

RANK.	DATE OF MUSTER INTO SERVICE.	REMARKS.
Austin Private	Dec. 9, '63,	3 Wd. at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, '64—tr. to Co. A, 191st reg. P. V., June 6, 1864—Vet.
u.....do	Feb. 16, '64,	3 Tr. to company A, 191st reg. P. V., June 6, 1864.
m. R.....do	Aug. 27, '61,	3 Wd. at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, '64—tr. to company A, 191st reg. P. V., June 6, 1864.
m S.....do	Feb. 6, '64,	3 Wd. at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, '64—tr. to company A, 191st reg. P. V., June 6, 1864.
B.....do	Aug. 27, '61,	3 Wounded at Gettysburg—transferred to company A, 191st regiment P. V., June 6, 1864.
ry.....do	3 Drowned in Rappahannock river, May 27, 1862.
n F.....do	Aug. 27, '61,	3 Tr. to company A, 191st reg. P. V., June 6, 1864.
vi.....do	3 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 16, '62.

COMPANY G.

RECRUITED IN LANCASTER AND PHILADELPHIA.

RANK.	DATE OF MUSTER INTO SERVICE.	REMARKS.
ward... Capt...	May 27, '61,	3 Discharged August 27, 1861.
tzel.....do	Nov. 19, '61,	3 Wounded at Gettysburg—resigned Dec. 7, '62—appointed Captain company K, 195th regiment P. V., July 24, 1864.
heetz... 1st Lt...	May 27, '61,	3 Appointed Aid-de-Camp on staff of General M'Call—date unknown.
wn.....do	May 27, '61,	3 Promoted from 2d Lt., July 20, 1861—discharged August 27, 1861.
ads.....do	Mar. 20, '62,	3 Promoted to Adjutant, September 23, 1863.
oyt.....do	May 27, '61,	3 Promoted to Quartermaster, March 17, 1862.
heimer...do	July 2, '62,	3 Killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
ard.....do	April 1, '62,	3 Promoted from Sgt. to 1st Sgt.—to 2d Lt., May 2, 1862—transferred to 191st regiment P. V.
er..... 1st Sgt.	May 7, '62,	3 Died April, 1862.
ie.....do	May 7, '62,	3 Promoted from Sgt.—killed at Wilderness, Va., May 8, 1864.
. Ort... Serg't.	May 7, '62,	3 Transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
stetter...do	May 17, '62,	3 Captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—promoted to Sergeant Major, July 10, 1863.
yers.....do	May 27, '61,	3 Mustered out at expiration of term.
ittain...do	May 27, '61,	3 Promoted to Hospital Steward, November 1, '62.
l.....do	May 30, '62,	3 Promoted to Sgt.—wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862—killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
Graeff...do	June 7, '62,	3 Promoted to Sergeant—killed at Wilderness, Va., May 8, 1864.
ghtons...do	May 7, '62,	3 Promoted from Cor.—prisoner at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and from May 5, 1864, to April 1, 1865—discharged June 22, 1865.
hout... Corp...	May 9, '62,	3 Deserted—date unknown.
ish.....do	May 9, '62,	3 Wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862—wounded and prisoner at Wilderness, May 5, 1864—transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.—Vet.
ner.....do	June 3, '62,	3 Transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
ler.....do	June 13, '62,	3 Died Aug. 23, 1862—buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
.....do	May 9, '62,	3 Wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862—tr. to 191st regiment P. V.
tz.....do	May 7, '62,	3 Died, date unknown, of wounds received at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
Fisher...do	May 30, '62,	3 Promoted to 1st Lt. company B, 190th regiment P. V., June 6, 1864.
Jones...do	May 30, '62,	3 Transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
en..... Mnc.	May 26, '62,	3 Transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
endig...do	May 7, '62,	3 Transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
uel..... Private	May 7, '62,	3 Discharged September 22, 1862.
hn.....do	June 14, '62,	3 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 21, 1863.
.....do	June 14, '62,	3 Deserted—date unknown.
rancis...do	May 30, '62,	3 Wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62—mustered out at expiration of term.
ndr'w...do	May 9, '62,	3 Wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62—transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.—Vet.
.....do	July 2, '62,	3 Transferred to battery C, 5th United States Artillery—date unknown.
ry.....do	May 27, '61,	3 Not on muster-out roll.
.....do	May 7, '62,	3 Wounded at Gettysburg—transferred to company

