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No subscriptions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

FOR THE SHERIFFALTY OF CRAVEN.

WE are authorized to announce that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff in the county of Craven.

Post Quartermaster's Office.

UNLESS otherwise specially directed, Agents in charge of Depots collecting Tax in Kind, will transfer to the Supply Officer of the Subsistence Department, all articles which may be exclusively Subsistence Stores, (except Rye), and those articles which are both Commissary and Quartermaster Stores may be transferred to the Commissary or Quartermaster who first applies for them, with the means of transportation to remove them. They can be reserved for neither.

This notice must not relax the efforts of Agents in collecting and forwarding produce to the nearest magazine of supplies, when opportunity offers. Produce must only be delivered from Depots, on orders of Bonded Officers, their Agents receiving for same at the time of transfer. Producers must deliver their old crops before the several new crops come in.

J. H. BRYAN, CAPT & P. Q. M., 3d Cong. Dist., N. C.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE are authorized to announce Capt. W. R. BASS, at present commanding Co., N. C. State Troops, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, as a representative of his fellow citizens and brother soldiers of Wayne county.

April 23, 1864. 21ido

Surgeon General's Office.

PROPOSE to establish in the city of Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been or may be so maimed in the service as to require them. Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such persons are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina.

ADOLPH COHN,

Wholesale Tobacco House,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

For the Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce Col. M. K. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne County.

Confederate copy and send bill to this office.

SUGAR AND RICE.

FRESH supply just received and for sale by ROBINSON & STREET, April 14, 1864. 13 dit

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

THE CONFEDERATE BONNET & HAT FACTORY.

WHICH has been established by a disabled soldier, is now ready to furnish Bonnet and Hat Supplies, of the latest and most improved styles at the shortest notice. The prices are moderate and the frames equal to European make. Samples sent to any part of the Confederacy on the receipt of the wholesale price. Prices can be ascertained by address to the Honnet & Hat Factory, P. O. Box 20, Newberry, S. C.

H. CRINE & CO.

83 A BOX. 830 A DOZEN.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS, a dozen boxes of the "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS" will be sent prepaid to any address. They are recommended by the proprietor as good only for LIVER DISEASES. His correspondents say that they cure Chills and Fevers, Dyspepsia, Pneumonia, Worms, Jaundice, Bilious Rheumatism, Bilious Fever, &c., &c.

More than 500 persons are known to have been cured by them.

More than 3700 boxes have been ordered by Druggists in one day.

Of the thousands who have used them, the proprietor has not heard of three upon whom they did not produce the desired effect. They are a safe family medicine.

Gentlemen certify that they have saved hundreds of dollars annually in Doctor's bills in the use of these Pills.

Certificates and directions accompany each box.

Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Large discount to Druggists. Cash to accompany orders.

GEORGE W. DEEMS, d 2tf Goldsboro, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

General Hospital No. 3, Goldsboro, N. C., May 14th, 1864.

AGREABLY to General Orders, No. 34, Current Series, from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, an Examining Board for retiring disabled officers and privates, has been organized at this Hospital.

All who are authorized to appear before a Medical Examining Board for examination to be retired, are hereby notified that this Board meets only on Tuesday's and Thursday's, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Those interested are respectfully requested to be governed accordingly.

WM. A. HOLT, Sr. Surgeon of Board.

Raleigh Confederate, Charlotte Bulletin, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal copy one week and forward bills to this office.

WM. G. MORISEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Office, first floor of the Court House, and opposite that of the County Clerk d-1-5m

NEGRO WOMAN WANTED

A NEGRO WOMAN used to house work who can cook for a small family, is wanted on the beach of the rear of the month. Apply to EDITORS STATE JOURNAL.

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864. Old Series, Vol. V. New Series, No. 51.

[Correspondence of the London Herald.]

Battle of the Wilderness.

FIELD OF THE BATTLE, OF THE N. Y., [No. 43.] May 28th, 1864.

The works occupied by Lee's army on the Rapidan extended on the right three miles below Racon ford. Ewell's corps and Hill's lay behind those defences, and stretched out on each side of Orange Court House, along a line of twenty miles. Longstreet having returned some time ago from Eastern Tennessee, occupied the country around Gordonsville, thirteen miles south west of the position on the Rapidan. Such had been the disposition of the army of Northern Virginia during the latter part of April.

