

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond Whig, of the 14th instant, says: "The body of Lieut. Gen. Jackson was taken to Staunton yesterday, on a special train. From Staunton it will be conveyed to Lexington for sepulture. Gov. Letcher will attend the body to its last resting place. The pall bearers in the procession Tuesday were: Major Gen. Ewell, Brig. Gen. Winder, Brig. Gen. Corse, Brig. Gen. Kemper, Major Gen. Elzey, Com. Forrest, Brig. Gen. Garnett, Brig. Gen. Stuart. The new flag which draped the remains of Gen. Jackson, while lying in state in this city, was presented by the President to the widow of the General."

Philip Clayton, whilom of the Treasury Department at Washington, has formed a copartnership with Col. Richard Dorcas, and has entered into the lithographic business at Columbia, South Carolina.

Among other books announced in press in Mobile are "Cavalry Tactics," for the use of the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, U. S. A., by Major General Joseph Wheeler, and "The Siege of Vicksburg; its Approaches by Yazoo Pass and other routes," with maps, by Capt. T. S. Hardee, U. S. A., Aid-de-Camp to Lt. Gen. W. J. Hardee.

Among the principal South Carolina officers killed and wounded in the recent battles near Fredericksburg, were Col. Perrin killed, and Gens. McGowan and Edwards and Col. Miller wounded. Col. Stafford, of Louisiana, and Cols. Walker and Mollony, of Virginia, were killed, and Col. Glenn, of Georgia, and Col. Warren, of Virginia, wounded.

Among the marriages published in the Southern journals, is that of Gen. Frank C. Armstrong to Miss Maria P. Walker, of Memphis. Gen. Armstrong was formerly an officer of the Second Dragoons, U. S. A., and in the first battle of Bull Run commanded company K of that regiment.

The price of flour has somewhat declined in Charleston, but it is still very high.

The Southern Baptist Convention recently held its sessions in Augusta, Georgia.

The U. S. War Department has officially proclaimed the instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field, prepared by Francis Leiber, LL. D., and revised by a board of officers, of which Major General E. A. Hitchcock was President. Having been approved by the President of the U. States, he commands that they be published.

"Among other things, the instructions set forth that a place, district, or country, occupied by an enemy, stands in consequence of the occupation under the martial law of the invading or occupying army, whether any proclamation declaring law or any public warning to the inhabitants has been issued or not. Martial law is the immediate or direct effect and consequence of occupation or conquest. Martial law is simply military authority, exercised in accordance with the authority and uses of war. Military oppression is not martial law; it is the abuse of the power which that law confers. As martial law is executed by military force, it is incumbent upon those who administer it to be strictly guided by the principles of justice, honor and humanity—virtues adorning a soldier even more than other men, for the very reason that he possesses the power of his arms against the unarmed."

A New York letter dated Monday says:—"Wall street has been the scene of extraordinary excitement all day. The mania for speculating in stocks seems to have received a new and most powerful momentum, bringing into the charmed circle many new faces, and many buyers who were never visible in that region before. The temptation to all this is the enormous rise in the value of almost every description of fancy railroad security under the paper money inflation, and the scarcity of other channels for profitable investment."

WAR NEWS.

By later advices, the information is received that Jackson, Miss., was occupied by the Federal forces, under Gen. Grant, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. The only damage reported done in the city was the burning of the Capitol building. The Confederates fell back twelve miles east of Jackson, where heavy reinforcements were joining them. It is reported that the Confederates abandoned Vicksburg on Saturday last, moving towards Livingston, twenty miles southwest of Jackson. It is considered probable that this movement is for the purpose of concentrating their troops for a general battle with the Federal forces.

It appears that the Confederates are again about to make a formidable demonstration in Kentucky. A body of their troops have crossed the Cumberland river, and are advancing on Richmond, in Madison county. In Wayne and Clinton counties it is reported that they have a force of seventeen thousand men, with artillery. General Buckner is in command of the Confederates in East Tennessee.

On Friday last some sharp fighting took place near Suffolk, Va. The Confederates acted on the offensive, and made two attacks, but were repulsed. The Federal loss was 31 killed, wounded and missing.

A dispatch from Murfreesboro' states that the situation in that vicinity is unchanged.—The extension of the Confederate lines to Williamsport has not weakened their force in front. Reinforcements had reached Gen. Bragg, and it is believed that large bodies of troops had been moved from the east to the relief of Vicksburg.

A skirmish occurred at Bradsville, Tenn., on Friday last, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates.