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF MUSTER INTO SERVICE.	REMARKS.
Cramer, Charles.....	Private	May 9, '62,	3 Deserted—date unknown.
Daveler, George H.....	do	May 30, '62,	3 Transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Davis, Amos.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Mustered out at expiration of term.
Ely, Thomas S.....	do	May 17, '62,	3 Died—date unknown.
Erline, Adam.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Wounded at Gettysburg—transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.—Vet.
Enswiler, Michael.....	do	June 18, '62,	3 Captured at Ream's Station—transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Eckhart, Charles.....	do	June 25, '62,	3 Captured at Ream's Station—transferred to 191st regiment P. V.
Green, Alexander.....	do	June 3, '62,	3 Deserted—date unknown.
Grab, Joseph.....	do	June 18, '62,	3 Captured at Ream's Station—transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Gerkhardt, John H.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Mustered out at expiration of term.
Harnish, Jacob.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Captured at Ream's Station—transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Horst, Martin.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Died October 21, 1862.
Hartman, Benj.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Captured at Ream's Station—transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.—Vet.
Hahnian, John.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Hart, John.....	do	June 14, '62,	3 Wounded at Gettysburg—transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Harter, Joseph.....	do	May 30, '62,	3 Killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
Kennedy, And'w P.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
Kais, Sebastian.....	do	May 9, '62,	3 Disch. on Surgeon's certificate, January, 1863.
Kepler, Isaac.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 26, 1863.
Kinsey, Simon.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Not on muster-out roll.
Kinsley, George J.....	do	May 9, '62,	3 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 20, '63.
Ludwig, George J.....	do	May 12, '62,	3 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 23, '63.
Lax, Charles.....	do	May 17, '62,	3 Deserted—date unknown.
Lead, George W.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Light, Absalom.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Transferred to company B, 191st reg. P. V.—Vet.
Lithgow, George W.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, April 4, 1864.
Lippold, Charles.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Transferred to battery C, 5th U. S. Artillery, October 20, 1862.
Myer, Christian.....	do	May 17, '62,	3 Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Feb. 13, 1864.
Mull, Franklin.....	do	May 9, '62,	3 Died November 28, 1862.
Means, Henry W.....	do	May 30, '62,	3 Not on muster-out roll.
Mueller, Louis.....	do	May 30, '62,	3 Transferred to U. S. Navy, May 1, 1864.
Nield, Thomas H.....	do	June 18, '62,	3 Deserted—date unknown.
Nichols, Samuel.....	do	June 7, '62,	3 Deserted June 25, 1862.
Neiss, John N.....	do	May 30, '62,	3 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 8, 1863.
Paine, Samuel J.....	do	June 18, '62,	3 Wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862—mustered out at expiration of term.
Price, Lyman S.....	do	June 18, '62,	3 Transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Pierce, Davis C.....	do	June 3, '62,	3 Wounded at Antietam—discharged Feb. 17, 1863.
Reagan, Charles.....	do	June 3, '62,	3 Deserted—date unknown.
Riek, Charles.....	do	May 9, '62,	3 Wounded at Gettysburg—transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Stackhouse, Park J.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Mustered out at expiration of term.
Schmeidel, Augus's.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July, 1862.
Sohn, John.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Schoen, John.....	do	May 17, '62,	3 Transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Steinruck, John.....	do	June 14, '62,	3 Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.
Shivers, James.....	do	June —, '62,	3 Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.
Sucker, Augustus.....	do	June 3, '62,	3 Killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
Schalck, John P.....	do	June 18, '62,	3 Wounded at Fredericksburg—prisoner at Wilderness, May 5, 1864—transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Shilling, Henry.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Stevenson, William.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Discharged on Surg. certificate—date unknown.
Schlotte, Wm. G.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 13, '63.
Schneider, Michael.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Shoemaker, John.....	do	May 30, '62,	3 Wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62—transferred to company B, 191st regiment P. V.
Saalwaechter, Her'n.....	do	July 2, '62,	3 Deserted—date unknown.
White, John.....	do	May 7, '62,	3 Tr. to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.
Weldon, James.....	do	June 14, '62,	3 Deserted—date unknown.
Waltze, George.....	do	June 18, '62,	3 Deserted—date unknown.
Young, George W.....	do	June 18, '62,	3 Died August 27, 1862.

UNASSIGNED MEN.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF MUSTER INTO SERVICE.	TERM—YEARS.	REMARKS.
Benjamin F. Lose...	Muc....	April 6, '64,	3	Not on muster-out roll.
John J. Swabdo	Mar. 25, '64,	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Beck, Frank.....	Private	April 12, '64,	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Moore, Morris.....	...do	Mar. 3, '64,	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Malaney, Richard.....	...do	Mar. 21, '64,	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Miller, David M. C.....	...do	July 28, '64,	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Rockafellow, And.....	...do	June 15, '63,	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Weaver, Joseph.....	...do	June 25, '63,	3	Not on muster-out roll.

HISTORY
OF
PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
1861 - 5;

PREPARED

IN COMPLIANCE WITH ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

BY
SAMUEL P. BATES,

MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Many are the examples of the great odds between numbers and courage, so that a man may truly make a judgment, that the principal point of greatness in any State is to have a race of military men. Neither is money the sinews of war (as it is trivially said) where the sinews of men's arms, in base and effeminate people, are failing. For Solon said well to Cræsus, (when in ostentation he showed him his gold,) *Sir, if any other come that hath better iron than you, he will be master of all this gold.* Therefore, let any prince or State think soberly of his forces, except his militia of natives be of good and valiant soldiers.—Lord Bacon.

VOL. I

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the War Department for orders. Still, no authority existed for drawing except such as the officers would be responsible for. To add to its woes, there was a lack of unity of purpose among the field officers. The men also were poisoned with the idea, that being out of the State of Pennsylvania, and not mustered into the United States service, there was no service for them. Discontent continued, and when, on the 1st of August, Colonel Fitz John Porter was sent by General Banks to muster the men of the service of the United States, nearly one-fourth of their number refused to be mustered. On the following morning the whole command was called up, and those who had taken the oath on the preceding day were told that they must again be sworn, when a still larger number refused, leaving only three hundred and twenty men. These were then taken to Colonel Thomas' headquarters, where they were ordered to stack arms, divest themselves of their uniforms and accoutrements, and officers were detailed to take them to Philadelphia. Upon the return of the officers to their regiment, and, to their amazement, that the men whom they had left in camp, and had twice taken the oath before, had, on that day, been called on for a new oath to be sworn in. Finding it easier to get out of the service than to stay in it, many returned and entered other organizations, until there remained only four hundred of the thousand and one who marched through Baltimore weeks before. The saying became current in camp that it was necessary for a good soldier to carry a Bible for the purpose of taking his oath. On the 14th of August, the regiment was called out and marched hurriedly on, four miles below, where a party of rebels had been making demonstrations. An old iron twelve-pounder cannon with its muzzle knocked off, and the front wheels of a wagon, had been posted by the enemy on the command of the village, but by a dexterous movement the piece was freed from their grasp and was stationed on a pier of the bridge so as to be ready to fire on the town. Not being provided with grape shot, the braces of the bridge were cut into slugs and used instead. Remaining until the town was safe the regiment returned to camp. On the 16th it again broke camp and moved through Buckeystown and to Hyattstown. Here an order was issued by General Banks disbanding companies B, F, G and I, on the ground of their numbers being below the standard—acceptance—all the companies having been greatly reduced by the withdrawal of the disaffected men—the officers to be mustered out and the men transferred to other companies. This order operated unjustly upon the line but it was acquiesced in, in the hope that new companies would be sent to fill the places of those made vacant. "The officers discharged were: P. M'Donough, T. Bringham, E. M. Woodward and William Knox; Lieutenants John D. Shock, George W. Kite, John K. Brown and Thos. Second Lieutenants John Gill, William Edwards and John H. Jack. Lieutenant was not discharged, another discharged who had resigned a day before, and had not been mustered into the United States service. Captain M'Donough raised another company, joined the regiment at Camp Pierpont, Pa., and was subsequently promoted Lieutenant Colonel. Captain Woodward transferred the ranks, was appointed Sergeant Major of the regiment, and the battle of Antietam was appointed Adjutant. Captain Knox was appointed Sutler, and continued with the regiment until May, 1862. Of the Lieut-

