News of the Week.

THE ASSASSIN PAYNE.

Rev. Dr. Gillette, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Washington, on the Sabbath following the execution of the conspirators delivered from his pulpit a timely and solemn discourse to young men. In the course of it, he gave some account of the lives and last hours of the guilty dead. We subjoin what relates to Payne.

On Thursday Dr. Gillette was called upon by Assistant Secretary of War, Eckert, who invited him to visit the cells of the doomed convicts for the purpose of administering to them such spiritual consolations as were needed. Stepping into the Secretary' scarriage he ut once accompanied him thither. On their arrival Mr. Eckert introduced him to the other officers, and then to the convicts. Their first call was upon Payne, whose real name he soon ascertained to be Lewis Thornton Powell, his middle name being after the Rev. Dr. Thornton, a Presbyterian clergyman of Charleston S. C.

Powell welcomed him, and at once preceded to relate his early history. His father was a Baptist minister. The convict had been from infancy brought up under religious influence. At twelve years of age he was, by his own father, consecrated to God in baptism, and became a member of the Church. In direct opposition to the wishes of his family, he entered the rebellion. For a time he endeavored to retain his religious character, but became connected with Gilmor. This was his second great step downward. This was followed by his getting into Moseby's gang, which was far worse. His next companion was Booth.

Dr. Gilette found Powell to be a young man of cultivated mind, ingenuous, frank candid, and an earnest supplicator for Divine favor. In conversation, he referred to his mother and wept bitterly—to his sisters—to the pleasant seasons once enjoyed by him in the Church, the Sabbath-school, and the social circle. Powell frankly stated his conviction of the enormity of his crime. The moment he fled from the house of Secretary Seward and leaped into the saddle of his horse, his mind was quickened into a realizing sense of horror of the damnable deed which he had perpetrated, and he became miserable, wretched—life became loathsome.

The doctor here corrected two points in the published statement. It was reported that he wore "a jaunty hat." That hat was placed upon his head by the advice and hands of Dr. G., when Powell's hands were pinioned behind him. Dr. G. suggested the hat on account of the intense heat of the sun.

Secondly. It was said on the morning of his execution he ate heartily, &c. On that morning he positively declined taking any food: and he was equally persistent in refusing stimulants of any kind.

His last prayer was, as suggested by his friend, the Doctor, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

Dr. Gillette here addressed his audience with deep feeling, referring to his own sons, to the sons of his congregation, to the young men of this city who habitually visit drinking-houses, restaurants, &c.

RECONSTRUCTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. Sharkey, provisional Governor of Mississippi, has issued his proclamation, re-appointing the county officers, judicial and executive, who were in office at the time the U. S. authorities took possession of the State in May last, but requiring, as the condition of their resuming office, that they shall subscribe to the amnesty oath. He also orders an election for delegates to a state convention, to be held August 7th. No person is to be allowed to exercise the function of delegate in the convention until he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Respecting emancipation, he says the President's proclamation must be accepted as law until reversed by a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. He cautions parties who believe the proclamation unconstitutional and void, not to be over sanguine in their opinions, referring them to the general principle in the law of nations which authorizes one belligerent party to do toward his enemy whatever will strengthen himself and weaken his enemy—limited of course by the laws of humanity. He says: "The people of the Southern States were in rebellion; the President of the United States had a right to prescribe terms of amnesty; he has done so, and it is hoped the people will all cheerfully take this oath with a fixed purpose to observe it in good faith. Why should they now hesitate or doubt, since slavery has ceased to be a practical question? It was the ostensible cause of the war; it was staked on the issue of the war, and that issue has been decided against us. It is the part of wisdom and of honor to submit without a murmur. The negroes are now free—free by the fortunes of war; free by the proclamation; free by common consent—free practically as well as theoretically, and it is too late to raise technical questions as to the means by which they became so. Besides it would be bad policy now to undertake to change their condition if we could do so. It would be nothing less than an effort to establish slavery where it does not exist."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Denial of Serious Charges.—Among the developments growing out of the late trials, were some which seemed to lay the now notorious Rev. Stuart Robinson, D.D., self-exiled to Canada, under suspicion of complicity in both the assassination and yellow fever plots. Dr. Robinson has issued from Toronto a long manifesto, in which he indignantly denies the charges, producing certificates to show that he could not have been where it is alleged he was at the times stated, and putting on generally the air of injured innocence. His statements, if not overthrown, are certainly satisfactory, so far as these conspiracies are concerned.

