

George H. Tatum, Esq., still continues his Grocery and Steamboat Agency business on Water street. He has excellent facilities for the transaction of his business, and by making his purchases at a favorable stage of the currency market, is enabled to sell his goods at low rates. See advertisement.

The Masonic Fraternity of Huntsville will celebrate the anniversary of the birth of St. John on the 24th inst. The Grand Master of the State is expected to be present and deliver the address. Ample arrangements for the dinner and refreshments have been made by the committee of arrangements. All affiliated master masons are cordially invited to be present.

The Union Army after its permanent reorganization will consist of four army corps, of 40,000 each, one corps of regulars, one corps of white volunteers, and two corps colored. The four organizations will be complete in themselves, with cavalry, artillery and infantry in proper proportions.

THE GREATEST ACCIDENT OF THE AGE.—Beyond all doubt the blowing up of the steamer Sultana on the Mississippi, attended, as it was, with a loss of 1,400 lives, is one of the greatest accidents recorded in the annals of time. Nothing of the kind can be compared to it, save the burning of the Catholic Cathedral in Valparaiso, Chili, a year or two since. The magnitude of the horror is perfectly shocking and astounding.

The river has risen about six feet at this point, within the last week, and is still rising. Vast quantities of drift wood occasionally float by, but the most of the time the river is clear of it. The river is now in excellent boating order, and steamers are doing an active business.

The Kansas City Journal says the intervening gap in the Pacific Railroad is fast being closed up, and in two months more passengers taking their breakfast in St. Louis, will take supper in Kansas City on the same day. This great work will add immensely to the resources of the State.

It is calculated that by the stoppage of the draft and the reduction of the army and navy expenses, a saving of over six hundred millions of dollars has been made in the expenses of the current year.

The stock-holders of the Glasgow and Huntsville Plank Road Company, at a recent meeting held at Boone, resolved to present to the county of Randolph all that portion of the road lying within the county. The plank will be sold at an early day by R. G. Gilman. The Company for some time past have ceased to collect toll, and abandoned the road. It is in such a dilapidated condition that the plank has become more of an injury than benefit for traveling purposes.

The Collector of the county has in a notice to all those indebted for Commutation tax to come forward and pay up.—See advertisement.

The old firm of Boon, Bostwick & Co., formerly of this city, have many outstanding debts. They have appointed Mr. Fitzpatrick, agent for the collection of the same. See his advertisement in another column.

GROCERIES.—Mr. Steinmetz, has just received a fresh and valuable assortment of Groceries, which he offers on the most reasonable terms. Farmers of the surrounding country will please make a note of this.

Official Statement of the Public Debt.

The Secretary of the Treasury has published a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books, Treasurer's returns and requisitions in the department, on the 31st of May, 1865. The recapitulation shows the following:

Total indebtedness	\$2,635,205,753 50
Interest, both in gold and paper	124,636,871 40
Amount outstanding bearing interest in coin	1,108,113,842 00
Interest	61,480,389 50
Amount bearing interest in law-ful money	1,037,476,371 00
Interest	60,158,384 52
Amount on which interest has ceased	786,270 00
Amount bearing no interest	472,829,270 57
Amount of legal tender notes in circulation (those include \$132,087,996 of the new issue and \$169,142,620 of the new compound interest notes under the act of June 30, 1864)	650,165,569 00
Fractional currency	24,667,000 00
Uncalled for pay requisitions	40,000,000 00
Treasury notes over	25,000,000 00

The vote for and against the new Constitution in this county passed off very quietly. The vote at this precinct was 187 for to 80 against. The county gave a majority against it of about 400. The vote of Randolph was 816 against to 89 for. It. Boone 1763 to 136 for it. Yesterday's Republican places the majority so far as heard from, against it at 3,472; the Democrat's table exhibits a majority for it of 2,959. The latter party says there are yet twenty-six counties to hear from which will increase the majority in its favor; and "the Missouri troops at Montgomery, Ala., will probably give a majority of two thousand in the same direction." A telegram from Jefferson City also states that the Constitution is adopted by a few thousand majority.

Our Relations with England.