battle of Bull Run, and promoted Captain for gallant conduct. John K. Brown for a year was connected with the brigade commissary. Wm. Edwards entered the Curtin Light Guard as Orderly Sergeant, and George W. Kite the Ninety-first Pennsylvania. Isaac J. Harvey of company K, was detailed to the Signal Corps.*

On the 28th, orders were received to march to Darnestown, where it remained until the 19th of September, when it was aroused at midnight by the "long roll," and was marched to Muddy Branch to guard a supply train. On the 25th, it moved to Tenallytown, where it joined the division of the Pennsylvania Reserves, under General M'Call. The Second Regiment was assigned to the First Brigade,† commanded by General Reynolds. About this time, Lieutenant Colonel Magilton resigned.

On the 9th of October, the line of the army in Virginia was extended to the right, occupying Prospect and Miner's Hills. To hold the line thus extended the Reserves were ordered forward. Crossing Chain Bridge the Second Regiment bivouacked for the night near Langley, and on the following day tents were pitched and Camp Pierpont established. During the first ten days the long roll was beaten and the men called to arms five times. On the night of the 11th, the pickets in the neighborhood of Lewinsville were driven in, and the next day the enemy, with at least three regiments of infantry, some cavalry and a battery of six guns, was discovered in a wood near Miner's Hill, indicating that an attack was meditated. General M'Clellan and staff, including the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, came on the ground and remained during the night. At midnight the drums and the trumpets sounded, and at two A. M., the national columns were in motion, four thousand cavalry and thirty pieces of artillery, with a proportionate force of infantry. At daylight it was ascertained that the enemy, attracted by the extension of the Union line, had sent out a reconnoissance in force, but had then withdrawn.

On October 18th, a reconnoissance was ordered by General M'Clellan, in which the First Brigade led the way, supported by the Second and Third.—Crossing Difficult Creek, the brigade proceeded about three miles beyond Dranesville, when it was ordered back to Thornton's house. On the following day detachments were sent out to reconnoitre and make a topographical survey of the country. On the morning of the 21st, in obedience to orders of General M'Clellan, the brigade returned to camp. On the same day the disaster at Ball's Bluff occurred. Had the Reserves remained in the advance position which they had occupied, they would have been within supporting distance of the column under the lamented Colonel Baker, and would doubtless have saved that fruitless slaughter and achieved a glorious victory.

On the 22d an election was held for Lieutenant Colonel, which resulted in the unanimous choice of William M'Candless. On the 1st of November Colonel Mann resigned. On the 25th a grand review was held of a portion of the Army of the Potomac. The troops, numbering seventy-five thousand, were drawn up in line, forming three sides of a square. Upon the right were

* Our Campaigns; Woodward, page 60.

† Organization of the First Brigade, General John F. Reynolds; Pennsylvania Reserves, General George A. M'Call. First (30th) Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel R. Biddle Roberts; Second (31st) Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel William B. Mann; Fifth (34th) Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Seneca G. Simmons; Eighth (37th) Regi-

nd artillery, and on the left the Pennsylvania Reserves. The his secretaries mounted, with the General and his Lieutenants, leade of some three hundred, dashed down the line, while the artill, the bands played, and the soldiers cheered, creating an event of est. After passing around the entire force a position was taken the reviewing party, when the column, led by the Reserves, comg in review, and then filed off to their several camping grounds. of Dranesville was fought on the national side by Ord's Brigade s, with the Bucktails and Easton's Battery of four guns. The was at this time at Difficult Creek; but immediately upon hearing attle, General Reynolds put his column in motion, striking across the left, for the purpose of intercepting the enemy as he retreated ria and Leesburg pike; but this movement was countermanded Call, who had received positive instructions from M'Clellan not general engagement.

ent, by his order, fixed the 22d of February as the day not later e army of the Potomac should move against the enemy, the im; being the seizure of the railroad south-westward of Manassas e retreat of the rebel army to Gordonsville, in anticipation of the movement, rendered a change of plan necessary, and it was de by the Potomac, and operate against Richmond from the Penin- st Corps, under M'Dowell, to which the Reserves were attached, the Rappahannock, to cover Washington.

the general movement upon Manassas, the regiment broke camp ' March, and proceeding in a southerly direction, arrived on the in the neighborhood of Falmouth. On the way the fortifications ich had been erected and held during the winter by both armies, sas Junction, the vast ruins of the depot and other buildings, in n stored an immense amount of provisions and clothing, burnt in the haste of retreat, were passed. Smouldering ruins, wrecked hinery, vast piles of flour, pork, beef, wagons, lumber, trunks, its, dismantled fortifications and rifle pits, presented a scene of ly witnessed, even in war.

of April, Captain George A. Woodward was elected Major, and e time Lieutenant John M. Clark, who had been attached to the of Columbia Volunteers, with a company of Pennsylvanians, r transferred to the regiment as company F, but was assigned by ll to take charge of the extra line of caissons for the artillery e Reserves. Subsequently Dr. Edward Donnelly was transferred to the Second Regiment in place of Dr. Thomas B. Reed, pro- rigade Surgeon,

middle of May, General M'Dowell was instructed to advance by e Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, and connect with the illan's line, then advancing upon Richmond *via* Peninsula. But of Stonewall Jackson into the Shenandoah Valley, with a power- ed that purpose, for the time, to be abandoned, and three divi-, King's and Ord's, with the Bucktails from the Reserves, were sent to the relief of the Shenandoah Valley.

h of May the regiment crossed the Rappahannock with the divi-

the town. General Reynolds was appointed Military Governor of the city. On the same day, the advance posts of the command were eight miles beyond, and on the 29th the cavalry had advanced twenty miles, skirmishing and driv- ing the enemy. But on the following day, it having been ascertained that the enemy had withdrawn all his forces from our front to join his army around Richmond, and burned the bridges in his rear, it was determined to re-call the forces to the north side of the river, and send re-inforcements to M'Clellan by water. The Pennsylvania Reserves were chosen for this purpose.

