Per a h mayour

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

JOHN SPELMAN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

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FOR THE SHERIFFALTY OF CRAVEN.

WE are authorized to announce, that ALEXAN.

DER C. LA THAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven.

5f tf

Gelessiso. N. C., April 29, 1864. UNLESS otherwise specially directed, Agents in charge of Depots, collecting Tax in Kind, will transfer to the Supply Officer of the Subststence Department, all articles which may be exclusively Subsistence Stores. (except Rye.) and those articles which are both Commissary and Qutermaster 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.

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3d Cong. Dist., N. C.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce Cap't. Wm. 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 cifizens and brother soldiers of Wayne county.

April 23, 1864

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Surgeon General's Office, }

I PROPOSE to establish, in the city of Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
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Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

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Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of an outation, and the precise men-urement of the remaining member.

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EDWARD WARREN,

27 Im Surgeon General North Carolina.

ADOLPH COHN, Wholesale Tobacco House, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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All orders promptly attended to.

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K. CHA WFORD, as a candidate for reelection to a sent in the House of Commons of the
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Wayne County.

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

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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

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d 2-tf Goldsboro', N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

General Hospital No. 3, 1
GOLDSBORO', N. C., May 10th, 1804.
A GREEABLY to General Orders, No. 34, Current
A Series, from Adjutant and Inspector General's
Office, an Examining Board, for retiring disabled
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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.

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Sr. Surgeon of Board.

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DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864.

New Series,

[Correspondence of the London Herald.]

Battle of the Wilderness.

FIELD OF THE BATTLE, OF THE NY,

[No. 43] May 18th, 1864.

The works occupied by Lee's army on the Rapidan extended on the right three miles below Raccon ford. Eweli'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 front determined to the state on that officer's right. He marched eastwardly from his cantonments in the county of Cu peper; and, having reached that river seven miles lower down, at Germanna Ford, and a so seven miles still lower down, at Ely's Ford, cre-sed the Rapidan. The campaign in Northern Virginia, fraught as it is with the face 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 Freckericksburg. 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 she bat le field of · the Wilderness' -some parsuing 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 Germanus Ford; while the other column flowed down the latter route to the same point. That junction once gained, not only had the rosition 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 remarked bening for a day guarding some of the fords across the Rapidan. Johnston'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.

Johnston 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 one 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 of o der 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

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 thunding along the turnpike, assailed the Confederate line at the intersection of that road. Receiving as it advanced a terrible fusilade without any sign of wavering, the rearranks pressing forward those of the front, the attacking masses delivered from a forest of rifles a fast and furious fire upon Johnston's line. Closing in upon it with great spirit in front, and threatening to envelope 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 eigns of weakness in Jones' line 'Daniel's brigade of North Carolinians and Gordon's brigade of Georgians, both of Rheles' division, were placed ravidly in line upon the right. Ordered immediately afterwards by Gen. Ewell to charge, Gordon, holding command of the momement, crushed through the entmy's first line and captured as he went forward a whole regiment, men officers and colors. Driving onward furiously to struck back the Federal front in confusion upon its support and scattering both line foaves before a storm, forced them off the field in 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 dead y 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. Redling under its delibe; rate fire, the enemy finally fled, marking his route with his killed and wounded, and adding to his other disasters the loss of six bundred 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 skirmishes were encountered by those threwn out in he anticipation of attack in the direction from the Stone wall Brigade. Sedgwick, commarding this movement on Johnston's flank, soon afterwards upon these stout sours; but though the eaten-ing to envelope it on the left failed to force back the men who had learned heroic constancy from Jackson. Sorel pressed, however, Pegram's Viginians an Hays' Louisianians deployed rapidly on ther left. Chargging immediately upon the ederal right, those fresh troops drove it bak. The furious onslaught of Hays' men di net expend itself until they had force! the enemy to re retreat in confusion for near a mile. In advance of all others on that ce of the attack, these splendid troops—se heroes, you will recollect, of Winchest having left nearly one third of their mimer on the field, fell back with Pegram's fellat fellows to the general line of battle

