The Daily Dispatch.

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SATURDAY MORNING....MAY 16, 1863.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXIV. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1863. NO. 117.

The Daily Dispatch.

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The "Wilderness" and Chancellorsville.

Accounts of the great battles on the Rappahannock continue to come in—each one adding something to our previous knowledge of the events which occurred, or correcting statements made in the hurry of writing soon after the event. Our attention has been specially called to one point not hitherto dwelt upon by any correspondent, though the fact has been alluded to by nearly all. We refer to the question, Who commanded the corps of the immortal Jackson when he was rendered *hors du combat*, and forced to leave the field? We have received from authority which places the statement beyond question the following particulars, which we briefly put on record, for the information of our readers:

Gen. Jackson made his great flank movement against the right and rear of the enemy on Saturday. Getting into position, he attacked with his corps about an hour before sunset, and driving the *Eleventh corps* of the Federals before him, routed and pushed them nearly to Chancellorsville. His assault was made at the well known locality of the *Wilderness*; and this contest will be known in history as "The Battle of the Wilderness." Soon after 9 o'clock at night Gen. Jackson received the wound which caused his death, and about the same time Gen. A. P. Hill, the ranking Major Gen'l of his corps, was also disabled. Gen. Rodes, whose heroic conduct made him a Major General on the battle-field, and who succeeded Hill in command, immediately dispatched a messenger to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, who had proceeded with a detachment of cavalry towards Ely's ford, and on the arrival of that General formally turned over the command to him, with the full approbation of General Hill, whose wounds disabled him from further participation, even by conference, in the battle. It was then too late to renew the battle, and Gen. Stuart busied himself in reorganizing the command, hurrying up ammunition, and preparing everything for the struggle next morning. Riding upward and down the lines, he scarcely closed his eyes throughout the night, and saw in person that all was ready.

At daylight in the morning he formed his line of battle, gave the order for his right to advance, and soon engaged Hooker with the entire corps, driving him from all his defences, huddling his shattered troops in upon Chancellorsville, and finally routing him completely, and sending him, thoroughly defeated back to the river. This desperate contest, in which Jackson's unfinished work was completed, to the full satisfaction of the illustrious soldier, took place in close vicinity to, in, and all around Chancellorsville. It will be known as "The Battle of Chancellorsville." These details of the battles which terminated in the defeat of Hooker, and his inglorious rout, are noted down for the satisfaction of our readers, for whom the late occurrences on the Rappahannock still continue to possess a paramount interest.

The Late Victories—Rumors.

The late defeats of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg No. 2, are not such as are recovered from in a day, and, therefore, the rumors of Yankees crossing above and below Fredericksburg, and of demonstrations at several points in the Tidewater, and above it, were manifestly inappropriate to the condition of our worsted, wounded and demoralized adversary on the Rappahannock. The *Examiner*, of yesterday, states that the spoils of the battle-fields are immensely large—including fifty thousand muskets and rifles and a vast amount of coats, knapsacks, etc., abandoned by the enemy. This is the best evidence of a stampeded and flying army. None other escaping from the field of fight would have left so much behind. Even Northern accounts show that the army of Hooker, or a very large part of it, ran "*as only men do run when convinced that sure destruction is awaiting them.*" We quote their own words applied to the flight of the Dutchmen commanded by that hero of bombast, Carl Shurz, and have not a doubt that it may be applied with equal propriety to many thousands of Yankee birth, who are certainly not better or braver men than the Germans. The enemy was dreadfully defeated beyond a doubt, and with his demoralization and his rapidly disbanding regiments he cannot with any immediate movement menace our own Army of the Potomac, which stands now with no superior in history, ancient or modern.

The victories we have recently won are clearly among the grandest on record. The enemy was assailed by Jackson, on the memorable 2d of May, in a position (as the *Whig* justly says) stronger than that at Gaines's Mill, and driven from it. The *Wilderness* was a fastness which an army ought to hold against almost any odds, yet what do we see? A Confederate force drives out of that position an army of Yankees at least three times as numerous as itself! Is not that a great victory? Is not that something to boast of? Something to be rejoiced at? Can an army immediately recover from such a defeat as our enemy received there?

Let us thank God for this grand triple triumph! and let us, putting our trust cheerfully in Providence and our brave men, never, never despond, or for a moment doubt the result!—the ultimate triumph of the South, and the vindication of our Honor and our Right.

The Flag.