The Owl (edited by Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Lord Palmerston's Private Secretary) concludes an article on British relations with the United States by saying the peace of the world seems to depend at this moment upon the firm and joint action of England and France. Without committing ourselves to the policy of our neighbors in Mexico, it will be easy to let the United States understand that the two great Western powers of Europe are one as to their mode of regarding international obligations and the sacredness of public law. The Owl says that the question of paying an indemnity for the losses the Americans have sustained by the depredations of the Alabama has reached an unpleasant point. In reply to the Government at Washington, the British Cabinet has intimated that it is not intended to pay their damages, and that the international law is on our side. The rejoinder from Washington alludes to compulsion.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

The following persons have surrendered themselves at this Post and taken the necessary oaths, to insure their safety against molestation by the military authorities.

Benton Jackson, of Howard county, Mo., oath of amnesty.

F. M. McMahan and E. R. McMahan of Saline county, oath of amnesty.

Wm. Copeland and Isaac Nichols of Saline county, oath of amnesty.

John Devins of Johnson county, oath of amnesty.

Joseph M. Still of Macon county, oath of amnesty.

Thomas D. Woodson, of Saline county, oath of amnesty.

Wm. L. Jackson, of Saline county, oath of amnesty.

Henry C. Hatfield, of Platte county, oath of amnesty.

John C. Barnett, of Howard county, oath of amnesty.

Wm. J. Turley, of Callaway county, oath of amnesty.

George Maupin, of Howard county, oath of amnesty.

John C. Brashear, of Howard county, oath of amnesty.

Lindsay C. Payton, of Howard county, oath of amnesty.

Joel C. Payton, of Howard county, oath of amnesty.

David B. Johnson, of Chariton county, oath of amnesty.

Robert C. Vallandigham, of Chariton county, oath of amnesty.

Joseph D. Hines, of Chariton county, oath of amnesty.

Robert H. Brown, of Howard county, oath of allegiance.

Spiritus Falconer, Grass county, Texas, oath of allegiance.

George C. Falconer, Sebastian county, Ark., oath of allegiance.

Wm. D. Reynolds, of Johnson county, Ark., oath of allegiance.

Wm. H. Carter, of Buchanan county, oath of allegiance.

Wm. Hustonbarter, of Cass county, oath of allegiance.

Isaac N. Ware, of Montgomery county, oath of allegiance.

Wm. J. Hays, of Cass county, oath of allegiance.

Orho Ofalt, of Johnson county, oath of allegiance.

Charles A. Henderer, of Jasper county, oath of allegiance.

Jim Anderson and Clemens, with their bands of guerrillas have been negotiating with the Federal authorities of this county for surrender, for the past eight or ten days. Nine of the men have surrendered, taken the oath of allegiance, and been released. It is said some eight or nine more are in the county, and contemplate surrendering, but for some reasons unknown they are very tardy in appearing at headquarters. Jim Anderson, it seems, has abandoned the idea of giving himself up, at least at this Post, and crossed to the south side of the river. It is not known what has become of Clemens and Jackson. They have doubtless left the country, as they have become convinced that they can no longer find sympathy in the county, and the zeal and determination with which they were hunted down by the soldiers, aided by our citizens generally, will compel them to seek safer quarters elsewhere.

Later.

We learn that a scouting party from Rochester, in the early part of this week, came across Jim Jackson and his band, in Boone county, numbering fourteen men. Jackson exhibited the white flag, stating that they had resolved not to fire another gun. They were taken to Columbia, and thence to Jefferson City, where they took the oath, and were released.

Boots and Shoes.—All those needing a superior article of Boots or Shoes are referred to the card of Mr. Franzen, who is now fully prepared to meet all their wants.

Some two or three weeks ago Wm. Jackson, of Saline county, surrendered at this post, and was released. Some four or five days afterwards he was arrested by the Sheriff of that county for civil offences committed while in the rebel service, and lodged in the jail at Booneville. He is a son of ex-Governor C. F. Jackson.

Gen. Grant and wife will be in St. Louis in a few days.

The Exceptions in President Johnson's Amnesty.

The New York World figures up the following as the total of the exceptions to the President's Amnesty:

Persons above the rank of Colonel	400
Raiders from Canada	2,000
Privateersmen	3,500
Persons volunteer rebels and worth above \$20,000	60,000
Foreign agents of the rebel Government of Robert's rank	200
Rebels not officers	150
Disloyal jurists	30
Seceding Congressmen	149
Old Army officers	150
Persons who have maltreated our prisoners	30
Governors of rebel States	19
Soldiers in the rebel army from border States which have not acceded	50,000
In Northern prisons at the current time	28,000
Those who have taken the amnesty oath before and broken it	30,000
The total exceptions will come under two hundred thousand men, and may not reach a hundred and fifty thousand.	