A writer in Dickens's "All the Year Round" gives the following sketch of the French army in light marching order: "The precautions taken to prevent our catching cold and to insure our comfort and health, I thought then, and think now, excessive. In the first place, if the weather were chilly, we were obliged to march in close order, for warmth. As the day grew warmer, the ranks were opened, so that we should not be incommoded by dust and perspiration. As soon as we began to perspire, delirious sergeants, captains, and lieutenants trotted about our columns, shouting to men to button up their coats if they opened them, and diminishing the quickness of our steps as we approached the halt; and when we did arrive at the halt, woe to the parched soldier who dare touch water until he received orders to do so. "Eat bread!" "Eat a few mouthfuls of bread before you drink!" "Rinse your mouth well out before you swallow a mouthful of water!" "Sit on your packs, and not on the ground!" "You, sir, two days *salle de police* for lying down in the shade. Do you think we can drag fever and rheumatism about with us? Up with you! And you there, exposing your chest to the cold air; you'll be withering like a corkscrew presently!" When we arrived at our destination, the bustle and hurry-scurry was greater."

The Washington Republican says:—General Heintzleman has issued an order directing that the farms on Arlington flats shall be cultivated by the labor of the contrabands who have for some time been supported at the public expense.

The 17th New York regiment (two years' men) proceeded home yesterday to be mustered out of service, their term of enlistment having expired. In all, there were 325—rank and file.

F. A. Zimmerman, in Washington, has been arrested on charges of treason and disloyalty and held for further investigation.

The New York Herald's correspondent from West Point, Va., confirms the account of the occupation of that place by the Federal forces, and the destruction of a large amount of grain stored for the use of the Confederate army.

The last number of Henry Ward Beecher's "Independent," contains a notice of the death of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, which eulogises him as "a brave and honest foe," and concludes as follows:—

"Henceforth we know him no more after the flesh. He is no longer a foe. We think of him now as a noble-minded gentleman, a rare and eminent Christian. For years he has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a ruling elder. He never, in all the occupations of the camp, or temptations of campaign, lost the fervor of his piety, or remitted his Christian duties. We know that before every important move he spent much time in prayer. He had so put his soul in the keeping of his Master that he was relieved from all thought of self, and had the whole power of his life ready for his work. Officers of Fremont's army who pursued him in his famous retreat from the Shenandoah Valley, found him to be greatly beloved by the common people, among whom, in former times he had labored, in prayer meetings—in temperance meetings, and in every Christian word and work. No wonder he fought well along a region whose topography he had mapped down wit prayers, exhortations and Christian labor. He was unselfish. He fought neither for reputation now, nor for future personal advancement. Let no man suppose that the North will triumph over a fallen son with insulting gratulations! Nowhere else will the name of Jackson be more honored. Not for the adhesion to the cause of slavery, but for his untarnished personal character, for his devout piety, and for his military genius."

THE OCEAN NOT SUBLIME—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, discontented with his experience of a voyage across the Atlantic, thus vents his spite on all oceans in general, and that ocean in particular: "There has been a great deal said and sung about the sublimity of the ocean, but the delusion is rapidly fading away, along with other absurdities of the past. There is more sublimity in a mile of low, uninviting coast than in a hundred miles of ocean horizon; only people have been so crammed from infancy with the idea that the ocean is beautiful and grand, that it will take another generation to completely do away with the ridiculous notion. Ministers who have never been nearer to it than Staten Island use it as a simile of the infinite—land-lubbers of orators talk about it—novel writers and poets rave about it, until the present age is completely impregnated with a false, unreal notion, which only the march of progress can entirely do away with. This will probably result by the year 1900, at which period the ocean will receive only its just dues—the credit it really deserves for its salt water bathing—its Coney Island clams—its codfish and herring—and its contributions to the aquarium."

Crawford's gigantic statue of Freedom is in process of removal from the eastern grounds of the capitol in Washington to the dome. It was expected that the inaugural ceremonies would take place on the approaching Fourth of July, but they will be deferred to a period about a month later.

It is stated that a member of Bridge Street Presbyterian Church Georgetown, (though not a wealthy man,) has given to it \$5,000, cash in hand, for a Sunday school and lecture room, and a lot worth as much more—one of the most central and beautiful in the town—on which to place it.

The Washington Star says:—"A house in Georgetown, the property of R. H. Cox, was seized yesterday for military purposes. Houses on I street, in this city, belonging to W. W. Corcoran, esq., have also been taken possession of by Government for the same purpose."