The new flag, which was displayed from the Capitol on Thursday, it is gratifying to say, gives universal satisfaction. Almost any sort of a flag, to take the place of the detested parody upon the "Stars and Stripes," for so long the lawful ensign of the Confederacy, would have been hailed with pleasure. But the one we now have is not only acceptable on this ground, but on account of its own appropriateness; and more than this, again, because in it is preserved that immortal banner—the battle flag—which has been consecrated on so many battle-fields, and has been followed by our soldiers to so many glorious victories. We had not anticipated from the action of Congress upon the subject a result so sensible, so generally satisfactory. The councils of many on such a topic rarely produce anything but an abortion, such as the "*Stars and Bars!*" for instance. Let us have no more of that, but hereafter know only that appropriate and beautiful banner hallowed by our victories and now established by law.

PRICES OF TOBACCO IN LYNCHBURG.—The Lynchburg *Republican* says that the tobacco breaks at the warehouses there Wednesday were larger than usual without being very heavy, and prices are "away up in the picturer." The following hogsheads sold at the annexed per 100 lbs:

1	hhd at	$131 00
1	"	122 00
1	"	90 00
1	"	80 00
1	"	79 00
1	"	62 50
1	"	64 00

Besides sundry piles of loose at $150 per 100 lbs, $105 and $70.

MATTERS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Information was yesterday received, and is stated to be reliable, that Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, had fallen into the hands of the enemy. We were prepared for this when we learned that Raymond, which is in the same county and only fifteen miles distant, had been occupied by the Yankee forces. There was no confirmation of the reported fall of Jackson at the War Department late in the afternoon of yesterday, as we are informed.

THE NORTHWESTERN EXPEDITION.

From the last information received we are led to believe that our forces are returning from their expedition in the Northwest. The Staunton *Spectator* mentions, as one of the results of the expedition, that 1,200 horses, 500 head of cattle, and a considerable number of sheep, have been sent back, and are now near Mount Solon, in Augusta county. A portion of the expedition were at last accounts in Pocahontas county, and a portion were in pursuit of some retreating Yankees. About 700 prisoners were captured by our troops while on this expedition.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, May 15, 1863.

MONEY, BONDS, &c.—The brokers have had a dull season for the past ten days. The transactions in gold have been confined to occasional sales at $4 25 premium. Nothing of importance doing in bank notes. At Messrs. Davenport & Co.'s auction sale to-day Confederate Treasury notes, interest bearing, were sold at 98½ to 99; also, the following bonds, with interest added:—Confederate bonds, coupon, 15 million loan, 188a184; do, 100 million loan, (1868 to 1871,) 102½ to 103; do. do., registered, (1881,) 106; Virginia sixes 111½ to 112; Va Cen R R bonds, 1st mortgage, 125. Also, North Carolina sixes, old issue, at 171 flat; and the following stocks: 2 shares Richmond and Liverpool Packet Co, $645; 9 do Importing and Exporting Co, $735; 10 do Richmond and Danville R R Co, $121; 3 do Richmond and York River R R Co, $50.

PRODUCE, &c.—Breadstuffs continue scarce and high. Corn is nominally $8 50 ⅌ bushel, and Corn Meal $9. Wheat, $6 50 @ 7 ⅌ bushel. There is but a limited supply of Flour in market, and we give the quotations as follows: Superfine $31 @ 32; Extra, $35; Family, $36 ⅌ bbl. Oats, $5 @ 5 50 ⅌ bushel. Irish Potatoes, $8 to 9 ⅌ bushel; Sweet, $10 to 11. Bacon firm at $1 35 for hoground. Baled Hay, $12 per 100 lbs. Butter, $2 50 to 3 50, the latter at retail.

TOBACCO.—There have been no recent sales in public, and there is no data by which to fix quotations. We will give them in our next semi weekly report.

GROCERIES, &c.—The following prices were obtained at the auction sale of Robinson, Adams & Co. to-day: Common Sugar, in hhds, $1 21 to 1 23; in barrels, $1 22 to 1 27. Molasses, $10 30 per gallon. Coffee, $3 85 to 4. Black Teas, $6 30 to 6 70; Young Hyson and Imperial, $7. Bacon, $1 40. Peanuts, $11 75 to 12 per bushel. Dried Apples, $11 50 to 12 25. Candles, $2 75 per lb. Rice, 18 to 20 cents. Cloverseed, $20 per bushel. Potatoes, $6 50 to 7 25 per bushel.

From Vicksburg.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., our troops on the Big Black checked the enemy in attempting to cross to the Vicksburg side. Upon the first attempt proving a failure, the Yankees fell back, and made no more effort to reach the north side of the stream. Our troops are occupying a position at Red Bane, which is the extreme outpost of our lines. At this point no successful defence can be made, and the place is merely held for the present to watch the movements of the enemy. Some few adventurous Yankees have been reconnoitering in that vicinity, but as yet no considerable force has crossed the Big Black. A letter from Vicksburg to the Mobile *Register* says:

The original plan is now being carried into effect, by which the city is to be assaulted under a combination of movements from three different points. While Grant is marching his army up from Warrenton, on the road running parallel with the river and close to it, the fleet is to come up and shell our batteries, as well as cover the land forces. While this is going on, the fleet from above will come down and assault our upper batteries, and the battle-line will extend a distance of ten miles up and down the river.