Eight thousand five hundred bales of Savannah and Sea Island cotton were sold in New York on Thursday, for the gross amount of \$1,250,000.

The Chicago Tribune says the principle of President Johnson's amnesty is plainly discernible. It aims to keep the leading rebels with in reach of the law, and to exact good behavior from them by a wholesome view of its terms. Of course it is not expected that there will be any extensive arrests, imprisonments or executions of the excepted classes. Such a policy would be impracticable, and unwise if practicable. Nor will there be any general confiscation of property, which would merely stay the return of prosperity, and plant the seeds of perpetual feud on every acre of ground thus molested. But the power of the Government will remain to lay hold on the stubborn offender who shall persist in his rebellion or seek to thwart the decree of emancipation. Any rebel in the excepted classes who desires pardon can at least ask for it, and we presume a very few, comparatively, will need to ask a second time, if they show a willingness to take the oath prescribed in the proclamation.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says a deplorable state of affairs exist in South Carolina. There is no law save that of might, and citizens are pillaged continually of their property by marauders. An overseer on a plantation near Abbeville, S. C., was murdered by his negroes a few days since. It is said the slave population in that vicinity are becoming quite unruly.

The Masons of Texas, met at Houston May 15th, whence they issued an address to all Masons in the State, advising a cheerful acquiescence to the order of manifest destiny in Texas.

Secretary McCulloch is restoring the machinery for the collection of customs in the Southern States. The President has already made appointment of collectors at Savannah, Charleston, Mobile and Pensacola.

Mexican "emigration," which is but another name for filibustering, has suddenly cooled off, both at New York and on the other shore of the continent. The grand headquarters in New York are deserted—the rush is over—and nobody has gone to Mexico.

A strong movement is being made in Alabama to hold elections on the first Monday in August (the regular election day) for State and county officers and members of Congress. Hon. George S. Houston, formerly a member of Congress, and who has never been identified with the rebellion, is much interested in this movement.

OUR "FOREIGN RELATIONS"—ARRIVAL OF 1247 IMMIGRANTS IN ONE VESSEL.—Elsewhere, we announce the departure of three ocean steamers from this port, to-day, with some 1,300 or 1,400 of our "first families," intending to spend the summer in England, on the continent, etc.—and our marine reporter now notifies us of a strong counter current, in the arrival of the steamer Helvetia from Liverpool and Queenstown with twelve hundred and seventeen immigrants on board! These are not of the "first families" of England and Ireland, but which is, perhaps, in some respects, much better, the real bone and sinew. The "Helvetia" has the credit of bringing the largest cargo that ever crossed the Atlantic in a single steamer.—[New York Express.

Our Turn Must Come.

"Generation after generation," says a fine writer, "have felt as we now feel, and their lives were as active as our own. They passed like a vapor, while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. The world will have the same attraction for our offspring yet unborn, that she had once for us as children. Yet a little while, and all will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled, and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will find its way, and prayers be said, and we shall be left alone in silence and darkness for the worms. And it may be for a short time we will be spoken of, but the things of life will creep in, and our names will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the room in which we died; and the eyes that mourned for us will be dried, and glisten again with joy, and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to kiss our names."

How 'the Yankees' Persecute the North Carolinians.

We learn that the commissary here issued twenty-five thousand rations to our destitute citizens. This looks as though we were an oppressed people, and the Yankees a terrible set. We think this fact should prove to all that our Government is doing everything in its power to alleviate our sufferings and better our condition. Nor was it on Tuesday only that rations were issued. For weeks past they have been issued daily, and will continue to be issued up to the end of the present month. We learn that on Tuesday one man drew rations for the first of June for sixty-five persons. We would again remind our people that there will be no more rations given away after the close of this month, but citizens under certain judicious regulations, will be permitted to purchase family supplies at Government prices.

THE HAND OF GOD IN GREAT EVENTS.—The Boston Post, in an editorial under the head "Thoughts for the day," says with great force:

No people was ever taught the lesson of direct dependence upon Heaven more thoroughly than we. Where we felt the most assurance we have as often failed. We have been directed into paths which ourselves we should not have elected to follow. Our unwilling steps have proved the most direct to the place of safety. The wisest counsel of our wisest men have been thwarted by events again and again. Unlooked for instruments of deliverance have been placed in our hands. The humble have succeeded in confounding the high and mighty. Devices which were built mainly or entirely upon human skill have been put aside as a child puts away its toys. Wherever we have looked for help, if we have averted our faces from Heaven we looked invariably in vain. The Ruler of the Universe has visibly led us through the miraculous maze of National peril; and to Him we must continue to appeal for safety and guidance, if we would continue one people and enjoy lasting prosperity and happiness.

