

SAMUEL WINN, SON OF RICHARD WINN.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No. 867.]

FEBRUARY 5, 1859.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LEIDY, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made the following

REPORT.

*The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Samuel Winn, of Tennessee, the only surviving child of General Richard Winn, deceased, ask leave to report :*

That it appears that Richard Winn, at the commencement of the Revolution, entered the regular service in South Carolina, and was commissioned first lieutenant of rangers in June, 1775. He served under Colonel Thompson, in General Richardson's expedition against the Tories in that year. He also served under Colonel Thompson in the attack on Sullivan's island by the British army and navy under Sir Henry Clinton and Sir Peter Parker, which ended in the total defeat of the combined British forces on the 28th of June, 1776. And it is a matter of history that to Colonel Thompson's command, to which Richard Winn was attached, was due a large share of credit and glory of that engagement, as it was that command which effectually held in check two thousand British regulars under Sir Henry Clinton, and prevented them from co-operating with the British fleet under Sir Peter Parker in the attack on Fort Sullivan. In this engagement Richard Winn distinguished himself, and was, in consequence, sent as captain in command of a company to the southern frontier to defend Fort McIntosh, which he did successfully for two days with thirty-two men against a strong body of Indians and Tories; but on the third day General Provost led a strong reinforcement to storm the fort, and Winn surrendered on honorable terms of capitulation. Returning to Fairfield district he took command of the militia, and was in several hard-fought battles, and the defeat of the British regulars under Colonel Frazier, at "Hanging Rock," depended in a great degree on his conduct and courage. At the battle of "Hanging Rock" Major Winn was wounded and borne off the field about the time the enemy made good their retreat.

On recovering from his wound, Major Winn continued to give Gen-

eral Sumpter his support until the enemy were expelled from the State. After peace he was elected major general of the militia by the legislature. He served many years in Congress. Having lost most of his property in the revolutionary struggle, he removed to Tennessee in 1812, and died there in the year 1818, never having received a pension or commutation; and the petitioner, his only surviving child, who is now poor, your committee are of opinion is entitled to relief, and herewith report a bill accordingly.