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GENERAL CARL SCHURZ'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, }
CAMP NEAR MINOR'S HILL, Sept. 15, 1862. }

Major General F. Sigel, Commanding First Army Corps—General: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the part taken by the division under my command in the battles of the 29th and 30th of August:

On the evening of the 28th of August, my division was encamped south of the turnpike leading from Centreville to Gainesville, near Mrs. Henry's farm. On the 29th, a little after five o'clock A. M., you ordered me to cross the turnpike, to deploy my division north of it, and to attack the forces of the enemy, supposed to be concealed in the woods immediately in my front, my division forming the right wing of your army corps. In obedience to your order I formed my division left in front, and after having forded Young's Branch, deployed, the First Brigade, under Colonel Schimmelfennig, on the right, and the Second Brigade, under Colonel Krzyzanowsky, on the left. There was a little farm house in front of Colonel Schimmelfennig's brigade, which he was ordered to take as a point of direction, and after having passed it to bring his right wing a little forward, so as to execute a converging movement towards the Second Brigade and upon the enemy's left flank. The battery of the Second Brigade, Captain Rohmer, I ordered to follow the left wing of the brigade, and to take position on a rise of ground immediately on the left of a little grove, through which Colonel Krzyzanowsky was to pass. The battery attached to Colonel Schimmelfennig's brigade was held in reserve.

As soon as the two brigades, consisting of three regiments each, had formed, four regiments in column by company in the first line, and two in column doubled on the center in reserve behind the intervals, the skirmishers advanced rapidly a considerable distance without finding the enemy. Arrived upon open ground behind the little patches of timber the division had passed through, I received from you the order to connect my line of skirmishers with General Milroy's on my left. I pushed my left wing rapidly forward into the long stretch of woods before me, and found myself obliged to extend my line considerably, in order to establish the

connection with General Milroy, which, however, was soon effected.

Hardly had this been done when the fire commenced near the point where General Milroy's right touched my left. I placed the battery of the second brigade upon an elevation of ground about six or seven hundred yards behind the point where that brigade had entered the woods, a little to the left, so as to protect the retreat of the regiments composing the left wing in case they should be forced to fall back. The battery of the first brigade remained for the same purpose on high ground behind the woods in which Colonel Schimmelfennig was engaged, covering my right.

When the fire of the skirmishers had been going on a little while, two prisoners were brought to me, sent by Colonel Schimmelfennig, who stated that there was a very large force of the enemy, Ewell's and Jackson's divisions, immediately in my front, and about the same time one of Colonel Schimmelfennig's aids informed me that heavy columns of troops were seen moving on my right flank, and that it could not be distinguished whether they were Union troops or rebels.

I then withdrew the reserve regiment of the Second Brigade, the Fifty-fourth New York, from the woods, so as to have it at my disposal in an emergency, and ordered Colonel Schimmelfennig to form one of his regiments, front toward the right; and to send out skirmishers in that direction, so as to ascertain the true condition of things there.

Meanwhile the fire in front had extended along the whole line, and became very lively, my regiments pushing the enemy vigorously before them about half a mile. The discharges of musketry increased in rapidity and volume as we advanced, and it soon became evident that the enemy was throwing heavy masses against us. About that time Gen. Steinwehr brought the Twenty-ninth New York, under Col. Soest, to my support, and formed it in line of battle on the edge of the woods behind a fence. I then received information that the column which had appeared on my right and which really seems to have belonged to the enemy had disappeared again in the woods without making any demonstration, and, also, that Gen. Kearney's troops were coming up in my rear. Thus reassured about the safety of my right, and expecting more serious business in the center, I sent the Fifty-ninth New York forward again with the order to fill up the gap between my first and second brigades, occasioned by the extension of my line toward Gen. Milroy's right. The Twenty-ninth New York remained in reserve. Immediately afterward the enemy began to press my center so severely that it gave way, but I soon rallied it again, and after a sharp

contest reoccupied the ground previously taken from the enemy.

