched at 5:30 A.M., crossed Big Swamp on Big Swamp Bridge and camped at Col. Harris's, four miles east of Snowdoro, distance twelve (12) miles.

**April 12th.**

Marched at 5:30 A.M., passed through Montgomery at 9:00 P.M., camped four miles east on Columbus road, distance twenty-two (22) miles.

Lagrangia, Brigade of Mc. Co. Division having been placed under my command, received order to march on the 14th to the Chattahoochee to secure the bridge over that river, either at Columbus or West Point, thereby opening for the Cavalry Corps the road into Georgia, in pursuance of these instructions. Sent Lagrangia Brigade via Tuskegee and Ockelika No
West Point, where he arrived on the 16th. He immediately attacked the garrison at that place capturing it and securing the bridge. My own Division marched directly upon Columbus.

Columbus, Eighty (80) miles. Columbus is a fortified city of 1200 inhabitants, situated on the east bank of the Chattahoochee. Three bridges span the river at this point, one foot bridge at the lower end of the city. The other foot and Rail Road Bridge are three quarters of a mile above, opposite the upper end of the city. There is a fourth bridge at Black Fox Factory three miles above, which was destroyed upon the approach of Capt. Young of the 10" Mo, who was sent to secure it. On the west bank of the river between the upper and lower bridge lies the small town of Girard. Mill Creek which flows through an open valley about a mile in width separating two prominent ridges, which approach the river perpendicular and overlook the city. It empties into the river near the centre of Girard. The lower bridge was defended from the east bank by a rifle pit and three pieces of artillery sweeping it. The upper foot and Rail Road Bride were defended by a "Tete-De-Pont."
Consisting of two redoubts connected by a range of rifle pits about three quarters of a mile in length, extending across the upper ridge will strengthened by filled timbers in front. The lower redoubt situated just below the upper bridge contained 6-12 inch Howitzers. Four (4) 10-pdr Parrott guns were in position on its right. These guns completely swept Mill creek valley. The upper redoubt contained four (4) guns, commanding the Summfield pond. Five guns swept the Railroad and two (2) howitzers. The upper foot bridge, making up all twenty-four (24) guns in position.

The works were held by about twenty-seven hundred (2700) Infantry. The Division moving along. The lower Crawford road arrived about 3 P.M. opposite the lower bridge. Col. Eggleston commanding the advance guard immediately charged to secure it, but was received with a heavy fire of Artillery and musketry while the the bridge previously prepared with combustible material was at the same time fired. He therefore retired behind the ridge. Rodney's Battery fired a few shots which developed the position of the enemy's Artillery, it being impossible to attack successfully. The
tele de Spots from this direction. Alexander
Brigade was placed in position along the
crest of the lower ridge, while Wielow
Brigade making a wide detour, was sent under
cover across to the Summerfield road, on the
upper ridge. His Brigade was preceded by two
companies of the 5th Iowa Battery under Capt.
Lewis who drove in the opposing picket and
charged gallantly upon a strong line of works
which in the darkness appeared to be the ene-
emy main position. Guel Wielow at once dispo-
sed his command for the attack, the plan of
which was to penetrate the works with dismoun-
ted men and then to send a mounted force
through the breach, with direction to charge di-
rectly upon the bridge. The assault was made
about 9:30 clock P.M., by six companies of the
3rd Iowa Battery, commanded by Capt. Noble.
The first line of works was soon carried, which
being mistaken for the main line, two compa-
niies of the 10th Mo Battery were ordered to charge
to the Bridge. These companies, supported
by the enemy to be their own men, passed
through the works on the Summerfield Road
unhammed, charged to and secured the
Bridge capturing many prisoners.
Capt. McGlashan guiding himself on the enemy's rear and vastly outnumbered rejoined his regiment.

In the meantime the main line opened fire upon the right with grape and musketry. The 3rd Iowa pressed forward through a slashing a hundred yards deep and after a charge unexampled in Cavalry service, and with but few parallels in Infantry, crossed the works.