Extensive Conflagration in New York.—Barnum's Museum and eighteen buildings adjoining, were destroyed by fire about mid-day of July 13. Of the buildings burned, six were on Broadway, eight on Ann Street, and five on Fulton Street. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000, of which about one-half is covered by insurance. The fire originated over the boiler in the Museum. The heat was so intense that the front of St. Paul's Church, on the opposite side of Broadway, took fire, It was saved by the exertions of the firemen. The New York papers have a long list of particulars and incidents connected with the burning of the Museum. Two whales and a tank full of serpents, on the breaking of their cases from the heat, fell into the burning mass, and expired. The notorious "Happy Family," composed of a vast medley of animals, graceful and outlandish, was mostly burned to death, a few only escaping to the street, and wandering about dismal and forlorn.

Immense Emigration over the Western Plains.—A Fort Laramie despatch of July 12, says, that during the sixteen days ending June 30th, 2,247 emigrants passed that point bound west, with nearly 18,000 head of cattle. Nearly as large a number passed during the fourteen days ending June 14th: and during the month of May, over 15,000 teams and 40,000 head of stock passed for the west. If emigration continues at this rate, it will not take many years to erect States on the broad prairies of the West, and build cities on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. These large bodies of emigrants have, with a single exception, passed through an intensely hostile Indian country, escorted by officers and soldiers of the General Government.

Suppression of the Richmond Whig.—The Richmond *Daily Whig* was suppressed on the evening of the 11th inst., by the United States military authorities, for disloyal utterances in the salutatory of Mr. Robert Ridgway, who resumed editorial control on the 11th. The following is General Terry's official order suppressing the *Whig*:

"*Whereas*, in the issue of the Richmond *Whig* of July 11, 1865, a certain clause of the merciful amnesty proclamation of the President of the United States, pardoning certain traitors, is stigmatized as "heathenish;" and a law of this land, duly enacted by Congress and approved by the President. is characterized as "mean, brutal, and cowardly, revoltingly absurd and atrociously unjust," it is ordered that the provost marshal general of this department seize and hold in his possession the office, presses, type, and other property belonging to the proprietors of said paper, and prevent thenceforward the publication thereof."

A Provisional Governor for Florida.—The President has issued a proclamation appointing Judge William Marvin Provisional Governor for Florida. The form of the proclamation is precisely the same as that used in the appointment of the other provisional governors for the Southern States, and for similar purposes.

This was the last rebel State to be provided with the machinery of government.

Important Legal Decision.—A case of great importance to travellers and hotel-keepers was decided last week in the Superior Court of New York. It was that of William T. Wilkins against William P. Earle, keeper of Earle's Hotel. Mr. Wilkin's claim in the Court below was for $25,000 in Gold, which, under the statuary notice usual in hotels, he had deposited with the clerk, to be placed in the safe, without, however, stating the amount of the deposit. On the trial it was found by the jury, that the plaintiff had lost $25,000, and also that $1000 would have been a reasonable amount for the plaintiff to have with him for traveling expenses. The Court decided in substance, that an innkeeper's liability does not extend beyond a reasonable sum for traveler's expenses, and that he is only responsible for any excess beyond that amount when paid especially for keeping it. The Court therefore directed a judgment to be entered for $1,000, the sum found by the jury to be a reasonable sum for travelling purposes, and directed the costs to be adjusted.

Tornado.—We have almost incredible accounts of the fury of a tornado which passed over the town of Viroqua, Wis., on the 30th ult. The destruction of the lower part of the town was complete. The editor of the *La Crosse Democrat*, who was a witness of the scene says: "The ground is torn as if ploughed. Huge rocks ten feet square were hurled a distance of forty rods. Dwellings were razed to the ground, and hurled rods away. Huge oak trees were twisted from stumps like reeds. Timbers sixteen inches square and sixty feet long, were hurled through the air as though they were feathers. The scene of desolation is beyond description. The ground over which the whirlwind passed looks as if a mighty stream of water had carried floodwood over it. Houses, outhouses, trees, shrubs, fences, &c., were swept away. Houses were lifted a hundred feet into the air, horses were whisked off like swallows, rocks were thrown down like dry bread." Of course the amount of personal suffering was immense. We have seen no statement of the number of persons killed, but the cases which we see mentioned are not numerous. Many however were badly injured, and homelessness is the order of the day.