Moving to Gray's landing on the morning of the 8th of June, the regiment; embarked on the steamer Chancellor Livingston, and on the evening of the 11th arrived at White House, on the Pamunky, at the point where the Rich- mond and York River railroad crosses it. The base of supply for the entire army had been established at this point. On the following day the regiment moved to Dispatch Station and encamped. On the 13th an attack was made upon Tunstall's Station, eight miles to the rear, by the enemy's cavalry, under General Fitz Hugh Lee, and the second regiment was ordered into line at mid- night to march to its defence. Some destruction of property was effected, in- cluding the station, a car load of grain, and portions of the track; but upon the arrival of the Third Brigade the party fled. A few day's previous, the mother of Lee had visited White House, and been furnished with a pass and an escort through our lines for her safe return to Richmond. The information which she was able to give on her arrival was doubtless very useful to the raiders. The purpose of the raid was the destruction of shipping and the im- mense depot of supplies at White House. It was only prevented by the timely arrival of the Reserves.

On the 17th the division moved in a north-westerly direction, parallel to the Chickahominy, and on the 19th arrived in the neighborhood of Beaver Dam Creek. On the 24th the regiment was sent to Mechanicsville to picket the left bank of the Chickahominy, the enemy holding the right bank.

As early as the 24th, General M'Clellan had received information which con- vinced him that the enemy was about to make an attack upon his right and rear. The 26th was the day on which he had decided to move upon Richmond; but the enemy anticipated this action by himself attacking.

Early on the morning of the 26th, the Second was relieved by the Eighth, and marching through Mechanicsville, turned to the right and moved up the river road to Shady Grove Church. Here the Eighth Illinois cavalry was met retreating before the enemy, who was advancing in heavy force by the Meadow bridge. Colonel M'Candless had previously deployed company B, Captain M'Donough, as skirmishers, and now formed the regiment across the road in connection with the cavalry, to induce the enemy to caution in his advance, and to give time for our forces to withdraw. At Mechanicsville the line was again formed, but soon afterwards the entire force withdrew to Beaver Dam Creek, where it was determined to give battle. The position was naturally a strong one, the left of the line resting on the Chickahominy and the right ex- tending to a dense woods which was occupied. The passage of the creek in front was difficult, except by the road at Ellerson's Mill, on the left and the upper Mechanicsville road on the right.

The Second Regiment was posted on the extreme right, with a heavy wood in front and a ford near the right of it, and joining the Bucktails on the left.

Command of Major Woodward, and posted at the ford, with orders to all hazards, and company C, Captain Byrnes, was placed in a swamp to the left, connecting with the Bucktails. At three P. M., the enemy's lines moved on the opposite side of the swamp and advanced, delivering their fire as they came. It was apparent that their main attack was to be made upon the right of our line, held by the Second. Upon this they soon opened fire of shot and shell, the usual prelude to the infantry attacks, when the Second and Georgia and Louisiana troops were sent forward, who crossed the stream and boldly advanced through the woods. They were met by the Second with a withering fire, which it maintained without a cessation for three hours. Assault after assault was made by the enemy, but times they succeeded in forcing their way through on the left of the line, and gaining the cleared ground; but were as often driven back at the bayonet, Colonel McCandless gallantly leading in the charge. The storm thus raged in front, Major Woodward, with his two companies, hotly engaged at the ford, the men delivering from behind trees, a destructive fire, or pouring in rapid volleys when hard pressed. General Reynolds, whose ever watchful eye was upon the threatened points in his line, several times rode to the left, at one time exclaiming as he pointed with his hand, "Boys, look at them in the swamp there, they are as thick as flies on bread, fire low, fire low." Just before dark, the enemy's last charge was repulsed triumphantly, and the ammunition nearly exhausted, the Second was ordered up, and Kern's Battery, of six twelve-pounder howitzers, supported by the Third, took position about three hundred yards to our right, and delivered a terrible fire of shell upon the confused and broken masses of the enemy on the opposite side of the swamp. Colonel McCandless now led his line to the ford, held by Major Woodward, with the intention of crossing the swamp and attacking the enemy; but supports failing to arrive, the purpose was abandoned and the regiment was deployed on the edge of the swamp and again engaged. The musketry soon after ceased, but the artillery fire was continued until nine o'clock, when the battle closed. The loss in this day's work, on the part of the Second Regiment, was one hundred and seventy-one officers and men engaged, was fifteen killed, one hundred and thirty-two wounded, and four taken prisoners, an aggregate of forty-two.*

Preparations were being made during the night to renew the battle in the morning, but orders were received at a little before daybreak to withdraw to the rear. Screening the movement by the exercise of great caution and discretion, and by a scattering fire of infantry and artillery, it was successfully executed without loss. The enemy was now advancing in great force to the left, and our communication with White House, his base of supply, was cut off. The battle which ensued at Gaines' Mill, McCall's Division was held in reserve and was posted six hundred yards in rear of the first line, Reynolds' Regiment holding the right and covering the approaches from Cold Harbor and