It was about ten o'clock A. M., when an officer announced to me that General Kearney had arrived on the battle field, and desired to see me. General Kearney requested me to shorten my front, and condense my line by drawing my right nearer to the left, so as to make room for him on the right. I gave my orders to Colonel Schimmelfennig accordingly. A short time afterward I discovered that two small regiments, sent to my support, had slipped in between my two brigades, and were occupying part of my line in the woods. Gen. Kearney was just moving up his troops on my right, when the enemy made another furious charge upon my center. The two regiments above mentioned, as well as the Fifty-fourth New York, broke and were thrown out of the woods in disorder, the enemy advancing rapidly and in great force to the edge of the forest. The Twenty-ninth New York poured several volleys into them, checking the pursuit of the enemy only for a moment, and then fell back in good order. The moment was critical. While endeavoring to rally my men again I sent orders to the battery of the Second Brigade, which I had placed in position in the rear of my left wing, to open fire upon the enemy who threatened to come out of the woods. This was done with very good effect, and the enemy was brought to a stand almost instantaneously. Meanwhile, I succeeded in forming the Fifty-fourth New York again, whose commander, Lieut. Col. Ashby, displayed much courage and determination, and placed it en echelon behind the Twenty-ninth New York, which advanced in splendid style upon the enemy in our center. My extreme right under Col. Schimmelfennig had stood firm, with the exception of the Eighth Virginia, while the extreme left, under Col. Krzyzanowski, had contested every inch of ground against the heavy pressure of a greatly superior force. The conduct of the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, which displayed the greatest firmness, and preserved perfect order on the occasion, deploying and firing with the utmost regularity, deserves special praise.

The Twenty-ninth New York and the Fifty-fourth New York had just re-entered the woods, when one of your aids presented to me for perusal a letter which you had addressed to General Kearney, requesting him to attack at once with his whole force, as the rebel General Longstreet, who was expected to reinforce the enemy during the day, had not yet arrived on the battle field, and we might hope to gain decisive advantages before his arrival. I then ordered a general advance of my whole line, which was executed with great gallantry, the enemy yielding everywhere before us. In this charge the Twenty-ninth New York distinguished itself by its firmness and intrepidity. Its commander

its fitness and propriety. The commander, Colonel Soest, while setting a noble example to his men, was wounded and compelled to leave the field. On my right, however, where General Kearney had taken position, all remained quiet, and it became clear to me that he had not followed your request to attack simultaneously with me. I am persuaded, if General Kearney had done at that moment what he did so gallantly late in the afternoon, that is to say, if he had thrown his column upon the enemy's left flank, enveloping the latter by a change of direction to the left, we might have succeeded in destroying the enemy's left wing and thus gained decisive results before General Longstreet's arrival.

As it was, I advanced and attacked alone. The fight came to a stand on my left at an old railroad embankment, running through the woods in a direction almost parallel to our front. From behind this cover the enemy poured a rapid and destructive fire into our infantry, who returned volley for volley. Colonel Schimmelfennig's brigade on the right gained possession of this embankment, and advanced even beyond it, but found itself obliged by a very severe artillery and infantry fire to fall back, but the embankment remained in its possession.

While this was going on, the battery of the First Brigade, under Captain Hampton, was ordered to march along the outer edge of the woods in which Colonel Schimmelfennig was engaged, and to take position there, in order to protect and facilitate the advance of my right. But the cross-fire of two of the enemy's batteries was so severe that Captain Hampton's battery failed in two successive attempts to establish itself, until I sent Captain Rohmer's battery to its support, the place of the latter being filled by a battery brought from the reserve of General Steinwehr.