By thus stretching out our lines—engaging every point at the same time—it is hoped that our troops may be diverted by the enormous extent of our line, and thus expose a weak point, which they hope to carry by storm—That this is now the plan is evident from the appearance of the gunboats below. Farragut's two vessels and seven of Porter's gunboats are on hand to convey the land army along the river from Warrenton to Vicksburg, and while the army engages our men in the trenches the navy is to be occupied in shelling our batteries.

This plan has been foretold ever since the first commencement of work on the canal a year ago. To land a force and to march it against Vicksburg under cover of the fleet has been the great aim from the beginning. Part first of this programme has been accomplished—his army is landed on the Mississippi shore, and now the fleet indicates distinctly that the movement is to be a junction of the fleet with the troops in a joint attack by land and water, and both above and below the city.

While this combined attack is being made on our defences below, the gunboats above are to engage our upper batteries and shell the city. It is quite probable that the extreme right of the line of battle may extend from the point of the river above to the Yazoo, including the old battle-ground of Chickasaw bayou. This tremendous extent of our defences will have to be manned at every point at the same time. It will not do to leave exposed any part in order to concentrate at any other point. It may be readily imagined that by the time we place a full complement of troops along this extensive line, we shall have none to spare.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE—*Bainbridge v. Atkinson.*—The London *Times*, of a recent date, contains the following report of the most extraordinary breach of promise case we remember to have read or heard of:

This was an action for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. James, Q. C., and Mr. Maule were counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Overend, Q. C., was for the defendant.

It appeared that the plaintiff was a person who had long passed the period of juvenility, being 52 years of age, and the defendant was of a corresponding age; but their courtship had been a long one, having continued ever since the plaintiff was 17 or 18 years old, and although failing to result in a marriage, it had, in the earlier part of it, produced a child, a daughter, who was now 21 years of age. The reason given by the defendant for not fulfilling his engagement was, that it was to come off conditionally only on the death of his mother, and, unfortunately for the lovers, the old lady lived to the extreme limit of 99 years, dying only in the spring of last year; but the defendant refused to fulfill his engagement upon the tardy happening of this event, and pleaded the Statute of Limitations, to which the limited promise which he had at first made was replied, the statute beginning to run from the breach only, and not from the making of the promise. The plaintiff was a dressmaker living at Appleby, and the defendant a "statesman," or farmer, in that neighborhood. The rather extraordinary necessity was forced upon the plaintiff of calling her illegitimate daughter to prove the promise to marry, and she stated that she had been put to school at Brough, and always treated kindly by the defendant and his mother, the latter of whom they were to succeed in her house upon her death, and when her father and mother "got married." She spoke to a number of conversations with her father, containing expressions indicative of his intention to marry her mother. The main dispute was about the value of the property of which the defendant was possessed, and of the enjoyment of which the plaintiff had been deprived by the breach of the promise to marry her, and the jury gave her 250*l.* damages.

LATER FROM THE NORTH

New York and Baltimore papers, of the 12th inst., have been received. The *American*, of Tuesday, under its caption, "The News," has the following:

The Washington papers of yesterday make no mention of the movements of the Army of the Potomac; the telegraph is silent, under the closed hand of the Government censor, and it seems probable that whatever new movements Gen. Hooker undertakes, a secrecy more rigid even than attended his last operations will be observed. From Washington the rumor comes that the army has again crossed the Rappahannock, and the rebels forced either by the necessity of obtaining food, the severance of all their communications with Richmond, or by the demonstration of Gen. Dix's forces from the York River, have retreated rapidly toward Richmond, leaving the celebrated plateau at Fredericksburg to our peaceful occupancy. The New York *Times* professes to have "positive knowledge" that Gen. Hooker had recrossed the Rappahannock in force, his men being again provided with eight days' rations. There is a probability, of course, that these reports are true, but until verified it is best to consider them as needing confirmation. New York and Philadelphia were excited on Sunday by a report that Richmond had been taken by the force moving up the York River. The same report prevailed here, but found few believers.

GEN. HALLECK ABOUT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

We learn by special advices from Washington, (says the New York *Evening Post*, of Monday,) that Gen. Halleck is about to take the field in person, not, it is understood, with the purpose of relieving Gen. Hooker from his command, but that he may be in the very presence of transpiring events, and the better able to influence their general direction. The authority upon which we have this information is usually well informed.

