

Losses of the South.

An article has lately been extensively circulated from the pen of Commodore Maury, in which he estimates Southern losses during the war at the extraordinary total of \$7,000,000,000.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes 'By emancipation', 'Expenses of the war', 'Destruction of private property', 'Additional Federal taxation'.

Mr. Tyler adds: Do not these figures present a terrible array without magnifying them in the east? In the whole history of war such immense loss has never been so sudden and completely suffered by a country containing not more than six millions of people, responsible for government and property.

The arms, carried for four years on many a hard-fought field, had scarcely fallen from their hands before they were seen at work in the fields and workshops, and in their various professions and trades, courageously accepting the consequences of defeat, peacefully renewing their allegiance to a Government excessively distasteful to them at the time, and apparently resolved to conquer the disastrous circumstances of their unhappy social and political condition by an admirable reticence and a brave industry calculated to excite every generous sympathy of both friends and enemies.

GREATEST ADDITION TO PHILOLOGY IN HALF A CENTURY.—The most important contribution to Philology, during the year 1864, was the publication of the illustrated edition of Webster's Quarto Unabridged Dictionary.

All About the Cotton Crop. Augusta, Ga., May 20. Newspaper accounts from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, represent the growing crop of cotton as seriously impaired by cold weather, heavy rains and the overflow of the cotton lands, and the stands bad.

Jeff. Davis Indictment. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—MAY TERM, 1866.

Before Judge Underwood. The United States of America, District of Virginia, to-wit: In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, in and for the district of Virginia, at Norfolk, May term, 1866.

The Grand Jury of the United States of America in and for the district of Virginia, upon their oaths and affirmations, respectfully do present:

That Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, in the district of Virginia, aforesaid, yeoman, being an inhabitant of and residing within the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the said United States of America, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil and wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the said United States of America to disturb and the Government of the said United States of America to subvert and to stir, move and incite insurrection, rebellion and war against the said United States of America, on the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1864, in the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the district of Virginia aforesaid, with force and arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously did compass, imagine and intend to raise, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the said United States of America; and in order to fulfill and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginings and intentions of him, the said Jefferson Davis, afterwards—to-wit, on the said fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1864, in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico and district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the said district of Virginia—with a great multitude of persons, whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner—that is to say, with the cannon, muskets, pistols, swords, dirks and other warlike weapons, offensive and defensive—being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did falsely and traitorously assemble to join themselves together against the said United States of America, and there and then, with force of arms, did falsely and traitorously, and in a warlike and hostile manner, array and dispose themselves against the said United States of America, and then and there—that is to say, on the said 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1864, in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, and District of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States, for the Fourth circuit in and for the said district of Virginia—in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid—be, the said Jefferson Davis, with the said persons so as aforesaid, traitorously assembled, and armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously, and traitorously did ordain, prepare levy and carry on war against the said United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said Jefferson Davis, against the Constitution, Government, peace and dignity of the said United States of America, and against the form of the statutes of the said United States of America in such case made and provided.

This indictment found on testimony of James P. Milligan, George P. Scarborough, John Good, Jr., J. Hardy Henben and Patrick O'Brien, sworn in open Court and sent for—y Grand Jury.

L. A. CHANDLER, U. S. Attorney for the District of Va.

GREATEST ADDITION TO PHILOLOGY IN HALF A CENTURY.—The most important contribution to Philology, during the year 1864, was the publication of the illustrated edition of Webster's Quarto Unabridged Dictionary.

THE MORTALITY AMONG COLORED TROOPS.—A feature of statistical information just extracted from the War office, is the great mortality among the colored troops, from disease. While but 2,997 died in action and of wounds, 26,997 died of disease. A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, commenting on the figures, says:

"Among the white troops the proportion of deaths in action and from wounds, to the deaths from disease is about one to two; among the colored troops as one to eight. About one hundred and eighty thousand colored men were enlisted in the army during the war, of whom accordiungly, nearly one out of every seven died of disease. The general proportions among white troops is one to fifteen."

The Radicals of this county are a liberal set. They offer to bestow office upon Johnson men, if the said Johnson men will go with them. The Devil once offered our Savior large tracts of land, if he would worship him, when the old Scamp didn't own narry foot.—Macon Times.

Confession and Death of an Army Chaplain.