"Old Pap."—Kirk Anderson, of Bledsoe's battery, informs us that Sterling Price is not coming to Missouri, but intends going up Red river to Shreveport, and to his plantation in Texas, where his family are residing. Kirk himself is going back to Dixie.—Democrat.

FARTHER POINT, June 11. The following is the summary of the City of London's news, brought by the Peruvian. The City of London sailed from Liverpool May 31st for New York. The Atlantic cable was completed on the 29th. At a banquet given by the contractor, all parties seemed satisfied with the result already obtained, and expressed almost a certainty of the enterprise being a great success.

Important Rules for the Government of the Freedmen in North Carolina

Raleigh, N. C., May 18. That Gen. Schofield is the right man in the right place, no one will deny who reads the following Military order. In his capacity of virtuous Military Governor he has solved the Gordian knot of difficulties attending the liberation of the slaves. With a consideration for the "poor" whites as well as the "happy" blacks, he is determined to regulate the system of labor as he finds it at present, and in such a manner that justice will be done to both races alike. He is desirous of impressing upon the negroes the truth of a fact, which they, as a general thing, seem to be ignorant of, viz: that they have duties as well as rights.—Here is the order:

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio, Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865. General Orders, No. 46.

The following rules are published for the government of freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

1. The common law governing the domestic relations, such as giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The parent's or guardian's authority and obligations take the place of the former master.
2. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors, and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relatives capable of supporting them.
3. The young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents and younger brothers and sisters.
4. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food or shelter; nor may the able bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children, or young brothers or sisters to be supported by others.
5. Persons of age who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can find proper employment; but they will not be supplied by the government nor by their former masters, unless they work.
6. It will be left to the employer and the servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share of the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.
7. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.
8. All officers of the army, and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to correct any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield, J. A. CAMPBELL, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Col. Grosvenor who commands post at Chattanooga, is entitled to the credit of having issued the most unaccountable order of the war. Having learned that paroled rebel officers had enlisted in the army, he has ordered that "no such officer or soldier, belonging to the surrendered men now at this post," shall be allowed, under any pretext whatever, to visit any place of amusement, and he threatens with arrest and imprisonment any one who shall violate the order by selling or giving cards of admission to such interdicted persons. We suppose the Colonel must have some special reason for the issuing of such an order, but at this distance, we are at a loss to determine what it can be. A little cheerful amusement, we imagine, would not encourage a rebellious spirit, or result in conspiracies.

SUICIDE FOR DISAPPOINTED LOVE.—COTTAGE FOR THE LIVING.—The fact that a young lady drowned herself on the opposite side of the river on the 24th inst., was mentioned in this place on Wednesday last. We have since learned that the body was recovered, and an inquest held by Justice Henry Robinson, of Venice. Mr. Samuel Southern, a foreman of the jury, and the verdict was that the deceased, whose name was Elizabeth Lederer, drowned herself on account of matrimonial disappointment by one Andrew "Cottonmouth" West. The false and untrue could not learn, nor the circumstances of the "matrimonial disappointment." It is presumed, however, that Puckhouser promised marriage and flew the track. Miss Lederer lived in this city. On the day she sat under a tree for some time, gazing upon the troubled waters in "Sweet's" diorama. Soon after the ferry boat had left the shore, she was seen to rise from her seat under the tree, run to the river, and wade in until she disappeared under the water. She was caught a short distance below by some boys in a skiff, but her heart had ceased to beat and her troubles were ended. The body was taken on shore, and among those who went to view it was an old man named Litch, living near Venice. He recognized it as his own daughter, and came over to St. Louis and purchased a coffin to have the poor girl decently buried. When she sat under a tree for some time, gazing upon the troubled waters in "Sweet's" diorama. Soon after the ferry boat had left the shore, she was seen to rise from her seat under the tree, run to the river, and wade in until she disappeared under the water. She was caught a short distance below by some boys in a skiff, but her heart had ceased to beat and her troubles were ended. The body was taken on shore, and among those who went to view it was an old man named Litch, living near Venice. He recognized it as his own daughter, and came over to St. Louis and purchased a coffin to have the poor girl decently buried. 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