It is a significant fact, and one that will increase the confidence of the country in Gen. Hooker, that he did not execute his late retrograde movement until he had planned his present one, and had become satisfied of its superiority to any effort he could make in the field of Chancellorsville, contracted as it had been by the unfortunate defection of the 11th corps at the commencement of the struggle.

A letter from a member of Sickles's corps, dated on the 10th, giving an account of preparations for an intended move, says:

The men had been supplied with eight days' rations, and the whole force were under marching orders. To-day the rumor assumes a more tangible shape; and now there is every reason to hope and believe that the campaign is not ended with the retreat across the Rappahannock, but that that movement was only the commencement of a series by which the wished-for end is to be attained. A few days will suffice to show that Gen. Hooker has skillfully, and with great foresight, planned these movements; and that the real object is yet within his grasp.

FROM THE PAMUNKEY—ACTIVITY OF OUR FORCES ON YORK RIVER.

WEST POINT, VA., May 7—9 P. M.—West Point is indisputably in our possession. The U. S. steamer Commodore Morris, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis, at the suggestion of Maj. General Keyes, came up to this point yesterday on a reconnoissance. Nothing of any interest occurred by the way, and she returned last evening.

This morning Yorktown was all alive.—The scenes of activity, such as were witnessed a year since, appeared again. Several transports and ever so many soldiers, (I dare not tell you how many,) cavalry and artillery, were ready for the move. Additional gunboats appeared on the river, and without ten minutes' delay the whole moved this way and occupied the point. The whole were under the orders of Gen. Keyes, he making the Morgain his flag-ship. The Commodore Morris led the way. Everything was quiet on the river, and by two o'clock pickets were thrown out and an advance made towards the White House by a squad of the 6th New York cavalry, led by Maj. Wm. P. Hall, and a squadron of the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, led by Captain Paul. Gen. Keyes, with a portion of his staff, then reconnoitred the position and personally superintended the landing and disposition of the troops. I have seen much of such matters during the war, but certainly I never saw anything conducted so quickly and efficiently as the occupation of this place.

I followed the cavalry a short distance out of West Point. About three miles out the rebel picket line was established. It consisted of thirteen men, under the command of a Lieutenant from the 15th Virginia cavalry. On seeing our vessels coming up they retreated to the woods. Lieut. Crozier, of the 6th New York cavalry, led a detachment through the wood, when the first shot that was fired struck his horse in the neck, and was the cause of the rider's death. The horse jumped aside and threw his rider on his head, and then fell on him heavily, killing him instantly. The rest pursued the rebels and captured four, who were brought in at once. Lieut. Crozier was immediately seen by a surgeon, but to no purpose. His remains will go to Fortress Monroe to-morrow morning. He was an excellent officer and loved by his men. I believe he leaves a young wife residing in New Jersey.

From the accounts we have from the enemy, I think they have but a small force in this vicinity. When the cavalry returns to-morrow morning we shall know more.

Maj. Gen. Dix came up this evening from Fortress Monroe on the C. W. Thomas, and consulted with Gen. Keyes, who commands the expedition. The boat is about to leave, so that I must close.

THE RAID IN NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Saturday, has the following:

The rebels had got as near Parkersburg yesterday evening as Petroleum and were still on their road. They will reconnoitre that place and see what they can do. Failing to see a good chance to go into town they will turn off to the left and strike out into the Wirt and Kanawha county.

It is said they have captured great quantities of horses and cattle and other booty. So also has the other column that was left around Weston, and which is now reported to be moving off into Gilmer and Braxton.

We hope that Gen. Roberts will be able to show that he has been of some earthly account thus far. There is a feeling of indignation that our military have been utterly powerless in the hands of this raid, and have actually been as much despised as so many men in buckram by the raiders.

THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE.

CINCINNATI, May 12—The motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* in Mr. Vallandigham's case was argued yesterday before Judge Leavitt, United States Circuit Court, and the argument will be continued to-day.

The Bull Court of Inquiry concluded its labors yesterday, and adjourned *sine die*. The Court has been in session one hundred and sixty-five days.

DISLOYAL PAPERS.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The sale or distribution of the *Freeman's Journal*, of New York, the New York *Caucasian*, the Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, the *Democratic Journal*, of Jeseyville, the Chicago *Times*, and the Dubuque *Herald*, has been prohibited in this military district by General Davidson.

YANKEE FORCES NEAR CHARLESTON.