The able editor of the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat, gives the following deathbed scene, which he was called to witness in his recent visit to Chicago:

The Rev. Henry Clannard, an ex-army chaplain, who left expounding the Bible and recruiting for the Savior, and by endorsing the nigger and abolitionism became an army chaplain in one of the Wisconsin regiments, passed from life to a home beyond a blessed immortality, the other day, and thus shuffled off his mortal coil.

A physician had called on him two or three times a day for a month, doctoring him for an ague brought on while stealing cotton in Arkansas while with Gen. Curtis. On learning that the ex-minister and ex-chaplain would hardly live the night out, we called with the physician.

In a little wooden looking room not over twelve feet square, in an obscure boarding house in Chicago we found the invalid. The room was bare of furniture except a poor bed, a little dirty washstand, two wood-bottom chairs, an old trunk, a pine table, on which was spread a newspaper, on which lay an old bible, a pair of old snuffers, some pill-boxes and such stuff. The dying man was propped up in bed while a faithful negro woman sat on the foot of the bed. As we entered, he rallied a little and asked the doctor who he had brought with him. On being told that it was Mr. Poweroy, he sank back, closed his eyes—rallied a little and said, "Perhaps it is as well. He might as well know it as any one."

And he then proceeded to make his dying statement, which was in these words, as we took them down in our memorandum book as the physician requested.

My name is Henry Clannard. I am forty-one years old. I am a Methodist minister—at least I was one. I was once happy and contented, and loved Christ, my Master, with all the zeal a Christian ever had. At last I grew cold in religion, selfish and envious of the good fortunes of others. I wanted to make money and have some fun. I had no particular education, so I thought I would be a Republican politician. I began by preaching politics from the pulpit, and praying for the negro. It paid me in money, but I lost influence at the Throne of Grace. But I did not care for that, if I could only have influence with the Republican party. I forgot Christ and became interested in the negro. I had influence with a few members of my church, and talked politics to them. I was paid by office seekers to influence Christians. Sometimes I have made as high as fifteen dollars at an election for my influence with Christians.

At last I found politics paid better than religion, and I worked for the chaplaincy of a regiment and got it, then I let religion go and went to war. There I wrote letters home denouncing Democrats as copperheads. And I stole cotton and silver ware, and pictures and books, and dresses for my wife and sisters, and horses and mules for my brothers, and a piano for the Governor who gave me my commission, and a gold watch for my captain, and a lot of household furniture to send home for my colonel. And I robbed the soldiers of jelly and such stuff sent down to them to use while in hospital, and I had my share of goods stolen from the Sanitary fairs, and made lots of money. Please give me a little piece of that pounded ice."

The physician gave it to him, when he continued:

"But I was not happy. I drank whisky with the boys when away from home, and indulged in some excesses not worth mentioning, and laid up quite a pile of money. And I was taken sick while out stealing cotton from a plantation where a widow lady lived. I had coaxed her niggers to run away, and they are all dead now.—When the war was ended I came home to Wisconsin, but could not stay there. So I came to Chicago. And I grew sick.—And I have got to die. I have called on Christ—I have prayed to God, but somehow I cannot get relief for my soul. The door of mercy seems shut against me. I forsook religion for politics, and now God has forsaken me. I pray to my Savior, but he don't hear me. I talk to this faithful negro woman—she says 'yes, massa!' and that is all I can get out of her. I know that I can't live long. I feel that I am dying. I feel certain that I am going to hell. Please give me a little more ice before I go. I want these things written down, as a warning to others who forget Christ for politics. I feel that the negro can't save—that Christ won't save me. I was unfaithful to my religion and am forgotten. I was faithful to the negro, but alas, the negro can't help me where I want help—he can't ease my guilty soul. I am going to hell and I know it. I expect to meet many persons there who forgot religion for politics. I do not expect to see you again in this world or the next, but I want this confession printed. Please—give—me—a—small—small—piece—of—of—of—ice!"

And thus died the Rev. Henry Clannard!"

The Income Tax. The duties on incomes are payable within sixty days after the return of the schedule to the assessors—that is, on or before the 30th day of June. The income must be reckoned for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1865, and the tax is 5 per cent. on all sums between \$600 and \$5,000, and 10 per cent on the excess over \$5,000. The deductions permitted are: First. The sum of \$600 from all incomes. Second. All national, State, county and municipal taxes paid within the year (including the income tax paid last summer.) Third. The amount actually paid for rent of any homestead occupied by the tax payers or his family. Fourth. The amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs, taking the average of the preceding five years. These are all the deductions that can be made.—St. Joseph Herald.