Grant, having declined to assail Lee's position, determined to strike it by a movement on that officer's right. He marched eastwardly from his campments in the county of Culpeper; and, having reached that river seven miles lower down, at Germanna Ford, and a so seven miles still lower down, at Ely's Ford, crossed the Rapidan. The campaign in Northern Virginia, fraught as it is with the fate of the Confederate States and of the United States, took thus its initial form on the 3d of May.

From Orange Court House two roads—the turnpike and the plank road—run on a line somewhat north of east to Fredericksburg. Those two routes are in general parallel. The plank road consists of one track of worn planking, and another of earth; its course, very irregular, vibrates in and out on the south side of the generally straight line, known as the turnpike. A plank way runs from Culpeper Court House to Germanna Ford. Extending south-easterly, it crosses the turnpike; and after a route of four or five miles beyond that, terminates on the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road. Besides these main lines several others traverse the country around the battle field of the Wilderness—some pursuing a course parallel with these, some crossing them more or less transversely.

Grant's columns advanced from the Rapidan on the 3d of May. That which marched from Ely's Ford followed an earthen way, leading to the junction of the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road with the plank road extending from Culpeper Court House, by way of Germanna Ford; while the other column moved down the latter route to the same point. That junction once gained, not only had the position of Lee on the Rapidan been turned, but several roads to Richmond would have been laid open.

Ewell's Corps having been encamped on Lee's right, moved towards the center for a day guarding some of the fords across the Rapidan. Johnson's division, having the advance, followed the turnpike, and encamped for the night within three miles of a stream flowing northwardly—Wilderness Run. Rodes, next in the order of march, lay in his rear along the same route; and Early, who had moved from Ewell's left at Somerville Ford, encamped for the night a little behind a place called Locust Grove. The Second Corps had thus reached, on the night of the 4th, a position from which it stood ready to strike on the following morning the flank of Grant's column of advance.

Johnson moved with his Division at the head of Ewell's Corps on the 5th. Having thrown skirmishers out into the woods on either side of the turnpike, he discovered those of the enemy at about six o'clock in the morning. The musketry on each side deepening, he pressed forward with Gen. J. M. Jones' brigade to gain a hill in his front; and having, after a brief struggle, driven back a heavy line of sharpshooters from that position, proceeded to form his troops in array of battle.

The thicket on all sides of the two armies excluded the use of artillery save only for the width of the turnpike. Jones' brigade had been formed but a moment across that road when the enemy advanced in what order is practicable in a tangled forest. He approached with a heavy line of skirmishers, followed by a solid column extending across the whole Confederate front, four lines deep. Stewart's and Stafford's brigades proceeded to form rapidly on Jones' left. To guard against the danger of an overlapping breadth of attack, the brigade of Gen. Walker, which, having nursed the genius of Jackson, is known as the "Stonewall," formed at some distance from Stafford's left flank, covering it by a front at right angles to that officer's line. In this position the division of Gen. Edward Johnson, of Ewell's corps, stood on the morning of the 5th to receive the enemy's onslaught.

Johnson's skirmishers were driven in. Those of the enemy took position in the advancing column. The Fifth Corps of the Federal army, accompanied by two pieces of artillery, that came thundring along the turnpike, assailed the Confederate line at the intersection of that road. Receiving as it advanced a terrible fusillade without any sign of wavering, the rear ranks pressing forward, those of the front, the attacking masses delivered from a forest of rifles a fast and furious fire upon Johnson's line. Closing in upon it with great spirit in front, and threatening to envelop it on its right, they succeeded, after a brief struggle, in forcing back part of the brigade that had been formed across the turnpike—that of General J. M. Jones. Two of his regiments—the 21st Va., commanded by Col. Witcher and the 25th by Col. Higginbotham—holding their ground resolutely, Jones strove in desperation to rally his broken troops. Threatening, entreating, shaming were of no avail in arresting their disordered flight, and as he saw his men rushing from the field in hopeless confusion he fell from his saddle a bleeding corpse. Capt. Early, of his staff unwilling to desert him, had but a few moments previously wheeled his horse from its retreat; but only to share with his gallant chief while in the act; the same red burial.

Stewart moved from his position in the line

of battle to close the gap left in it by the brigade of Jones. As the Federal masses poured through, his men rushed forward with a cheer; and driving them back by the impetus of his charge, captured their guns.