At this juncture you put two pieces of the Mountain Howitzer battery at my disposal. I ordered Major Koenig of the Sixty-eighth New York, temporarily attached to my staff, to bring them forward, and he succeeded in placing them into the line of skirmishers of Colonel Krzyzanowsky's brigade in so advantageous a

position that a few discharges sufficed to cause a backward movement of the enemy in front of my left. Now the whole line advanced with great alacrity, and we succeeded in driving the enemy away from his strong position behind the embankment, which then fell into our hands on my left also. While this was going on, I heard, from time to time, heavy firing on my left, where General Milroy stood. The sound of the musketry was swaying forward and backward, indicating that the fight was carried on with alternate success. The connection of

my left with General Milroy's right was lost, and I found my left uncovered. However, we succeeded in holding the position of the railroad embankment along my whole front until two o'clock P. M., when my troops, who had started at five o'clock in the morning, mostly without breakfast, had been under fire for about eight hours, had been decimated by enormous losses, and had exhausted nearly all their ammunition, were relieved by a number of regiments, kindly sent by General Hooker for that purpose. These reinforcements arrived in my front between one and two o'clock. According to your orders, I withdrew my regiments, one after another, as their places were filled by General Hooker. Thus the possession of that portion of the woods which my division had taken and held was in good order delivered to the troops that relieved me. I called my two brigades behind the hill on which the battery of the Second Brigade had been in position. Here the men took a new supply of ammunition, and for the first time on that day they received something to eat. From there you ordered me to take position in the woods on the right of the open ground, where we encamped for the night.

The two mountain howitzers which had done such excellent service in the contest in the woods, I had left in position to co-operate with the troops who relieved me, and I am sorry to report that one of them was lost when these troops were temporarily driven back from the ground the possession of which we had delivered to them.

Exhausted and worn down as my men were, my division was unable to take part in the action after two o'clock P. M.; nor was I called upon to do so. Heavy reinforcements were constantly arriving and led to the front. If all these forces, instead of being frittered away in isolated efforts, had co-operated with each other at any one moment, after a common plan, the result of the day would have been far greater than the mere retaking and occupation of the ground we had already taken and occupied in the morning, and which in the afternoon was, for a short time at least, lost again.

My men, with but very few exceptions, behaved well. The line my weak regiments had to take and to hold was so extensive that double the number of troops would, under ordinary circumstances, be hardly considered sufficient to perform the task. That they did perform it during many hours, without flinching, until the arrival of ample reinforcements made their relief possible, speaks well for their courage and intrepidity.

Of those who especially distinguished themselves, I have to mention the two Colonels commanding brigades. Colonel Schimmelfennig commanded my right wing with that cool and

daring courage and that admirable judgment which he had displayed already on former occasions, and which eminently fit him for commands of great responsibility; while the gallantry with which Colonel Krzyzanowski, on the left wing, withstood and repelled the frequent and fierce assaults of the enemy commands the highest praise. Of Colonel Soest's conspicuous bravery I have already spoken above. The members of my staff—Major Hoffman, Captains Spraul, Schenofski and Tiesemann, as well as Major Koenig of the Sixty-eighth New York, temporarily attached to me, performed their dangerous and delicate duties with the greatest fearlessness and precision; nor can I speak too highly of the valuable aid and assistance rendered to me during a part of the action by your able and excellent Aide-de-Camp, Captain Armsser.

There are many officers and soldiers whose conduct deserves special notice, but to whom I cannot undertake to do justice in this report. In regard to those, I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the brigade and regimental commanders.

On the morning of the 30th of August, you did me the honor to attach to my division Colonel Koltes' brigade, consisting of the Sixty-eighth New York, the Twenty-ninth New York and the Seventy-third Pennsylvania, together with Captain Dilyer's battery. Captain Hampton's battery was placed in the reserve.

At eight o'clock A. M. you ordered me to take position behind the woods I had occupied for the night, and while I was deploying the division I received further orders to march 600 or 700 yards to the rear and left, and to place myself behind General Schenck's division on the open ground not far from Dogan's farm house, front towards Groveton. There the division remained, quietly resting on their arms, until three o'clock P. M. For several hours we observed distinctly thick clouds of dust at a distance in our front, indicating a movement of heavy forces of the enemy toward our left.

