

ing the sound of distant booming cannon, we arrived about five o'clock in front of the enemy, stacked arms, and made coffee. In about half an hour we were ordered to take arms and charge the enemy's works, which was handsomely done along the whole line. It was after charging across an open field, and at the edge of the woods, that Colonel McConihe was killed. He was in front of the colors, and only about six feet from me when he fell. I assisted in raising him up, having seen him lift his arm and then instantly fall down. 'Oh!' was all he said, and he died immediately. Lieutenant-Colonel Alden took command of the regiment, and we charged the entrenchments and took them.

"It was in the second charge and rally that I received my wound. I was on the left of the regiment when a piece of shell struck me behind the knee on the cords and muscles of my right leg, which instantly became so stiff that I could not use it. I was sent to the Eighteenth Corps hospital, but preferred joining the regiment after a few days to remaining in the hospital, but not to go on duty immediately. There is a rumor that we are to return to the south side of Richmond. I am happy to say that my leg is doing well."

The casualties among the officers of the regiment permitted Second-Lieutenant Swartwout to be promoted to the position of first-lieutenant, and, on July 9, Governor Seymour, having signed the commission, with rank from June 1, forwarded it to him through the proper military channels.

As intimated by Lieutenant Swartwout, the Eighteenth Corps returned to the Army of the James, and, on June 15, took part in driving the enemy from different positions before Petersburg. On the morning of June 16, the Army of the Potomac absorbed the Army of the James, and the regiment for a time thereafter was identified with its operations at that point.

On the evening of June 30, the second (Colonel William B. Barton's) brigade of the second division of the Eighteenth Army Corps was ordered to assault the enemy's line so that, under the fire of the brigade, the first (Colonel N. M. Curtis's) brigade could excavate a rifle-pit near the enemy's position. Colonel Louis Bell, commanding the third brigade, to which the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Regiment was attached, ordered the regiment under the command of Major James A. Colvin, to move to an advantageous position, but on advancing it unfortunately came under the heavy fire of the enemy. After withdrawing to the crest of a hill, the regiment opened fire upon the confederate troops in front of them, and they soon ceased firing. In a return of the casualties, from June 15 to June 30, the losses of the regiment are particularized as eight men killed, one officer and sixty-three men wounded, and three men captured or missing. A month later, on July 30, in the disastrous assault upon the enemy's works, "at the crater," in front of Petersburg, near the line of the Norfolk Railroad, the regiment was subjected to a loss of one officer