Almost simultaneously with the first signs of weakness in Jones' line Daniel's brigade of North Carolinians and Gordon's brigade of Georgians, both of Rhodes' division, were placed rapidly in line upon the right. Ordered immediately afterwards by Gen. Ewell to charge, Gordon, holding command of the movement, crushed through the enemy's first line and captured as he went forward a whole regiment, men officers and colors. Driving onward furiously he struck back the Federal front in confusion upon its support and scattering both lines before a storm, forced them off the field into utter rout for a mile and a half. His front thus cleared, Gordon found the enemy's lines firm on both of his wings. Dividing his men into two bodies he formed them at right angles to the line of his original advance; and, sending them both forward back to back, took the masses on his right and on his left in flank. Pressing on them so energetically as to have prevented their formation across either of his lines of movement, he swept them in disorder from the Confederate front for a width of a mile.

At the moment of Gordon's brilliant charge the enemy attacked the brigade of General Stafford. A deadly conflict on that part of the field raged for some time doubtfully. The marksmanship of Stafford's Louisianians, however, shot truly to the buckles of the Federal belts; and strewed the field with death and agony. Reeling under its deliberate fire, the enemy finally fled, marking his route with his killed and wounded, and adding to his other disasters the loss of six hundred prisoners. In this repulse, however the Confederates have to mourn the loss of Brigadier General Stafford. He fell mortally wounded. He had been a planter of Louisiana; but having gone through most of the battles of Northern Virginia, had become an excellent officer; and was not more beloved by his men for his gentleness than he was admired by them for his daring.

Soon after the onslaught upon the Confederate front, the 6th Corps of the Federal army advanced upon its left flank. Coming up at right angles to the line of movement of the 5th Corps, its skirmishers were encountered by those thrown out in the anticipation of attack in the direction from the Stonewall Brigade. Sedgwick, commanding this movement on Johnson's flank, soon afterwards upon these stout soldiers; but though endeavoring to envelop it on the left failed to force back the men who had learned heroic constancy from Jackson. Sorely pressed, however, Pegram's Virginians and Hays' Louisianians deployed rapidly on the left. Charging immediately upon the Federal right, those fresh troops drove it back. The furious onslaught of Hays' men did not expend itself until they had forced the enemy to retreat in confusion for nearly a mile. In advance of all others on that side of the attack, these splendid troops—the heroes, you will recollect, of Winchester—having left nearly one third of their number on the field, fell back with Pegram's gallant fellows to the general line of battle.

The enemy routed with great slaughter from all points of his advance, Ewell proceeded to select ground for the morrow's battle. Assisted by General Smith, or the engineers, he reviewed his position; and proceeded at once to cover himself with a line of fieldworks and an abutment of felled trees. Skirmishing continued miserably outside the lines; but the battle of the 5th of May, on Lee's left, appeared to have been lost and won. Immediately before close of the evening, the skirmishers of General Pegram, on Johnson's left, came lining in; and soon afterwards his sharpshooters sprang back from their rifle-pits in his immediate front. A column three or four deep moved upon him from the depths of the forest; and, firing heavily as they came, pressed towards his works furiously. His staunch Virginians, however, met the attack resolutely; and, covered partially by their works, hurled volley after volley withering blast, breast high, into the ranks. Slaughtered by this terrible, the assailants paused, reeled, fled. A column of the North had, however, not been seen. In five lines a column reeled the attack after nightfall; but did so without other result than to increase terribly the hundreds of men that, dead or dying, oiled the Confederate works, by weltering their gore. Pegram—who holds in his vestibule which a gallant member of his family declared to be thicker than water—fell in his last attack severely wounded. A young officer, his accident is deeply regretted by his brigade, but I am happy to add supposed to involve any danger to his life. The repulse which he guided as he closed the work of war for the day on the left; and witnessed the Confederates still in possession of their improved position and felled lines, flushed with undoubted victory.

Hill was ordered to march the 4th from Lee's left. Anderson's division having been left behind for the time to guard some fords in his front, Heth followed by Wilcox, moved eastwardly, through Orange Court House, along the Fredericksburg plank road. The divisions of those two officers couched for the night near a place called Gordonsville. Heth in advance, they resumed their march on the following day, still pursuing the line of the plank way.

The ring of small arms on the right announced in the course of the morning of the 5th a small cavalry affair near the route of Hill's column. The march all, however, continued, until it encountered at 11 o'clock, some dismounted cavalry; but after a moment's pause, brushing those from its way, still went forward. At one o'clock musketry was again heard in front; and, though at first

thought to indicate the presence of merely a party of horse, proved, after some skirmishing, to have come from a large body of infantry. Kirkland's brigade, of Heth's division, deployed immediately on both sides of the plank road; and the whole column proceeded to form in line of battle on its flanks; while the sharpshooters of both armies kept up in front a desultory and somewhat languid fire.