The Port Royal correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

Our forces occupy, no doubt with a view to future siege operations, Folly Island, and have advanced up to within two hundred yards of Light-House Inlet, which separates Folly from Morris Island. Our troops are protected by earthworks which they have thrown up.—Guns will be mounted, and then the rebels, who are in full view of our troops, strengthening their position, and making it harder for us to take when we advance, will receive the compliments of shells and other projectiles of uncomfortable size, which will materially interfere with their labor.

The pickets of both armies are so near that conversation has been carried on between them, although every effort has been made to stop such proceedings. Propositions have been made by the rebel pickets to exchange tobacco for coffee, and a tacit agreement has been entered into by the pickets not to fire upon each other.

The Keokuk is still lying off Morris Island, and the rebels, besides getting off her guns, are now employing themselves at night in carrying off the machinery. In the day time our gunboats modestly remind these thieves that Uncle Sam yet considers his title good to the remainder of the Keokuk's glory, and therefore during the day the rebels omit their Jeremy Diddling on board the well-ventilated iron clad.

It is not yet definitely known when the attack on Charleston will be resumed. Some of the iron-clads are lying at Edisto Inlet, off Folly Island, while another is still receiving repairs in our harbor.

FRIGHTFUL CARNAGE.

A member of Sickles's corps, who was in the fight at Chancellorsville, writes:

Through the mercy of Heaven, I escaped harm in the terrible carnage of Saturday and Sunday. Our corps bore the brunt of the battle both days, repulsing Stonewall Jackson on Saturday, whose command numbered 40,000 men, and on Sunday holding in check for more than two hours the masses of Lee in his attack on our right. We lost more than three thousand in killed and wounded, including two hundred and forty-five officers, and among the latter three Generals and six Colonels.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

MURFREESBORO', Tenn., May 8.—Wheeler's division of rebel cavalry has moved from its position on our left, and advanced in force to Livingston, with the evident intention of falling upon Carter, who is reported in the vicinity of Jamestown.

This cavalry force is very formidable, and the movement is looked upon as serious.

Bragg's infantry maintains its position, with the intention of occupying our attention and to prevent a detachment being sent below to interfere with Wheeler's plans.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., May 10.—A flag of truce from Spring Hill to-day reports Van-Dorn's death confirmed. He was shot by Dr. Peters, not Major Cherry. There had long been an undue intimacy between Mrs. Peters and General Van-Dorn. Dr. Peters escaped to Nashville.

A letter from Columbia to the *Rebel* says three transports and two gunboats, descending the Tennessee river on the 27th of April, were attacked by Col. Woodward, and the transports were sunk. The gunboat escaped.

PROGRESS OF GEN. GRANT.

CAIRO, April 11.—The Memphis *Bulletin* says:

We learn that Jackson, Miss., is already invested, and that the rebels have no way of getting out of Vicksburg but by cutting their way through the national forces.

The steamer Horizon, during an engagement at Grand Gulf, ran in a snag and sunk with 100,000 rations on board, most of which were lost.

It was the pontoon bridge over Big Black river that was destroyed, instead of the Railroad bridge.

NEW YORK MATTERS.

Yesterday the 1st, 4th, and 20th regiments New York volunteers arrived in this city, and were received by multitudes of citizens, military and civic processions were formed, banners unfurled, salutes fired, and various manifestations of delight exhibited.

Between four and five thousand emigrants from Europe arrived at this port last week.—The Monarch of the Seas, from Liverpool yesterday, had 923. During the voyage there were four births and three deaths.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is asserted, from Grafton, Va., that the rebels have left that part of the State.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says they have captured great quantities of horses, cattle, and other booty, and are now advancing on Parkersburg.

Col. Jacobs had been whipped by Morgan, with heavy loss, at Lebanon, on the 11th.

A Vallandigham "sympathizing" meeting had been held in New York. James Brooks made a speech, in which he said New York and New Jersey were the only free States left.

The news from Europe is five days later. It is stated that France has taken offence at Minister Adams's conduct in England, and demands an explanation.

The French have suffered no repulse in the siege of Puebla.

Polish affairs are unchanged.

Gold in New York ranges at 148 to 149, in consequence of the "favorable news" from the army!

James Madison Cutts (Senator Douglas's father-in-law) is dead.

Wm. F. Corbin and T. F. McGrath have been tried as spies and sentenced to be shot, on the charge of "recruiting within the lines of the United States forces for the so-called Confederate army." They were so engaged at Rouse's mills, Pendleton county, Ky., the former under a commission from Gen. Humphrey Marshall.

Jas. Brooks, in his "Vallandigham" speech, said: "In my judgment and belief it is not so much the intention of the Administration to subjugate the South as it is to subjugate the North." [Good, and cheers.]