Our position was to be that of a general reserve. Before us we had Fitz John Porter on our right, center and right in the woods, and General Reynolds on the heights in our front and left. If our corps was really intended to be a general reserve, its position was too far advanced, for it found itself from the beginning within range of the enemy's artillery, and it was evident that, if the corps in front met with any repulse, we would be entangled in the fight, one brigade after another, thus losing our liberty of action and the possibility of throwing our whole power upon the decisive point.

About three o'clock, the fire commenced in the woods occupied by General Porter, and also on our left, where General Reynolds stood. General Schenck's division was drawn forward

toward Dogan's farm, and I received your order to be ready at a moment's notice. The artillery and infantry fire in our center and left had meanwhile become quite lively. It was about four o'clock when you ordered me to advance toward Dogan's and take position immediately behind General Stahl's brigade. I did so. The regiments formed in column by division right in front—Colonel Schimmelfennig's brigade on the right, Koltes on the left, and Krzyzanowski behind the interval a little to the left. Captain Dilyer's battery followed the right, and took position on the crest of the hill not far from Dogan's. The artillery fire of the enemy had now become quite severe, and our troops, densely massed upon the open ground behind Dogan's farm house, were greatly annoyed by the shot and shell dropping among them, but remained perfectly firm.

A little after four o'clock we saw General Porter's troops, who had been engaged in our front, leave their positions and retire in the direction of the place we occupied. You ordered Colonel McLean to occupy the bald-headed hill, in our left front, and Colonel Stahl forward to receive and support the retreating troops who then passed through the intervals of my division. General Reynolds' troops, who had occupied the heights in our front and left, fell back, and the enemy, after having obliged them to retire, planted a battery upon the high ground abandoned by them immediately in our front, and opened a most disagreeable fire upon my three brigades. I ordered Captain Dilyer to move his battery a little to the left and to open on the enemy's battery above mentioned, which was done.

When Stahl's brigade had become engaged, you ordered me to send Colonel Koltes forward to the support of its left, and a few minutes afterward, seeing Koltes hotly received and severely pressed, I ordered Colonel Krzyzanowski to ascend with his brigade the wooded hill slopes on my left in order to prevent Koltes from being turned on that side. This order was executed with great promptness and spirit.

But the heights on my left were soon abandoned by General Reynolds' troops, and my two brigades, Koltes and Krzyzanowski, found themselves pressed in front by overwhelming forces, exposed to a most destructive artillery fire and turned by the enemy on their left and rear. The contest was sharp in the extreme. The gallant Koltes died a noble death at the head of his brave regiments; Krzyzanowski, while showing his men how to face the enemy, had his horse shot under him, and the ground was soon covered with our dead and wounded. When it had become evident that we on that spot were fighting alone and unsupported against immensely superior numbers, you ordered me to take a position facing toward the

left and front on the next range of hills behind the "Stone House," which was the natural position on this battle field.

I gave the necessary orders at once. The regiments of Koltes and Krzyzanowski's brigades came out of the fire in a very shattered condition. Their losses had been enormous. I had left Colonel Schimmelfennig's brigade with Captain Dilyer's battery, on my right, in reserve. They were exposed to a very heavy artillery fire, especially when the enemy had succeeded in establishing a battery of two pieces directly on our left, enfilading our whole front, but the men stood like trees until the order to retire reached them. Then they fell back slowly and in good order. Captain Dilyer's battery remained in position to check the pursuit of the enemy, whose infantry rushed upon him with great rapidity. He received them in two different positions, at short range, with a shower of grape shot, obliged them twice to fall back, and then followed our column unmolested. His conduct cannot be praised too highly.