ACT FROM GENERAL M'CALL'S OFFICIAL REPORT—In a short time the enemy, commanded by General Robert E. Lee in person, boldly advanced in force, under heavy artillery fire, and attacked my position from right to left. It was not long before I was satisfied that his main attack was directed upon my right, and in consequence I ordered Kern's Battery thither, and supported it by advancing from the Reserve, the Second Regiment, Colonel Sickel. Here, for a long time, the battle raged with great fury. The enemy now rushed headlong against the Second Regiment, but only to be mowed down by our fire. Several columns, whose commander soon sent to the rear some seven or eight prisoners

Dispatch Station to Sumner's Bridge. By noon of the 27th the enemy was in position, and began to advance along our whole front. At three P. M., the engagement had become so severe that the entire second line and reserves were moved forward to sustain the first line against repeated and desperate assaults. General Reynolds soon rode up and ordered the Second to advance through the wood, clear it of the enemy, and take up a position on its extreme edge. Colonel McCandless, knowing that the movement would bring the enemy on his right flank, asked the General's permission to move in at right angles to the position assigned to it. The General was silent for a moment, his face bearing the expression of great perplexity and dissatisfaction, when he replied, "Colonel, General Porter is fighting the battle on certain parallels, and his orders will have to be obeyed." "I would," remarked the Colonel afterward, "I had not asked him the question, but had taken my regiment in by mistake." The soldiers in the ranks well knew that the movement was bringing the enemy on their flank, but

Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why

and "forward" was the word, though the regiment soon found itself in a better position to attack our own troops than to inflict damage upon the enemy. Scarcely had it reached the point designated, when solid columns of the foe advanced upon the left, their leading lines dressed in the national uniform, showing no flag and crying out that they were friends. Not deceived by their treachery, a left oblique fire was poured into them with good effect. Line after line of the enemy delivered its fire, and falling to the ground gave range to the next behind it. Overpowered and flanked, the regiment was forced to fall back, the men fighting as they retired, delivering their fire from behind trees as best they could. Three hundred yards to the rear it came to a depressed road where a stand was made, and afterwards supported Easton's Battery. At eight o'clock the battle ceased, and the Second was moved to the neighborhood of a field hospital. The wounded of the regiment were brought in for surgical treatment, after which they were laid upon the grass, and cared for by their comrades. During the night the troops were withdrawn across the Chickahominy, and the Reserves, waiting until near morning to cover the movement, crossed the bridge opposite Trent's Hill, at seven o'clock of the 28th, when it was blown up, and the weary troops rested. The loss in this engagement was seven killed, nineteen wounded, and two taken prisoners, an aggregate of twenty-eight.

The army was now on its march across White Oak Swamp towards Malvern Hill on the James River, with its siege artillery and trains stretching for miles on all the roads. Day after day the enemy made desperate attacks to break through the retiring lines, and sever and destroy the army. The Second Regiment was posted on the roads leading to Richmond, prepared to repel attacks from that direction, but did not become seriously engaged until the 30th of June at Charles City Cross Roads. McCall was ordered to take position on the left of the New Market Road near its crossing with the Charles City Road, in front of the Quaker Road leading to Malvern Hill and Turkey Bridge. Meade's Brigade held the right, Seymour's the left, and Reynolds', now Simmons', in reserve. After sending forward two regiments to feel our line, the enemy made a serious attack on the left with a heavy column of infantry, under cover of a

ten prisoners. The Reserves were now called out, and M'Candless, was ordered to the left front. As it was about dark a battery which had that day been assigned to cut the traces to their pieces, came dashing through the woods, tramping several men to the ground, and breaking from the shock, the Second advanced with loud cheers, into the field under a murderous fire of round shot and shell, near Nelson's house, where it was ordered to lie down, a volley passing harmless over head, and the battle raging with the enemy, with a full brigade, had arrived within fifty yards out "up and at them," and rising, they poured in a murderous fire on the rebel line to stagger. Rushing upon the enemy's desperate hand to hand struggle ensued. Already had the First and Third Regiments, Captains Smith and Neide and Lieutenants Fletcher and M'Veigh, were overpowered and crushed by the masses of the enemy, the Second was swept back, and in retreating across the plain and up the hill was exposed to a terrific fire of shells and canister. The commanding the brigade, and Adjutant General Biddle and General Meade was borne bleeding from the field. The loss of the Second, nineteen wounded and six taken prisoners, the very day evincing the terrible ordeal to which the regiment

the army of the Potomac reached Malvern Hill, where to receive the enemy's final attack, with the artillery, some pieces, advantageously posted. The Second Regiment in reserve, did not become engaged. The attack, indeed, was made in the afternoon of that day, with a parallelled; but the enemy received a disastrous repulse, the line broken and thrown into irredeemable confusion. On the morning the Second withdrew to Harrison's Landing, where the Second was in a dense growth of pine.

The company under Captain William D. Reitzel, recruited in the Second, received the command as company G. Colonel M'Candless, went through all the battles of this campaign with only the Second, at Colonel, here received his commission as Colonel, to the Second, 1861. Major G. A. Woodward was promoted to be the Second, and Captain Horace Neide, of company A, to be Major. Generals M'Call and Reynolds, who had been prisoners in the division, were paraded to receive them. The former, on account of his health, did not assume command, and subsequently Reynolds succeeded him. General Meade was soon after so severely wounded as to resume command of his brigade, now the Second, and the command of the Second, to which the Second Regiment

was ordered to evacuate the Peninsula and re-inforce Pope, now at the Rappahannock. On the 14th the Second Regiment, embarked for the wharf, and embarking upon steamers proceeded, arriving on the 20th, and thence moved by rail to Falconbridge, where the Second Regiment was separated from the division, the latter

Ford. Early on the morning of the 22d, the Second moved on the Bealton road, passing through Hartwood and Grove Church, with the purpose of joining the division at Rappahannock Station; but learning that the troops had fallen back from that position, it bivouacked with General Morell's Division, encamped near Crittenden's Mills. On the following day Morell moved to the north-east and took up a strong position at the gold mines, near Morrisville. Desiring to re-join the division, Colonel M'Candless obtained permission to move with his regiment to Warrenton, where he arrived on the 26th.