THE LENGTH OF THE WAR.—Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, Chase, who has been making a tour Northward of late, with a view, as is believed, of securing the Presidential succession to himself, made a speech in Boston in which he is reported to have said:—"I really think I do not risk much in saying that this war now approaches its termination." To this the New York *Herald* of the 5th, replies:

This is the same music we have heard for the last two years—the identical tune played by the Secretary of the Treasury in Wall Street at the commencement of the war. And yet, according to all human appearances, the end of the war is more distant now than the most desponding believed it to be at the time of the first great uprising of the North in 1861. In truth, the conflict seems only to be beginning, instead of drawing near to its termination. It is more than possible that the radicals contemplate an early peace by a division of the republic on the line separating the slave from the free States. But this is not the policy of the President, and there are others besides the radicals who have got something to say on the subject. The conservatives of the loyal States will not permit any such arrangement, and, if the war be not brought to a close—as it is probable it will not be—at the end of Mr. Lincoln's term, the great party who will win the succession in the election of 1864 will take up the quarrel, and prosecute it with a vigor compared with which the campaigns of the last two years will appear as child's play.

A HEAVY CASE OF SWINDLING.—The Rome (Ga.) *Courier*, noticing the arrival there of the prisoners captured by Gen. Forrest, says:

The prisoners generally were remarkably impudent and insulting—especially the officers. One of their officers—a Major—was publicly cursing Gen. Forrest on the streets for a scoundrel and a rascal, stating that when Forrest demanded a surrender, (the Yankee negotiators were trying to get the best terms possible,) Forrest appeared suddenly to get very mad; swore he would wait no longer; that he would rather kill the whole of them than not; ordered his couriers immediately to direct the commanders of four separate batteries to place them on separate points of hills; and ordered the commanders of four separate regiments to be formed immediately at particular points in line of battle; and that the couriers actually dashed off as though they were going to have these orders executed; and as they dashed off Forrest told them his signal gun would be fired in ten minutes, when, in fact, he said, the rascals had but two little cannon and not more than a half regiment of men all told; that Forrest was nothing but a d—d swindler.

GEN. JACKSON'S REMAINS passed through Lynchburg Wednesday evening. The city bells were tolled, minute guns were fired, and a procession of the citizens attended the body of the honored chieftain through the city.

THERE is plenty of meat in the country.—About a week since the people of Rockingham, Va., were threatened with an invasion by the Yankees, when the citizens drove 5,000 head of cattle from the county, and as many more were left. There is no danger of starvation.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Destructive Conflagration—Burning of the Crenshaw Woollen Mill and a Portion of the Tredegar Works.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Crenshaw Woollen Mill, of this city, resulting in one of the most destructive and disastrous conflagrations which the city has ever been called upon to suffer. The fire originated, and was first discovered, in the picking room of the Crenshaw Woollen Mill, situated on the canal, and although it had made but little headway when discovered, such was the combustible nature of the material in the room that the flames spread with a rapidity that soon enveloped the whole building, and prevented anything from being rescued from the destructive element. The splendid machinery of the factory—the loss of which at the present time is irreparable—is involved in the ruin, besides a heavy stock of material used in the manufacture of cloths. This material includes over 30,000 pounds of wool, in the various stages of preparation for manufacturing purposes. In addition to this there were in the building and destroyed, with everything else, some forty pieces of finished goods, double width, amounting in all to about 1,000 yards, and some 3,000 to 4,000 yards of the same goods woven, but not completed.

This mill was the most extensive and valuable of its character in the Confederacy, and its loss will be seriously felt. Since the commencement of the war it has been supplying large amounts of the most serviceable cloths for our soldiers, besides a finer article of goods for citizens' wear and officers' uniforms. At the time of its destruction it was making about 2,000 yards of double width goods per week, with a capacity to manufacture annually goods sufficient to clothe from 40,000 to 50,000 men. By this disaster about 150 operatives are thrown out of employment. The insurance on the building, machinery, stock, &c., amounted to something over $170,000. It is impossible at present to form anything approximating an accurate estimate of the loss sustained.

From the woollen mill the fire rapidly spread to the valuable shops of the Tredegar works, and before the flames could be arrested the machine shops, boring mills, pattern shops, blacksmith and carpenter shops of that extensive and valuable establishment were destroyed. The extent of damage done to the machinery in these shops could not be ascertained yesterday, as much of the machinery was of an indestructible character, and may possibly not have received any serious injury. The rolling mills and casting departments of the establishment were not injured, and it was the opinion of the superintendent of the works that in a few weeks operations might be resumed in the boring department. There was a large number of heavy guns on hand, ready for service, which, we are glad to state, received little or no injury. The loss in the pattern shops, it is presumed, will be rather heavy, owing to the difficulty in replacing patterns. A large number of hands were yesterday at work clearing away the rubbish, and rescuing the machinery from the ruins. The loss to the proprietors of the works will be very heavy, and the delay in manufacturing guns will, to some extent, be felt by the Government; but, as stated, it is not thought that this delay will be protracted beyond a few weeks. The works were partially insured in the following offices, viz: Mutual Assurance Society, Richmond Fire Association, Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Old Dominion Insurance Company, Merchants' Insurance Company and Alabama Insurance Company of Montgomery.