And Whipple promptly followed up the success, ignoring the redoubt on the right which still continued its fire. The 4th Iowa Chix dismounted under Capt. Abraham passed through the breach, turned to the right, charged the redoubt captured the ten 12-pdr. guns and then sweeping across the bridge into the flying rebels captured the two howitzers, loaded with Grape & canister on the opposite end. Mounted companies from the 9th regiment followed in rear of Capt. Abraham and after crossing the bridge turned to the right and charged in flank the works at the lower bridge, capturing prisoners and three 6pdrs. at that point.

By 10 o'clock O.Wo. Columbus with its vast munitions of war, 1500 prisoners and 24 guns were in our hands. This victory which was the closing conflict of the war, was achieved
with the loss of less 30 men killed and wounded
April 18th

At 5:30 a.m. the Division marched
for Macon, via Dublin Bridge, and Thomastown,
arriving and going into camp at East Macon,
the evening of the 21st.
The march was through a rich country and the
distance marched 98 miles. Here Official inform-
acion of the Armistice between Genl Sherman and
Johnson having been received, the campaign closed.

The conduct of the Officers and men during
the campaign is deserving of the highest con-
mandation - Whether mounted or dismounted,
but one spirit prevailed and that was to run
over the enemy wherever found or whatever right
to his number.

Nothing but the impetuousity of the char-
ges whereby the enemy was not given time to
defend himself can account for the small
list of casualties amounting to Ninety-eight (98)
killed and wounded.
In every conflict the troops actually engaged
were vastly outnumbered.

At Stone's Church Genl Alexander routed
Forest's command with less than a thousand
men while Genl Winslow carried the formidable
works at Columbus with but one thousand one
hundred (1,100) men.

From the members of my staff

Br. Maj. James W. Latta E. A. G.

Capt. John C. Filhee A. A. S. C.

Lieutenant Sloan Neck A. A. S. C.

and Lieutenant Peter Neck A. V. O. F. O.

in all occasions prompt and gallant assistance.

The Division arrived at Macon in good fighting condition.

I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of the Brigade commanders in which the acts of the Regiment under their command are minutely described also mentioning the names of Officers and men distinguishing themselves for gallantry and soldierly conduct.

In conclusion I desire to ascribe the success of the Division in the first degree to the zeal, energy and ability displayed by Generals Winstead and Alexander commanding the 1st and 2d Brigades. They have shown in every battle great skill and gallantry, and possessing in an eminent degree all the qualities of a Cavalry Officer.

I respectfully urge their immediate promotion, for the good of the service.
Enclosed is a list of Officers and men who have distinguished themselves and are entitled to promotion.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. Upton
Brigadier Major General
Commanding 4th Division

For Brig Gen E. T. Winston
Commanding 1st Brig 4th Cav. Div
Head Quarters Department of Mississippi,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Jackson, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., July 1st, 1865.

Commanding Officer
4th Iowa Cavalry

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Private

Wm. J. Fields

of your Command, detailed by Special Orders, No. 53, of
date February 1st, 1865, from these Head-Quarters, has,
during the past month, been employed at these Head-Quarters as

Clerk,

and is still on such duty.

He has been paid by Paymaster

to include:

He has drawn clothing during the past month from the Government
to the amount of

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Asst. Adjt. Genl.
Head Quarters Department of Mississippi,

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Jackson, Miss.
Memphis, Tenn., July 1st, 1865.

Commanding Officer
6th B. 4th Iowa Cavalry

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Private

Wm. G. Fugle

of your Command, detailed by Special Orders, No. 58, of date February 1st, 1865, from these Head-Quarters, has, during the past month, been employed at these Head-Quarters as clerk, and is still on such duty.

He has been paid by Paymaster to include:

He has drawn clothing during the past month from the Government to the amount of

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. Miller
Asst. Adjt. Genl.
HEADQUARTERS
District of Mississippi.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

4th Iowa Cavalry
Greensburg Ind.
Cudworth July 7th
1885

My dear General:
I need your kind bestowing time once and deferring answer till I could forward to you a copy of my official report, which is, I am

with great pleasure have been

respected, but not so

I hope with unfriend

relations ensuing

from there.