Hill's advance followed, it will be recollect, the plank road, while Ewell's pursued the turnpike. Parallel lines in their general direction, these movements stood at the time of the deployment of Kirkland's brigade, from three to four miles apart. The country intervening and round about for several miles is known as the "Wilderness"; and having very few "clearings," consists almost wholly of a forest of dense undergrowth. The enemy, apparently bewildered by the character of the site of the approaching conflict, sent out scouts and skirmishers in every direction from his front. Eight or ten of these, having strayed in between the column of Hill and that of Ewell, came into an open field in which they might have shot, as he sat with Gen. Hill and other officers on the ground, that idol of the army, General Lee. Those adventurous blue-coats, finding themselves in front of two brigades of Wilcox's division, made a rapid retreat, ignorant, most happily, that a very precious life lay for a moment at the mercy of their rifles.

The interposition of those skirmishers between his two columns, suggested to General Lee the necessity of opening communications with Ewell. Captain Hotchkiss, of the Engineers of the 2d Corps, having come up immediately afterwards, indicated the route for that purpose; and Wilcox's division, moving accordingly to the left—having captured two hundred of the enemy on the way—effected, after a march of a mile and a quarter—a junction with Gordon's brigade, on Ewell's extreme right. The line of battle, thus completed, extended from the right of the plank road through a succession of open fields and dense forest to the left of the turnpike. It presented a front of six miles; and, with Flat Creek in its rear, occupied a very irregular plan along the broken slopes of a broad ridge that rises from the stream known as Wilderness Run. The thicket that lay along the whole face of the Confederate array is so impenetrable as to have excluded the use of artillery by the enemy, save only for the breadth of those openings where it is penetrated on the left by the old turnpike, and on the right by the plank road.

Musketry began at half-past two, to deepen in volume in front of Hill. Large columns of the enemy, enveloped in clouds of dust, were seen at that time moving up from the rear in the direction of the deafening fire. Possession of the intersection of the plank road from Germanna Ford with that from Orange Court House, opening as it would a favorable line for Federal advance southwardly, was shown by the enemy's movements to be about to become the subject of a bloody encounter.

Heth's skirmishers were driven in about 3 o'clock. They were followed closely by a heavy column, that appeared to move forward spiritedly. Firing with great rapidity as it advanced, its musketry, in the arms of a man approaching the field of battle, rolled through the depths of the forest like the roar of mighty waters. Resolute defence on the one hand, and on the other an attack that sought to force its way rather by constant pressure than by dashing enterprise, the struggle in Hill's front continued for two or three hours, unbroken in its terrible monotony by even any disturbance of the rapid regularity with which it added to its masses of grim death or of mortal agony.

Heth's division bore, at first, the whole brunt of the Federal onslaught. The heavy columns pressing so obstinately upon its front failed to break its heroic constancy. Thick and fast its men crept to the rear, bleeding, or dropped in the ranks, dead—but still it gave no signs of yielding. One half of its number of the morning had been placed *hors du combat*. The weight of the immense masses hurled against it having excited in Lieut. Gen. Hill some fears for its solidity, orders were sent to Wilcox to come up with his division from Ewell's right, at the double-quick. That gallant officer, accompanied by the founders of four or five regiments on the plank road, declared the combat to be one of extraordinary fierceness.

Wilcox, guided by the heaviness of the fire, placed his leading brigade in rear of Heth's and to the right and to the centre, and deployed it to the right and to the left of the plank-road. The conflict soon afterwards deepening in that direction, he formed his second brigade, as it arrived on the field, on the left flank; but had no sooner drawn it up in line of battle than he became exposed to musketry so completely in reverse as to have wounded a number of his men in the back. Changing front instantly to the rear, and swinging round his left, he found himself confronted by a Federal line of battle.

Reasoning from the crushing weight of the musketry in Heth's front, Wilcox drew up another of his brigades in that officer's rear, on the right of the plank road. The hoarse roll of the fire extending, subsequently, in that direction, he placed his last brigade for the protection of that flank, in extension of Heth's array on the extreme right. Two of Wilcox's brigades lay thus in reserve in rear of the centre, while another occupied each of the two flanks of the line of battle. The terrible losses of the Federal musketry at this moment was such that, having torn a section of the trunk utterly to shreds, it actually cut down a white oak tree having a diameter of eighteen inches!

RATES OF ADVERTISING

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines or less, for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neat as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Review Magazine