Yesterday morning, when the news spread through the city that these establishments had been burned, the conjecture was general that it was the result of incendiarism, but our inquiries satisfy us that the origin of the fire was entirely accidental.

Mayor's Court, Monday, April 15th.—William Maclure was bound over to keep the peace for 12 months for placing dead bodies in the house in Belvin's block occupied by him, thereby causing noxious smells, detrimental to the health of the neighborhood.

Royal, slave of S C Hatcher, was ordered 20 lashes for stealing 30 lbs. of bacon from the Confederate States.

John Gaines, a free negro, was ordered the same punishment for aiding in the robbery.

Mike Sweeny, instigated by the "green eyed monster," stabbed Frederick Deitrick in the neck with a knife, on 17th st., on Thursday, producing a very severe wound, of which Dietrick may not recover. He was brought up to answer. The wounded man did not appear. The case was continued until the 19th inst.

John D. Farrell, charged with being disorderly in the Theatre, was let off.

John Flannigan and Mike Larkin, arrested for interfering with the watch, and being suspicious characters, were discharged.

Lucy Morgan, arrested for beating her husband, was let off, the injured man not making his appearance as a witness.

Julia, slave of Mrs Sally Tally, was ordered 10 lashes for throwing dirty water on Wm. H. Hundly.

Jim, slave of Mrs. Mander, was ordered ten lashes for obtaining a dollar from Bernard, a slave, by false pretences.

Charles J. Huntington was required to give security for assaulting Thos. F. Wood at the Ballard House. The security was readily given.

Wm. Daniel, white, for violently assaulting Polly, slave of Mrs. Bropley, was required to give security, and did it.

Ludwig & Hoyer, Luther P. Crow, Lawrence Burns, W. N. Tinsley, and Henry Bowen, were fined for permitting nuisances to exist near their lots. Nicholas Carroll and Dan Sullivan were fined for selling ardent spirits without a license.

Frances Kelly, charged with engaging in a riot, gave bail in $300 to appear on the 18th for examination.

Hustings Court.—In accordance with the order of the previous day the case of Robert S. Forde, charged with the murder of Robert E. Dixon, Clerk of the House of Representatives, was taken up in this Court yesterday. Mr. Crump, for the defence, submitted a motion for a continuance of the case until the next term of the Court, on account of the absence of material witnesses. The motion was argued throughout the entire day by Messrs. Crump and Randolph, and Senators Simms and Burnett, of Kentucky, counsel for the defence, and Mr. Daniel, attorney for the Commonwealth. The Court, at a late hour last evening, decided to grant the motion, and the case was accordingly continued to the next term, commencing on the second Monday in June.

In Statu Quo.—The morning that it was reported that the Yankees were committing depredations on the Central railroad, a short distance above the city, a number of the railroad employees pressed into service the engine Augusta, and proceeded upward to ascertain the facts. When they had gotten to Peake's, about seven miles above Richmond, they discovered the Yankees, and had barely time to slip from the engine and make their escape.—The machine was captured by the foe after running a short distance beyond Chickahominy bridge, and the latter being destroyed, a full head of steam was raised and the engine was forced towards Richmond at a rapid rate. The result was her landing in Chickahominy swamp, where she now lies, with nothing but her smoke stack damaged. The Augusta will be brought back to the city in a short time.—Her engines will not cost much to repair.

The Wounded and Sick.—It appears from official data that 7,100 wounded men have been brought from Chancellorsville to Richmond.—Since that battle 1,960 sick have also been sent to Richmond. It is expected that during the next thirty days one-half of the wounded will be able to return to duty. In the battle the proportion of slightly wounded to those fatally injured greatly exceeded that of any previous contest between the Confederate and Abolition troops.

Prison Morals.—The military prison known as Castle Thunder has always had a hard name from the number of bad characters confined within its walls. An illustration will serve to show the kind of people confided to the care of Capt. Alexander, the commandant of the post. Two Sundays since the pockets of a minister of the gospel were denuded of their contents while he was supplicating the Throne of Grace in behalf of the inmates.—Comment is unnecessary.