I am greatly satisfied
in having had the

knowledge of seeing in

the West, and feel

thankful that

officers and men for

having extended it
contrack a correspondent

Aid all the companies

in our army, and

accompanied with the zeal

which characterized

our service, he was

would have been

required to a

protest that

I had not extended

the cavalry beyond

perhaps 5 is Intestine

Determined in the inquiry

The experiences gained

in the June rains

may be of great use

to me, now futur

class.

Then sending Allan

to New York quite

two in the north

West, and enjoyed

a very much

Winter for North

as Wisconsin and went

to Pinion. I was highly...
With the Country and
friend of activity
bestowed on the carriage
of Mr. Lincoln
and the 20th June
applied. Each on
his wedding tour. He
is called the "Hero of
the South." Minor Cairo
Ceremonial.

Spent the 4th of July
at Macleod's Country
and returned to Wash-
ington in the train with
Mr. Sherman. He spoke
in the highest terms of
your and related his speech
which under his Com-
mand. He gave tell
Toward the 4th of July.
And such equal select
how now. Men can be
no doubt of his aspiring
to the Presidency. He
will in a story candidled
and ...
to the road for men.
I shall go to bad Tom
ches for next week,
how long to remain I
cannot tell. I am in
of uncertainty and
almost indifferent as
what becomes of me.
I would like to have
a distinct in December
the cavalry under the
new regime will have
us showing. I congrat
on this duty.
R.N. Enterprise. It was
a difficult job, and was
finished them. But now
could from been expected
in New Yor. day
of Dr. Carter and
of the army.
Will relieve Capt. Notman.
Company the day. Please
of you.
and accept assurances
remain at nurs
home.

P.S. Please remember me. Let us a

Peelhurs.

O. Upton

Roh Mc'Neil

1865.
Received of Levi Smith, for E. J. Winston, one Brigade
Quinton, Smaller tailed, Red &
White,

F. W. Brown
138th U.S. L. Infantry

[Signature]
Copy.

Treasury Dept.
Third Auditor's Office.

Sir:

Oct 13, 1865

In the matter of the claim of E. F. Winton (No. 6164) for commutation & for a horse lost in service, I have to inform you that evidence must be furnished as to when, where, of whom and at what price the horse was purchased and when brought into service.

Very respectfully,

A.M. Garguever
Acting Auditor.

James M. Tilton Esq.
Greenburg, Ind.

E.E. W.
Greenbury, Indiana
November 18th, 1865

Col. Winslow

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 8th to Col. Gavin Read to day. The nature of the information required in your case you can see from the enclosed letter. What evidence you obtain shall better be sworn to before a justice of the peace and you can forward the same yourself with the enclosed letter from the Department requiring the evidence.

Respectfully,

Your Obd. Servt.

J.W. Lucas

Col. E. F. Winslow
Cincinnati
Ohio
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13 1865

Gen. E. F. Winstead
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear General,

Several vouchers which I issued in the fall of last for forage, or presentation by the owner for payment, to the disbursing office at this point, have been thrown out, because there was no order accompanying them, which authorized me to purchase in open market. Enclosed please find an extract from Act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, on which refusal of payment is founded. Will you do me the favor, General, to issue a Gen. Order in conformity with the act, stating the emergency which necessitated such purchase and the time during which the emergency might continue, in order that I may be able to settle up my old accounts. Also enclosed please find a voucher which was handed me in order to obtain your approval. Please approve it and return.

My respects to Mrs. W. and behind me
Sent Dec 21/65 — following:

Sancti-Florin Nov. 21/65

Capt. J. F. Young
A. A. Gen. 2nd Div. C. E.

Dirt next Item.

We are hereby authorized
and directed to supply this command with forage,
during the current campaign against Parikesi, by
purchase when practicable and where it is
not possible to secure such supplies from the
Quartermaster's Department in the regular way.

This is in accordance with laws of Congress
(Act approved July 4, 1864) and also as directed
by Major feu. W. D. Rosser, C. M. M. of
Missoni as per verbal instructions from
me.

Very Truly,

D. F. Misslow

[signature]
Assistant Quartermaster's Office
St. Louis, Mo.
Official Business.

Dec 23 1865
Gen. E. D. St. John
Cincinnati, Ohio.