

Soon after the return of Captain Torsch from his unsuccessful mission to South Carolina it was proposed by Colonel Bradley T. Johnson to mount the Second Infantry, and Lieutenant Zollinger and William Smith ran the blockade and went to Baltimore to raise the necessary funds for that purpose. They soon secured \$25,000 from the patriotic citizens of Baltimore, and they then started to return to their command by different routes. Lieutenant Zollinger returned in safety, but Smith, who had the money, was captured and came near being hanged as a spy. Thus this scheme came to naught.

On the 1st of May, 1864, what with recruiting, transfers and return of wounded and prisoners, the Second Maryland numbered 325 men present for duty. The command was in fine condition, and ready and anxious to take the field at a moment's notice.

The enemy was becoming restless, and the batteries of Dement and Chew were sent to the front, and never again seen with the other commands of the Maryland Line, after a sojourn with them of nearly a month. Indeed, it was but a few days when these, too, were widely separated, and never again brought together, from which time the Maryland Line existed only in name.

To all who followed the fortunes of the constituent parts of the old Line in the subsequent campaigns, and observed how magnificent a spirit of bravery, and dash, and fortitude they displayed in the battles which followed each other in such quick succession it will always be a matter of profound regret that their scattered rays of glory could not have been gathered to one focus. The war covered a wide area, and was waged by armies of such magnitude that the deeds of small bodies, however meritorious, could not affect the general result sufficiently to engross the public attention. The multiplicity of details in the formation of an army like the Army of Northern Virginia fatigues the mind, and one finally fixes his attention only upon the larger units — divisions or brigades, at least. The smaller bodies, regiments, battalions and companies, upon whose individual efforts the character of the whole depends, are sure to be neglected, and thus the smaller units are robbed of the credit due them. It was from a knowledge of this fact that the promoters of the Maryland Line urged the expediency of assembling all the Marylanders in the Confederate service in one body ; but as this failed it became the duty of all who had the honor of their State at heart to make the best of the situation and endeavor to reflect all the credit possible upon the old and honored State of Maryland through the small commands sent across the border. The unprejudiced historian will say that in this Maryland's sons were successful to a degree certainly gratifying to those at home who followed them throughout the long and bloody struggle with the keenest interest.

On the 8th of May the Second Maryland broke camp at Hanover Junction, around which lingered so many pleasant memories, and took position to cover