The enemy routed wil great slaughter from all points of his adnce, Ewell proceeded to select ground or the morrow's battle. Assisted by Genal Smith, of the engineers, he reviewed hispsition; and proceeded at once to cover bifront with a line of fieldworks and an abit of felled trees. Skirmishing continued inderously outside the lines; but the bat le the 5th of May, on Lee's left, appeared to be been lost and wor. Immediately before e close of the or of mortal agony. evening, the skirmishers deneral Pegram, Heth's division on Johnson's left, came bning in; and soon afterwards his sharpoeters sprang back from their rifle-pits his immediate front. A column three is deep moved upon him from the depths he forest; and, firing heavily as they camen, pressed towards his works furious, His staunch Virginians, however, met tattack resolutely; and, covered partially their works. huried voiley after vollen withering blasts, breast high, into iterried ranks. Slaughtered by this terrible, the assailants paused, reeled, fled. Molock of the North had, however, not been sated In five lines a column renet the attack after nightfall; but did so want other result than to increase terribly e hundreds of men that, dead or dying olde the Confederate works, by welrering their gore. Pegram- who holds in his veiblood which a gallant member of his famildeclared to be thicker than water-feil inhis last attack, severely wounded. A ding officer, his accident is deeply regretaby his brig-ade, but I am happy to add is a supposed to involve any danger to his a. The re-pulse which he guided as he i, closed the work of war for the day one left; and witnessed the Confederates stim possession of their improved position and sanced lines, flushed with andoubted victor

Hill was ordered to march the 4th from Lee's left. Anderson's divisio having been left behind for the time to gud some fords in its front, Heth followed by ilcox, moved eastwardly, through Orange ourt House, along the Fredericksburg plat road. The divisions of those two officers youacked for the night near a place called Verdiersville. Heth in advance, they resumd their march on the following day, still pusuing the line of the plank way.

The ring of small arms on he right announceed in the course of the forning of the 5th, a small cavalry affair near the route of Hill's column. The march sill, 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 forword. 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 shappshooteers of both armies kept up in front a desultory and and somewhat languid fire.

Hill's advance followed, it will be recolleoted, the plank road, while Ewell's pursued the turnpike Paralel lines in their general direction, these movements stood at the time'of the deployment of Kirkland's brigade. fron three to four miles apart. The country intervening and round about for several miles is known as the "Wiferness; and naving very few "clearings," consists almost wholly of a forgest 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 siventurous blue-coats, finding them celves 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 interpolation 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 br gade, 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 lidge 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 Alvance southwardly, was shown by the tenemy'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 are of a man approaching the field of battle, rolled through the depths of the forest like the roar of mighty waters. Resolve defence on the one hand, and on the other an attek 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, unbroaken in its terrible monotory 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 hers 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 doublequick. That gallant officer of four er nve guns en 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 centre, and deployed it to the right and to the left of the plank-road. The conflict soon afterwards deepening in that direction, he next formed his second brigade, as it arrived upon the field, on the left flank; but had no sooner drawn it up in line of battle than it became exposed to musketry so completely in reverse as to have wounded a me 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 righs af 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 b igades lay thus in reserve in rear of the centre, while another occupied each of the two flanks of the line of battle. The terribleness of the Federal musketry at this moment was such that, having tern a section of the trunk utterly to shreds, it actually cut down a white oak tree having a diame-

ter of eighteen inches!

The loss in Heth's division had become so heavy that Wilcox's brigades in reserve were moved, at about half-past five, to the front, McGowan's South Carolinians thus brought

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into action, their gallant chief, impatient of delay. 'eaped' his horse over a rank that had lain down to let his men pass. Spurring forward, waiving his sword as he went, he was followed by his brigade, with a cheer; and, plunging immediately into the depths of the conflict, drove back the enemy by his impetuouos dash, for several hundred yards. Wilcox, seeing the Federal lines on each side of the breadth of that charge of the fiery South Carolinians stand firm, became apprehensive for their safety; and, ordering them at once to fall back, placed them in the position assigned them in the array of battle. The murderous conflict raged in fierce monotony until night cleed over the Confederate line in the position it had originally taken. The prisoners captured included men from the 6th corps, the 2d and the 5th corps; and this fact points to the suppo ition that the gal-lant divisions of Heth and Wilcox actually held at bay from three o'clock until halfpast seven three Corps of the Federal army.