When ascending the hill you indicated to me as a rallying point, we found that the troops who, after the first repulse, had formed immediately behind us, had disappeared; that the whole left wing of our army had given way, and

that the enemy was rolling heavy masses of infantry after the retreating columns toward our second position. The enemy's artillery was commanding almost the whole battle field. Behind the ridge where I was to form again, and which was the natural position of the general reserve, I expected to find an intact reserve of several brigades, ready to pounce upon the enemy as he was attempting to ascend the slope of the range of hills we were then occupying, but nothing of the kind seemed to be there. I found Maj. Gen. McDowell with his staff, and around him troops of several different corps, and of all arms, in full retreat. I succeeded in inducing the Captain of a battery, the name of which I do not know, to place his pieces upon the crest of the hill, and to resume the contest with the enemy's batteries immediately opposite us. My attempts to form compact bodies out of straggling soldiers met with very small success.

It was nearly six o'clock when you ordered me to send a brigade to the support of General Milroy, who was on our left, below the farm house used as a hospital, which two days before had been your headquarters. I brought forward Colonel Schimmelfennig's brigade, which advanced in excellent order, but did not find General Milroy, whose command had gone further to the left and rear. Colonel Schimmel-

fennig, however, went forward, and finding Generals Sykes and Reno near the place which had been indicated to him, formed on the right of General Sykes, ready to take part in the action whenever it should become advisable. The brigades of Colonels Krzyzanowski and Koltes had suffered so severely that I deemed it best to send them to the rear in reserve, only the Fifty-fourth New York I kept with me to cover Dilyer's battery, which was placed on the heights immediately commanding the Warrenton road, and protecting the bridge across Young's Branch.

We had been under a continual shower of shot and shell until it grew dark, when the infantry fire on our left as well as the artillery fire of the enemy, suddenly ceased, only now and then a projectile dropping among us. The fight on our left had evidently come to a stand. It is probable that the force of the enemy, when arriving at the foot of the heights we were occupying, were so exhausted that a vigorous offensive attack on our front would have had an excellent chance of success. You remember, General, that this matter was earnestly discussed among us on the battle field. But General Pope's order to retreat, and the fact that the main body of our army was already on its way to Centreville, put an end to this question.

About eight o'clock you ordered me to withdraw Colonel Schimmelfennig's brigade, and to march with my whole command across Young's Branch, two pieces of Captain Dilyer's battery, and one of my regiments forming the rear-guard of the corps. For this office the Sixty-first Ohio was selected, a regiment which throughout the whole campaign had exhibited the most commendable spirit. According to your order, I passed the bridge across Young's Branch about nine o'clock, and took position with your whole corps on the hilly ground between Young's Branch and Bull Run. Colonel Schimmelfennig furnished from his command the necessary guards and outposts along Young's Branch and in the direction of the Bull Run ford.

There we remained over two hours, and after all other troops had passed Bull Run, and the road was clear of wagons for several miles, you ordered your corps to resume its march toward Centreville. We crossed the stone bridge between eleven and twelve o'clock. You ordered me to take position on the left of the road, front toward the creek, while General Stahl did the same on the right, throwing out our outposts on the other side of the creek, and placing Captain Dilyer's two pieces so as to command the bridge. Some time afterward one of General McDowell's officers informed you that we were threatened by the enemy in our rear. About one o'clock A. M., you ordered your corps to resume its march. My First

your corps to remain as shown. My First Brigade, under Colonel Schimmelfennig, was to form the rear guard, and was instructed to destroy the bridge. Colonel Kane of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Rifles reported himself to you with a battalion of his men and several pieces of artillery which he had picked up on the road. The bridge was destroyed some time after half past one, and I marched toward Centreville, taking with us Colonel Kane's promiscuous pieces of artillery behind the First Regiment of Colonel Schimmelfennig's Brigade.

I rejoined you about three o'clock A. M., two miles from Centreville, where we bivouacked until five. About seven we arrived at Centreville, and in the course of the day a position was assigned to my division in the intrenchments.