Awful Calamity at Sea.—The ship William Nelson, Captain Smith, from Antwerp June 4, bound for New York with a full load of German emigrants, was burned on the banks of Newfoundland on the 1st inst. The steamer Meteor came up in time to take off about forty who were still clinging to the burning vessel. These were taken to St. John's, N. F. Before the Meteor reached the scene of disaster, most of the passengers were missing. All who could had gone off in boats; others, no one knew how. Those thus missing were about four hundred—most of them probably lost.

LATE ITEMS.

Of 25,000 whites now in Richmond, nearly 8,500 received government rations July 1, while of the same number of blacks, only 942 received rations at that time. Which need masters?——Spain delivers up the ram Stonewall, our government paying $16,000 expenses.——Captain Wilmer, lately Provost Marshal of Deleaware, has been pardoned on condition of paying the fine of $2000.——40,000 freedmen have learned to read since the rebellion broke out.

FOREIGN.

European advices are to July 2. The Great Eastern was expected to depart on her mission of laying the new telegraphic cable on the 10th inst. The newspapers were in considerable dudgeon because no member of the exquisitely respectable fraternity of professional correspondents was to be allowed to accompany the expedition.

In England the electioneering campaign for the next parliament was opened. John Bright was out for re-election from Birmingham. He declared in most emphatic language, that the Parliament about to expire had been disloyal to its pledges, and that the Ministry which climbed into office on pretence of devotion to the cause of reform had violated its most solemn pledge. For himself, he claimed to be held free of any share in a betrayal of the popular trust; and he expressed a hope that the coming election would show that the cause of freedom, based on a true representation of the people, is advancing irresistibly to a triumph.

The Lord Chancellor of England has been virtually impeached by vote of the House of Commons July 3, for encouraging corrupt practices in granting pensions and filling vacancies. The disgrace is deeply felt in England, the Lord Chancellor being the highest Judicial officer in the realm. Lord Ebury's motion for an inquiry into the evil of a compulsory and indiscriminate use of the Burial Service was negatived by the House of Lords, July 4. Parliament was prorogued July 6. It had been in existence for six years.

Lord Cramworth is the new Lord Chancellor in place of Westbury, resigned.

U. S. 5-20's London July 6, 71½—72½.

Italy was excited by the supposed failure of negotiations between the Italian Government and the Pope in the matter of the Italian Bishops. It was asserted, denied, and still re-asserted by papers in opposite interests, that the failure resulted from the Pope's refusal to allow his Bishops in Italy to promise obedience to the laws of the State. It does not yet seem to be understood whether negotiations have been broken off.

The official journal of Rome confirms the fact that negotiations with the King of Italy were broken off in consequence of the King demanding conditions that the Pope could not accept. The negotiations were opened at the Pope's instance and in consequence of a private letter from the Pope to the King.

The most interesting intelligence by the last arrivals is of a scientific character. Consul General Colquhoun reports from Alexandria to the British Foreign Office that letters, dated the 10th May, had been received from Khartoum, stating that Mr. Baker has succeeded in discovering the second great source of the Nile, second, not in importance, but only in order of discovery, to the Victoria Nyanza of Speke. Mr. Consul Stanley, also from Alexandria, speaks of the discovery as that of "the second and main source of the Nile, in Lake Albert Nyanza, north latitude two degrees seventeen minutes." Mr. Baker was expected shortly to arrive at Alexandria. Sir Roderick Murchison, who communicates this information to the London *Times*, adds the following note of his own:—"As one of the telegrams informs us that the second grand Nilotic lake lies in north latitude two degrees seventeen minutes, we may fairly surmise that it is the Luta Nzige, heard of by Speke, and placed hypothetically in about its true position on his map, but which he was prevented from examining."