Heth's division was 'ordered, during the night of the 5th, to go to the rear as a reserve. Lane's, Scales', McGowan's and Thomas' brigades-constituting the division of Gen. Wilcox-occupied the front. Videttes were sent out, but ventured only a short distance from the line of battle. The two armies lay, indeed, so close to each other throughout the night as to be within easy ear-shot. A small stream on the Confederate left constituted their mutual supply of water; and was so near both that men from either side going out to fill their canteens from it were very often captured by some from the other .-Colonel Baldwin of the 1st Massachusetts regiment, more thirsty than prudent, became in that way a tenant of the Libby prisen,

Longstreet's Corps, it will be recollected lay, on the 3d, thirteen miles southwest of the position on the Rapidan. Ordered forward by Gen. Lee, it marched from the neighborhood of Gordonsvill on the morning of the 4th. On the night of the 5th, it halted within twelve miles of the field of the battle of that day. Intending to follow a road known as the Catharpen, with a view to a movement upon the rear of the enemy's left flank, it became necessary, under the rapid development of Grant's masses of atack, to call it to the support of the front .-Its intrepid chief, informed after midnight of the danger of Hill's Corps, was ordered to move up to the plank road, with the view of meeting the renewal of the shock of the 5th upon the right Breaking up his bivouac, Longstreet commenced his march about two o'clock in the morning to the field of battle. feint upon the left would occupy sufficient time to delay the attack upon the right until the arrival and deployment of Longstreet's men, regarded the state of things, on the dawn of the 6th without alarm: Wilcox had however, looked anxiously throughout the night for the coming of the divisions of Anderson and Field; and, disappointed in the delay of their arrival, began at daybreak to cover his front by an abattis of felled trees. The men employed for that purpose were immediately fired upon by the enemy's skirmishers; and, in the next moment, rushed to their rifles, before the advance of an attack . in heavy column The Federals had spent the night in securing good positions for their onslaught of the morning; and, coming now in great force from points threatening Heth's and Wilcox's envelopment, forced the gallant divisions of those officers to waver -Shattered in strength by the terrible struggle of the day before, and having already maintained a resistance of three quarters of an hour against numbers absolutely crushing, they finally gave way. Continuing at first a desultory fire as they retreated, the right wing, south of the plank road, broke into disorder and finally fled in confusion before thee emy's overwhelming columns. Wilcox seeing his lines shattered hopeless-

ly rushed back to report to Gen. Hill. The Federalists pressed forward so vigorously that he had but arrived at that point when he looked back to behold his disordered ranks surging already within I50 yards, of the position of Gen. Lee. The head of Mc-Laws' fine division of Longstreet's corps came up immediately, under the command of Brig. Gen. Kershaw, and so out-spoken was the augury of victory in its flashing eyes that its appearance diverged the day had illuminated their previous strugthe day had illuminated their previous strugtle with unflinching constancy.

Apprehension was for a moment entertained that the rapid movement and heavy fire of the enemy's advance would prevent the deployment of the approaching columns in line. Kershaw's own brigade of South Carolinians and Humphrey's brigade of Mississippians having the advance of Longstreet's Corps, had the honor to be the first to form. Drawing up across the plank road-thus covering the trains, the artillery and the shattered retreat of Heth and Wilcox-they at once checked the enemy's advance, in the teeth of a fire, in which they stood firm, as though it were a storm of mere hail. Their resis tance, it was, however, feared at the time, could not be maintained for many minutes: Their front swept by a tempest of bullets, they were, threatened, on their right flank, with envelopm nt. Their heroic firmness triumphed, however; for the ring of their rifles had, before long whirred its death-rattie in so many a Federal heart, that the assailants began, after a while, to recoi'. Other brigades, having, in the meantime, begun to drop into line on the right, the enemy was soon afterwards checked at all points; and . the tide of battle commenced, after a short time, to roll slowly back.

McLaws' division once in line, under Kershaw, Fields' men formed on it as they came up. Anderson's splendid fellows, left by General Hill to guard fords in the rear of the march from the Rapidan, soon came in a rush. Commanded by General Mahone, they