The enemy's forces under Jackson, Ewell and A. P. Hill, having gained the rear of the Union army, were operating in the neighborhood of Manassas Junction. Early on the morning of the 29th, the Reserves were pushed forward and were under fire during a considerable part of the day. Towards evening the First and Third Brigades were detached and advanced for the purpose of capturing a battery of heavy guns posted on the enemy's right, and the First and Second Regiments to take a piece of woods to the left, and make a diversion in their favor; but for want of suitable rifled artillery with which to operate, were unable to secure it. At night the Second was placed on the picket line. On the following day the army was drawn up on the Warrenton pike, the Reserves on the extreme left. It was soon ascertained that the enemy were forming for an attack on our left flank. At about two P. M., the Second, which with the Bucktails, had been skirmishing with the enemy from daylight, rejoined the division and was soon after ordered to the support of a portion of Porter's Corps, which had given way. Hurrying across the field to the right under a heavy fire of shot and shell, a position was taken on a hill overlooking nearly the entire field, but soon after, by reason of the yielding of our line, it was moved to the Henry House Hill, where it was formed in column of brigade, with Ransom's Battery of Napoleon guns in front. Here the Second remained for nearly an hour, exposed to a terrific artillery fire, and many fell; but the position was a vital one to the safety of the army. Soon the enemy was seen coming on in heavy masses, when the word was given to advance. Reynolds waving aloft a standard shot from its staff, led the charge. The enemy was driven back into the woods, where, meeting his reserves and being aided by powerful batteries that had obtained the exact range, he succeeded in turning the left flank of the advancing column, and in regaining his lost ground. In the original position the line was reformed, where it held the foe at bay. After dark, having been forced back about three-quarters of a mile, but still covering the turnpike, with ammunition nearly exhausted, the division fell back and rested on the east bank of Cub Run. Out of one hundred men with which the Second entered the engagement, two were killed, sixteen wounded, and six taken prisoners. Among the wounded was Colonel M'Candless, hit in the groin while gallantly leading his men in the thickest of the fight.

Just before dark on the following day, the division was sent out to relieve General Reno, at Cub Run, and took position on a range of hills covered with heavy woods, where the men rested on their arms, undisturbed by the enemy. On the following day the command marched back to Centreville, passing long lines of ambulances and army wagons, on their way to the field for the wounded. A little before sunset of September 1st, just as the division had passed Chantilly, the enemy made a furious attack upon the rear, and the Reserves were put in position in a large open field, the shot and shell falling thick and fast amongst

ng little harm. In the midst of a thunder storm the battle was arkness soon terminated the conflict.

zeitel, with company G, having been left upon the Peninsula to with the wagon train, rejoined the regiment on the 6th of Septem- same day the command started on the Maryland campaign, the Long Bridge and passing through Mechanicsville and New ed on the 15th in the neighborhood of Frederick, where M'Clellan's incipally concentrated. On the morning of the 14th the left wing eps engaged the enemy at Turner's Gap on the Sharpsburg road. time General Hooker advanced on the Old Hagerstown road and along the base of the mountains was opened upon by several llerly. General Seymour, whose brigade occupied the extreme ad the Bucktails as skirmishers, with the Second Regiment about their rear as a support. Advancing up the first acclivities, they engaged and succeeded in driving the enemy from a farm house rable resistance was made. Here the two regiments became min- not again fully separated. The enemy was driven a considerable l coming to a stone wall at the immediate base of the mountains, with great tenacity, making a stubborn resistance; but the im- l determination of these regiments carried them over it. The ery difficult, the mountain side being obstructed by stone walls, iber from behind which the enemy, in lines and squads, kept up fire. All order and regularity of the lines were soon destroyed. d rock the enemy was driven, until the summit was reached and r of victory rising from the crest, rolled down the mountain side ay to the hearts of the vanquished. The triumph was complete, e night the enemy retreated leaving his dead and wounded in the ictors. The loss in the regiment was seven killed and ten wounded y had now fallen back and taken up a strong position stretching gle formed by the Potomac and the Antietam, his flanks and rear these streams. It was three o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th, rves, followed by the division of Ricketts and Doubleday, crossed i at a ford and at the upper bridge, and advanced to attack, and m the left flank of the enemy. The artillery soon opened, and rove the enemy from the first strip of woods over the fields to the attle lasting until eight o'clock in the evening, the Reserves resting ms, the Second supporting Cooper's Battery. At two o'clock on morning the Bucktails opened the second day's fight as they had tting short of ammunition the Second was sent to relieve them, in the grey of the morning. Deploying they crept stealthily to , and opened a heavy fire upon the enemy, both parties maintaining s. Soon after the whole corps came up, and the battle opened in on the repulse of Sedgwick on the right, the battle in front became te. Already had Captain Mealy been taken from the field severely l Lieutenant Wimpfheimer had fallen. The regiment to the right l had given way, and the enemy pressing hard had forced back its nd, notwithstanding the gallantry of officers and bravery of the nally overpowered by superior numbers and forced back after six l fighting.

shot and canister that swept back the advancing foe, when the Second, with the division, charged with loud cheers over the ploughed field into the cornfield and the woods beyond. With varied fortunes the battle raged in its front, when the line, after having been again for nearly four hours under a murderous fire, was forced back by the weight of the enemy's attack. The ammunition being nearly expended, the regiment took position immediately below the crest of the heights on which they had so gallantly fought. The Second entered this battle with one hundred and seventy-one rank and file. Of this number six were killed and twenty wounded. Colonel M'Candless, Lieutenant Colonel Woodward and Major Neide being absent on account of wounds, the regiment was led in the last two engagements by Captain Byrnes.