St. Louis Market. MAY 23, 1866.

FLOUR—Ranges from \$5 80 to \$14.50 pr. bl. WHEAT—Several sales. Prices range from \$1.15 to \$2.75. CORN—Sells at 67 to 74¢ per bush. OATS—Few sales; sells 30¢ to 45¢. RYE—43¢ sks at 60¢ per bushel. HAY—Sells at \$16 per ton, tight pressed. HEMP—Undressed, 23¢ to \$236 pr. ton. HIDES—Nominally, dry skin 12½¢; dry salted 9½¢; green salted 6¢. TOBACCO—Sales at \$2.70 to 187.00. TALLOW—11½ cents per lb. LARD—17¢ to 18 ¾¢ lb. BEESWAX—35¢ per lb. SOAP—Prime sugar 14¢ to 16¢ per lb. COFFEE—We quote at 26 to 42¢. FEATHERS—We quote from 60 to 65¢. EGGS—18¢ per doz. BUTTER—20¢ to 25¢ per lb. POTATOES—65 to \$1 10¢ per bush. SORGHUM MOLASSES—20 cts per gal. WOOL—Tub washed 46; unwashed 22¢. BACON—Clear city sides 15; plain country hams 17; country shoulders 12½¢. CATTLE—5 to 7½¢ per lb. froes. SHEEP—From \$1.00 to 6.50 per head. MILK COWS—\$30 to \$80 per head.

THE FASHIONS.—We always like to report, for the benefit of the lady readers of the Ledger any change in the fashions that may occur. It appears that the ladies of Lansing, the capital of Michigan, have adopted a new style of dress.—The newspaper of that city announces that it consists of cloth-pantalons, like those worn by men, and an old-fashioned Indian "wampus" or sack, which comes just above the knees. The editor of the journal in question writes: "Everything is said to hang on the shoulders, doing away with tight lacing, and it is alleged to be very conducive to health. It does away with hoops and skirts, and decreases the lady in quantity about two hundred per cent."

Johnson Clubs of Clay County.

Are now organized in every township in the county. Go and join all who are in favor of constitutional liberty.

The Wedge of Gold.

The question is often asked, "What shall we do to restore the feeling of friendship between the North and the South?" Just so long as each section or portions of each section hate the other, give vent to their passions, boast over each other, revive the past, threaten in the future, just so long we will be a divided people. A little incident has transpired in Indiana which is touching, and which will do more to melt into love the bitterness engendered by the war than can be easily imagined.

When our army occupied Baton Rouge, a force was placed around the deserted mansion of Col. Bird who was abroad in the Confederate service. At last it was deemed advisable, as a military necessity, to destroy it; and house, furniture and library were at once reduced to ruin. A young American officer saved two splendid cut-glass vases of gigantic size, of French manufacture, and two books from the library; which he forwarded to his uncle in Indiana. Said that uncle to me: "I never wanted them; my wife never wanted them; I felt like a thief every time I looked at them! But how to find the owner, how to return them, was the question. After trying several plans without success he finally asked the Grand-Master Mason of one of the Western States to write to the Grand Master of the State of Louisiana, and if possible through him find out where Col. Bird could be found, if living, and if dead who his heirs were. He was growing more and more nervous over them. Although the plunder of war, they were not his. It was peace now, and they must not remain in his house.

A few days since he received a touching letter from Col. Bird, who had survived the great conflict. He was making among the ashes of his home, not knowing that a thing had escaped the fire.—Yes, he wanted the vases, the books. It was all that was left—the only link that he had to bind the past and present.—Send them, carefully; spare no expense. Such was the tenor of his letter. And then his thanks and expressions of regard for the kindness and tenderness that prompted such an act. Last week the vases and books were packed and are now on their way to Baton Rouge. How many houses in this fair land of ours have this wedge of gold in them!—How many are furnished outright from the plunder of the war! Some, I know. If there is any one who can sleep easy under such a load he deserves niv.

The Fenians.