My loss in the battles of the 29th and 30th, as will appear from the regimental reports, was extremely heavy, exceeding twenty per cent. of my whole effective force. Beside the brave and noble Col. Koltès, I have to deplore the death of a great many able and gallant officers. The number of "missing" was very small in proportion to the killed and wounded. Comparatively few of them have since rejoined their regiments, and the information I have received leads me to believe that a majority either remained dead on the battle field or fell wounded into the hands of the enemy.

The commanders of my brigades and the officers of my staff behaved on all occasions, under the most trying circumstances, with their accustomed gallantry. As to the regimental officers and privates who distinguished themselves, as well as an exact list of the killed and wounded, I beg leave to refer you to the documents accompanying this report.

I am, General, most truly yours,
 CARL SCHURZ, Brigadier General,
 Commanding Third Division.

UNION FEELING IN MARYLAND.—A correspondent of the *New York Times* at Hagerstown, Maryland, writing under date of September 28th, says :

If all the other Border States receive the President's last proclamation, about emancipation, with as much coolness and equanimity as Maryland, it is very evident that that important document is not going to produce the disastrous division of opinion which the rebel sympathizers of the North are predicting—and which many would doubtless be glad to see, and even to create. In fact, I have been amazed to see the amount of Union feeling existing in this part of the country; for, much as I hoped, it certainly is not what I expected to find. Whatever may be the state of feeling in Baltimore and other cities—where the concentrated views

of political corruption has more material to work upon—certain it is that the further we get removed from these hotbeds of sedition, and come among the honest, single-minded portion of the population, who have not yet had their minds poisoned against the institutions of their fathers, and who have time and inclination to take a calm survey of passing events, the more we find the Union beloved and its enemies detested—no matter from what quarter they come, North or South.

If the whole of Maryland is pervaded with the kind of feeling which I have met thus far, I can well understand Stonewall Jackson's saying that his people never made a greater mistake than in coming here. That there are many here who would welcome the rule of Jeff. Davis & Co., is pretty well known, but that the Union feeling vastly predominates, there is no use of any one attempting to deny. It is impossible to hide the prevailing feeling of any community. It will be constantly cropping out in a thousand small but very insignificant ways. For instance, while in such places as Norfolk and Suffolk, the ladies keep moodily in their houses, never allowing themselves to be seen or heard—except when they condescend to go and crowd General Viele in his business hours, or break upon the stillness of night with "Dixie," and "My Maryland"—the ladies of Hagerstown are to be constantly seen cheerfully promenading the streets, going upon errands of mercy to our wounded soldiers, and enlivening everything with their sweet presence. And let me assure Northern gentlemen who may be interested in such matters, that they would be puzzled to find prettier girls than are to be met in this part of Maryland.

I was talking to a very intelligent citizen this morning—a slave owner—about the President's proclamation. "Well," said he, "for *my* part, I am quite satisfied with it. That letter of his to Horace Greeley convinced me of the honesty of the man. I know he is not going to do anything unless absolutely necessary, and when anything is *necessary* for the Union of course that thing must go. I have two slaves, and if parting with them could save the Union, they should go; although I know there are plenty of men about here who could better spare forty than I can those two." This was spoken like a man and a patriot, and I believe that he represents the great majority of thinking men here.

THE SANTA BARBARA TRAGEDY.—The San Francisco *Herald* has the following reference to a late murder in the above county :

The recent shocking murder of Chas. E. Cook, Postmaster of Santa Barbara, and in that place, is yet the chief matter of interest in Santa Barbara county. The murderer, Jesus Arellanes, is yet at large, all efforts by the Sheriff to secure

his arrest having proved unavailing. The villain is yet in the vicinity of his crime, and had the audacity to send word that he yet intended to assassinate several others, whose names he gave. These facts we learn from a citizen of Santa Barbara now in this city. The outlaw cannot be captured without the aid of those among whom he is now secreted; and an effort is therefore being made to induce Governor Stanford to offer a reward for the murderer's arrest.

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