On the 26th of September, the regiment broke camp, crossing the Potomac near Berlin, and passing through Middleburg and White Plains to the gap between Water and Pig Nut Mountains in the neighborhood of Warrenton, it was deployed as skirmishers, companies A, B and H, under Captain M'Donough, to the right of the road, D, E and G, under Major Neide, to the left, C and K as a reserve, following close in the rear. Advancing rapidly through dense underbrush over the crest of the mountains, they re-united beyond the gap, the way being found clear of the enemy. On the 10th of November the regiment was called out to bid farewell to General M'Clellan, who had been relieved and superseded by General Burnside. On the 16th General Seymour, at his own request, was relieved of the command of the First Brigade, and was succeeded by Colonel William Sinclair, of the Sixth Reserves. Soon afterwards the regiment marched through Stafford Court House to Brooks' Station, on the Acquia Creek and Fredericksburg railroad, where it went into camp. On the 25th Major Neide resigned on account of disability, occasioned by wounds received at Charles City Cross Roads.

On the morning of the 8th the regiment broke camp and moved to the neighborhood of White Oak Church, where the men received each, sixty rounds of cartridges. Preparations having been perfected for delivering a general battle, an attempt was made on the 11th to lay six pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock, four opposite the town of Fredericksburg, and two lower down. The enemy's sharpshooters rendering the attempt futile, the town was bombarded and set on fire in various places; but not until the infantry crossed in boats and drove out the sharpshooters could the bridges be completed. Of this party was Joseph Kline, a boy of sixteen, of company C, who could not resist the temptation to join it. He captured, before returning, a Mississippi rifle and accoutrements from a rebel whom he killed.

Early on the 12th the regiment marched to the lower bridge, and crossing, formed in line of battle on the elevated plateau where the whole of Franklin's Grand Division was drawn up with artillery and cavalry posted. The Bucktails were ordered to the extreme left, and the Second was sent to occupy the buildings and out-houses at Smithfield, and to hold the bridge across Deep run. Early on the morning of the 13th, the enemy threw out foot and mounted skirmishers on our left, and Colonel M'Candless ordered companies B, Captain M'Donough, and H, Captain Mealey, to the support of the Bucktails, following hard upon with the balance of his regiment. Soon afterwards the entire division moved forward and formed the first line of battle, with Gibbon's Division on the right. Scarcely had the dispositions been made when the enemy opened

, when the order to advance was given and received first Brigade, advancing over the field into the woods, before them. Having passed through a severe flanking attack lined the base of the woods, the regiment crossed the enemy from behind the embankments, and then making gained the rear of the pit and poured into its occupied fire. Hemmed in on all sides, they neither gave token of defense, while it was difficult to stop the firing of adjutant Woodward, sheathing his sword, with cap in hand the two lines and asked them if they "wished to fight or surrender if you will allow us," was the reply. Over their arms and surrendered, while at least one hundred in the pit. It was the Nineteenth Georgia Infantry, pressed vigorously on and continued driving the enemy off the heights was gained, and the enemy's rear, but the foe swarming out on all sides and bearing down upon them compelled to yield. Through the succeeding day and terrible picket firing, and on Monday a flag of truce was sent off the wounded and bury the dead. On Monday the regiment was ordered under arms, and, leaving the camp, moved slowly and noiselessly towards the river, and pontoons. Colonel Sinclair having been severely wounded of the brigade devolved upon Colonel McCandless, and upon Captain Mealey. The regiment went into the enemy's hands and ninety-five muskets. The loss was seven hundred and four taken prisoners. Charles Upjohn, of the flag of the Nineteenth Georgia. Color Sergeant was killed on the plateau while crossing a fence, and Colonel Sinclair ordered his men to carry him to the rear, but he refused to do so and "take the flag and go on." Before advancing to the front the men were lying upon the ground exposed to a hot fire which was cut in two by a round shot. Jumping to their feet they cheered and then laid down again.

Fredericksburg, the Reserves participated in the movement on the 5th of February, when a telegram was received from the division commander, stating that in consideration of the services of the Reserves, they were to be withdrawn from Washington, to rest and recruit. The Second was not engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, but still enjoyed little rest, being employed on picket and guard duty, even more arduous than that of the First, on the 8th of March, Captain John M. Clark, with which had been detailed to duty with the artillery, re-joined Colonel Sinclair, commanding the brigade, resigned the command of the Reserves to take command of a battery of horse artillery in command of the brigade by Colonel McCandless. McCandless assumed command of the regiment. The train of ambulances, wagons, and the reserve artillery train, passed by the camp of the Second, and on the next day moved on and staff, and towards night the Twelfth Army Corps.

ing a night and a part of a day near by, moved on into Maryland. To see the whole army marching to meet the enemy on Pennsylvania soil, and be obliged to remain behind, was too mortifying for Pennsylvanians to bear. Officers were, accordingly, sent to Washington to intercede for marching orders, and on the 17th, the following communication, signed by the field and line officers, was addressed to Colonel McCandless, who forwarded it through the proper channels to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS, 2D REG'T, INFANTRY, P. R. V. C., }
FAIRFAX STATION, VA., June 17, 1863. }

To Colonel WILLIAM McCANDLESS,

Commanding First Brigade:

We, the undersigned, officers of the Second Regiment, Infantry, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, having learned that our mother State has been invaded by a confederate force, respectfully ask that you will, if it be in your power, have us ordered within the borders of our State, for her defense. Under McClellan, Reynolds, Meade, Seymour, Sinclair, and yourself, we have more than once met and fought the enemy, when he was at home. We now wish to meet him again when he threatens our homes, our families and our firesides. Could our wish in this behalf be realized, we feel confident that we could do some service to the State that sent us to the field, and not diminish, if we could not increase, the lustre that attaches to our name.

On the 25th, orders to march were received, and the First Brigade together with the Third was attached to the Fifth Corps, commanded by General Meade, and subsequently commanded by General Sykes. On the 2d of July the regiment reached the battle-field, and at five o'clock in the afternoon, at a critical period in the fortunes of the day, when the broken ranks of the Third Corps, and its supports, were falling back, overborne by the masses of the enemy, the First Brigade was ordered forward. Already had the advancing foe approached within fifty paces of the brow of Little Round Top. Starting forward with a shout, and delivering a solid volley as they went, they crossed the marshy open space in front, cleared the rocky face of the slope beyond and halted not until they reached the stone wall bordering the skirt of woods, where the enemy made a last desperate rally.