There is great activity in current Fenian movements. While there is a great deal less smoke than usual about them there seems to be more fire. This time the invasion of Canada appears to be seriously entered upon with a deliberation and preparation which are really threatening. It is believed that arms and ammunition for Fenian use have been secretly accumulated on the frontier in quantities large enough for the supply of a considerable army. Vessels have also been provided. There is no question that Fenians have been going for weeks from almost every quarter of the compass in the United States to the Canada line. Probably a hundred different points have sent forward from one hundred to a thousand or more men each. It is supposed that there are now congregated on that line 25,000 Fenians who can be readily organized and armed—many of them good soldiers—and with the plan of a campaign marked out for them.

That an outbreak is imminent seems beyond question. What point will be selected for invading Canada cannot well be known before the men are in motion.—The neighborhood of Buffalo is pointed out as the one selected by Sweeney. The Cleveland Herald of last Wednesday says:

About 10 o'clock last evening the mystery of their point of destination from this city was solved. At that hour squads of them could have been seen emerging from the Merchants' Hotel and other places on East and West River street, and wending their way, in military order, to the depot, where it was soon learned that six cars had been set apart for their use over the Lake Shore Road, in which they quietly embarked and took their departure bound for Buffalo. They were called together from the various lounging places, when the time arrived for departure, by the sound of a bugle, every man obeying the call with alacrity.

The main body of the men were dressed in citizens' clothes. Now and then was to be seen the uniform of the Union soldier, and occasionally the gray of the rebel soldier was conspicuous. They were under complete military discipline, the officers wearing swords and side-arms.

During their stay here they were remarkably quiet, keeping close within their boarding-houses during the day. They evinced no disposition to talk to strangers, but once in a while one was found more garrulous than common. The burden of their questions and conversation was generally as to the position of certain towns on the frontier, and the width of the lake and river at certain places.

Very few of them carried arms, except the officers, but rough cavalry saddles were common in the crowd. A large number had with them satchels and trunks. It reminded one of the first few months of the rebellion in 1861, when the volunteers were coming into camp, bringing with them their entire wardrobe.

Since the above was written the telegraph advises us that, as appearances indicated, a point in the Canada line near Buffalo was the place selected for the invasion of Canada. The war seems to have commenced in earnest.

Marriages.

In this city on Thursday morning, the 7th inst. by Eld. R. C. Morton, Mr. EPHRAIM SANDERSON, to Miss MOLLIE MORTON, daughter of Dr. Wm. A. Morton, all of Clay county.

[We acknowledge the reception of the dollar and bride's cake.]

"May Time, who sheds his blight o'er all, And daily dooms some joy to death, O'er thee let years so gently fall, They shall not crush one flower beneath. A half in shade and half in sun This world along its path advances, May that side the sun's upon Be all that o'er shall meet thy glances."

—Near Union Mills, by Eld. William Warren, on the 31st day of May, 1866, Mr. B. F. DEBERLY, to Miss MARTHA A. K. BAINETTE, both of Platte county, Mo.

Deaths.

Obituary. DIED.—In the city of Liberty, on the 22d day of May, 1866, Miss ELIZABETH C. DANNY, aged 70 years. She was born in King William county, Va., 27th Sept. 1796, and lived in Missouri for 28 years. The deceased was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church for nearly forty years, and her relatives and friends, derive comfort from the belief that she has secured "the pearl of great price."

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM my stables, in the city of Liberty, on the night of the 21st, a black mare mule, branded on left side of the neck with "E. G.," and a brown horse mule, marked with underbit right ear, and saddle and collar marks. Also, at the same time, a light bay mare pony, left eye out. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said animals to me, or for information so that I can get them. J. L. GORDON. May 25th, 1866-11f.

GUARDIAN'S SETTLEMENT. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the County Court of Clay county, at the August term, thereof, A. D., 1866, to make a final settlement of his Guardianship upon the estate of James C. Strode, deceased, Wm. Strode, and Ruth Ann Fuggett (formerly Ruth Ann Strode.) JOHN N. STRODE, May 25th, 1866-1w4. Guardian.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Clerk of the County Court of Clay county, letters of administration upon the estate of Thos. Arnold, Jr., dec'd, dated May 14th, A. D., 1866. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them for allowance, properly authenticated, within one year from the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within three years they will be forever barred. WM. WARREN, Adm'r. May 25, 1866.-2w3