Funeral Sermon on the Death of Gen. Jackson.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. Moore has been requested to preach a funeral sermon on the death of General Jackson, and that it will be delivered on to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at the 1st Presbyterian Church, at eight o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From the Southwest.

TULLAHOMA, May 15—All quiet in front.—The Louisville *Democrat*, of the 10th, has a special dispatch from Murfreesboro', which says that 3,000 contrabands have been organized, in companies of thirty men each, loyal Tennesseeans commanding each company.

The *Democrat* says that the Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that the law passed by the Legislature, suspending the privilege to persons aiding the rebellion of action in the courts, as unconstitutional and void.

The Nashville *Dispatch*, of the 10th, says that the Federal loss in the battles on the Rappahannock was over 15,000.

MURDER.—Mr. Terisha W. Dillard, of Amherst co., Va., was brutally murdered by some of his servants on Saturday last. He was superintending some work which he was having done on an island in James river, near his residence, in which six hands were employed—four women and two men—when the murder was executed. He was caught and held by the men, and the women inflicted the fatal blows. His body was horribly cut and mangled, presenting a shocking spectacle of mutilation.—After the deed had been performed, the remains were covered up in sand, but soon two of the women made confession of the crime, and, with the two men, were arrested. The others are yet at large.

GONE WEST.—Six hundred Confederate prisoners, fresh from Camp Chase, exchanged and sent to Richmond, arrived at Chattanooga last Sunday night. They are all officers.

The N. Y. *Times* is printed on paper bought in Belgium, at seven to seven and a half cents per pound.

RUNAWAYS.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Will be paid for the apprehension of my negro boy CHARLES, who left my house on the 13th inst.—Said boy is about 14 years old, badly grown of ginger-bread color, looks gruff, has on the left joint of his left wrist a large scar, which causes the hand to be a little stiff, has very thick feet. The above reward will be paid for him if caught out of the county, and $25 if caught in the county and his delivery to me or confinement in jail so that I can get him. My residence is three miles from Hogefoot Hanover county. R C DUKE.
my 16 —3t2t*

RUNAWAY—$100 REWARD.—I will pay the above reward for the delivery to me of a negro man, ZEK hired by me to the Middlethian coal company, who absented at Easter. Zek is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black, of a very cheerful countenance, and I judge about 20 years old.—He is a bricklayer and plasterer by trade, and belongs to Robert A. Jackson, of Madison C H. He was last seen in Richmond. J M CONRAD.
my 16—5t*eod Carry it between 11th and 12th.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the delivery to me in Richmond of my negro girl ABBA. Said girl is a bright mulatto, 16 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, medium size and had on when she left a dark merino dress. Said girl left my premises on Sunday night last.
my 15—2t* J JACOBS, 65 Main street.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 8th inst at the Danville depot, boy GEORGE, about 20 years of age 5 feet ten inches high, black, smooth chin, and likely. He had on when he left a blue frock coat, drab overcoat, without sleeves; black hat and a new pair of brogues. He was formerly owned by Wm Eurion, Esq. who resides about 12 miles above Richmond, and was sold here a short time since by John A Butcher as commissioner. He has been working about the city for 4 or 5 years. I will pay the above reward for his arrest and delivery to Messrs Lee & James, Richmond.
my 9 3t* WILLIAM THURMAN.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—Will be paid for the apprehension of my boy, WILLIAM, who left my house on Monday morning last. William is about 18 years old, black looking, and was purchased of Mr Joseph Brum, who lives in Richmond. He is thought to be lurking about the city. The above reward will be paid for his capture and delivery to me at my house, on Leigh street between 7th and 8th.
my 9 3t* WILLIAM ALLEN.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—Will be paid for the delivery to me, or lodged in jail so that I get him again a negro boy named WILLIAM, calling himself William Wilkinson, who ran away in the latter part of June or first of July, 1862, from Monroe Mounier and Johnson, keepers of the Secession Club House, in Richmond, to whom he was hired. William is about 21 years old about 5 feet 8 inches high, slender, somewhat bandy legged, rather long faced, of yellowish brown complexion, confident in speech and manner and much inclined to foppishness in dress and habits. I have reason to believe that he betook himself to the service of some officer in the Confederate States army, which was near Richmond at the time he ran away, and that he is still most probably in such service. Any information about this boy communicated to me or to his owner, (E P Howard, of Richmond,) will be thankfully received.
Richmond May 7, 1863. H D BACHO.
my 8—3t*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away, from the fortifications near Richmond, on or about the 17th February last, my negro man named BOB. He is of dark copper color, wears a mustache, speaks rather in a low tone of voice, as if from cold, and is about 37 years old, and about 5 feet 9 inches in height. I