After the last grand charge of the enemy on our left centre, on the afternoon of the third day, his sharpshooters with a battery in the immediate front of the Reserves, became very troublesome. McCandless was ordered to silence, or capture them. The Bucktails, First, Second and Eleventh, crossed the wall and advanced through the woods to an open field, now waving with golden grain, while Colonel Ent of the Sixth crept cautiously up to the battery which he stormed and captured. When the Sixth was fairly engaged, Colonel McCandless, with the balance of his brigade, which, after attracting the attention of the enemy and drawing his fire, had dropped upon the ground, now moved by the right flank, and filing left formed in line of battle in a woods at right angles with the stone wall, and deploying skirmishers to the front, right and left, charged on double quick over the field for half a mile, receiving the enemy's fire from the woods on three sides. Half wheeling to the right and pouring a few volleys into the woods, they charged up to the crest. Halting for a few moments, they faced about, wheeled the line a little to the right and charged through the woods in their rear, through the meadow, and up over

penetrating far into their lines. The trophies of this brilliant victory of the Sixth, were six thousand stand of arms, the colors of Georgia, and three hundred prisoners, including a Colonel and two officers. The ground of the previous day's fight was retrieved, and the bodies of those who had lain where they fell, suffering the pangs of death, were buried. The Second Regiment went into battle with one hundred and fifty men and lost ten killed and thirty wounded. It was led by Captain K.

Attached to the Potomac, the Fifth Corps advanced along the river crossing, approached the outposts of the enemy near the Georgetown pike, where the Second and five companies of the First Regiment Woodward, were sent out on picket. On the following morning companies C and H, Captains Byrnes and Mealey were sent into heavy timber in advance and to the left, in close proximity to rifle pits. Considerable firing took place but without loss to us. In the following night the rebel army made its escape across

In September, Lieutenant Colonel Woodward was transferred to the Second on account of wounds received at Charles City Cross Roads, in command of the regiment by Major M'Donough, who was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel and Captain R. Ellis, Major. As part of the Army of the Potomac, in its advance to Warren, Centerville, and its advance again to Mine Run, the regiment participated in the campaign, losing two wounded and one prisoner; one killed at New Hope Church; one wounded and one killed at Mine Run; one wounded at Bristoe Station, January 24th; one killed at Antietam, March 27, 1864.

In the campaign, under Grant, opened on the 4th of May, the army advanced and moving by the right flank of the rebel army, posted at House, ten miles away. Companies A, D, E and H, under the command of Captain Woodward, were detailed, with a like number of the Sixth, as train and support, and did not rejoin the main body until the 11th. In the night of the 10th, Sedgwick held the right. Soon after getting into the enemy's skirmishers were discovered in front with their main body. General Crawford detached the Second, Seventh and Eleventh regiments, and ordered M'Candless to move upon the enemy. The column advanced, driving him in upon Wadsworth's Division. Here a stubborn resistance was made, and M'Candless, in the critical position of Wadsworth, ordered a charge, heading the enemy was broken and driven from his position, but such a heavy loss of men was incurred, that most of the brigade staff, Captain Woodward and others were captured. The term of service of these captives expired; but for ten months they were confined in rebel prison. M'Candless was about from point to point, to elude the grasp of Sherman, and was under fire at Charleston. The loss in the three days of fighting was three killed, three wounded and six taken prisoners. In the movement to the Pennsylvania Court House, the Second regiment being on picket duty, the main body of the army. During the afternoon of the 15th the fire was kept up in which Captain Smith was slightly wounded

fifteen miles distant, was under fire at 2 P. M., of the 8th. On the morning of the 10th, the battle opened with a sharp cannonade, and the Second was engaged in constructing rifle pits, and afterwards was placed on picket. About noon the enemy in front became restive, and a spirited skirmish opened which lasted until dark. At one A. M., of the 12th, the regiment moved into rifle pits, and at daybreak a heavy artillery duel opened, in which the enemy's guns were silenced. As soon as the firing ceased, the infantry was ordered to charge, and leaping upon the rifle-pits they passed through the valley and up to the enemy's breast-works, but were driven back; again they returned and held their position until relieved. In the several engagements around Spottsylvania, of the 8th, 10th and 12th, the loss was nine killed, nine wounded and two taken prisoners. Of the 12th, the loss was Colonel M'Candless. At Guiney Station, on the 21st, the regiment was again under fire, but did not become engaged and had no casualties. At the North Anna, on the 23d, the enemy was met in force, and after the usual shelling, his lines advanced to the charge, but were signally repulsed, the division taking over four hundred prisoners.

On the 25th the three years' term of service of the regiment expired, and General Crawford put the question to the men, whether they would go home alone or remain until the 31st, when the other regiments of the division would be relieved. They unanimously decided to remain. Re-crossing the North Anna, the regiment moved with the division, and on the 28th crossed the Pamunkey. About two o'clock of the 30th, near Shady Grove Church, the enemy's skirmishers were met. It was about this hour of the day, and at this place, that the enemy were met under similar circumstances just before the battle of Mechanicsville, three years before, the first battle in which the regiment was engaged. Forming in a favorable position, breast-works were thrown up, the Second being posted to hold a wood to the left and rear of the division. The enemy advanced with confidence to the attack, but as their first line approached a fence and hedge a short distance in front of the rifle-pits of the regiment, a crashing musketry fire was opened upon them, while the artillery poured in canister and one-second-fuse shells. Those of the enemy not killed or wounded by the fire, threw themselves upon the ground and soon after surrendered. This, the last battle fought by the Reserve Corps, was participated in by the Second five days after its term of service had expired. Soon after it moved to Harrisburg, where it was honored by a public reception, and thence to Philadelphia, where similar honors awaited it, and where it was mustered out of service.