

expedition was to co-operate with General Imboden in the destruction of as much of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as possible, the collection of supplies and to capture and disperse the enemy wherever found.

The morning the command left Lacey's Springs the weather was everything that could have been desired, but before night a hard, cold rain had set in. The mountain streams, then almost dry, soon became raging torrents, and the men of the Second Maryland (it comprised the only infantry connected with the expedition) were compelled to ford many streams waist deep. For three days the rain continued, and when, at the end of that time, Moorefield was reached, the infantry was much broken down, nor was the cavalry and artillery in a better plight. To add to their suffering, the brigade quartermaster failed to have supplies near Moorefield, as he had been ordered. Men who had marched for three days under such circumstances were not, then, likely to bestow any very complimentary criticisms upon the commanding general, who, of course, is blamed for everything.

But this was all forgotten when the next morning the good people of Moorefield turned out *en masse* and contributed unsparingly to their wants, and the trip to Moorefield was ever after a pleasant remembrance to the members of the Second.

The enemy having failed to make his appearance in the vicinity of Moorefield, and the subsequent movements of the cavalry, to be successful, required a celerity not attainable by infantry and artillery, it was deemed best to send these, under Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, back to the Valley as convoy to the wagon train. After remaining at Moorefield two or three days the return trip of the infantry and artillery was made by way of Franklin, the whole reaching Harrisonburg on the evening of April 30, after an uneventful trip, and reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Funsten, who had been left behind by General Jones to watch the enemy in the Valley.

During the absence of the Second Maryland, Captain Joseph L. McAleer, of that command, who had been left behind by reason of his not having been at that time physically able to make so long and arduous a march, had been placed in command of one hundred and fifty dismounted cavalry and ordered to report to Major S. B. Myers at Fisher's Hill. On April 28 two regiments of Federal cavalry, four regiments of infantry and some artillery made their appearance at Fisher's Hill. The cavalry (Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania) were easily drawn into an ambuscade, and seventy of them killed, wounded or captured. Colonel Funsten, in his official report, says :

"Much credit is due to Major Myers and Captain McAleer for the skill and bravery which they displayed in this affair."

Again he says, after the return of the Second Maryland to Harrisonburg :

"On the morning of the 8th of May the enemy had advanced above New-