In Egypt, particularly in Alexandria and Cairo, the cholera was producing awful devastation of human life. It was also raging frightfully in Mecca and on Mount Ararat among the Mahomedan pilgrims, some estimates of the mortality from it, in those localities, within two months, removing as high as 20,000. Calmer reports however presume this an exaggeration.

The *London Atheneum* has the following really neat item of Parisian gossip respecting the Empress Eugenie and Rose Bonheur.—In a pretty country studio, seven miles from Fontainbleau, a gentlewoman was at work on a sultry day last week, dressed as French ladies, who happen to be artists, usually dress, in a blouse and petticoat. The gentlewoman was Mdle. Rose Bonheur, and she was painting cattle and grazing ground. Suddenly the door of her studio was opened, and without announcement of any kind, a bright and charming woman entered the room, threw her arm around Mdle. Rose's neck, and clasped a ribbon round it, from which depended a little cross well known in France. The charming visitor was the Empress Eugenie. Mdle. Bonheur had not heard a word of this visitor, or of this decoration being intended for her; and she sat down on a low stool and enjoyed a good cry, while the Empress chatted with her about her palettes, her pencils, and the delightful trifles of her art. Certes, the Empress Eugenie knows how to enhance a graceful act by the added grace of doing it well.

ITEMS.

The college edifice, at Vacaville, Cal., belonging to the Methodist Church South, was destroyed by fire on the night of May 29th. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary; suspicion rests upon an expelled student, who had made threats of burning the building. The loss is estimated at $7,000.——James Redpath, who has charge of eight colored schools, with nearly four thousand scholars, in Charleston, says: "I see no hope of educating the vast multitude of white adults in the insurrectionary States that can neither read nor write, except by the adoption by Congress of a law restricting, while extending the electoral franchise to those only, and all those who can read and write."——George F. Robinson, the soldier who saved the life of Secretary Seward, has been given a government clerkship worth $1,200 a year.——Through the carelessness of a switch-tender, a train of cars, six in number, filled with soldiers of the 5th Michigan Infantry, was thrown off the track near Ann Arbor, Mich., on the night of the 7th inst. Only one man, an orderly, was killed. Quite a number were injured.——The New York detectives on Thursday arrested a counterfeiter, named Cowsden, at Guttenburg, New Jersey, who had in his possession a large amount of counterfeit currency, which was so well executed that it would pass some of the best judges of spurious money.——A few evenings ago, in Washington, a woman was detected in the act of drowning herself and two small children, in Tiber creek, near the Baltimore Railroad depot. She said that her husband was so dissipated that he would not support her or her children, and that she had no way of gaining a living.——A New York despatch says that the rumors of an invasion of St. Domingo by the Haytiens were daily increasing. It is said that the President of the republic, with four ot his Ministers, had come within two miles of the capital, and had proposed to make new treaties with the Spaniards.——The Fourth of July was celebrated in Havana by firing salutes morning, noon, and night, and they were appropriately acknowledged by the Spanish war vessels and authorities.——Cotton is commencing to arrive at Savannah from Augusta. Three hundred bales were brought in, and one thousand more were expected soon.——The first foreign vessel, since the opening of the port of Charleston, arrived there on the 4th inst. from Bermuda.——There are now nearly fifteen hundred national banks in existence.——A special despatch from Nashville announces the arrest of Emerson Etheridge, late Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, at Columbus, Ky., by the command-ant of the military post in that city, on the charge of delivering incendiary speeches in Tennessee.——The work of confiscating the property of the Virginians, was began on Monday, the Tredegar Iron works were seized.——Northern Alabama is said to be almost one field of cotton. The negroes are laboring for wages.——The Canadian Cabinet held a meeting on the 13th inst. at which it was determined to issue a proclamation summoning Parliament to meet on the 18th to consider the results of the late conference with the Home Government. It is said that it is not the intention to ask money for the fortifications.——Extensize silver mines have been discovered at the Snowy Range, fifty miles west of Denver City, Colorado Territory. There is great excitement in consequence.——The Superintendent of Freedmen, at Shreveport, Louisiana, has notified planters that he will not allow them to drive old and infirm slaves from their plantations.——The steamer Eagle, from Havana reports that General J. C. Breckenridge. accompanied by Major C. T. Helm, Confederate agent at Havana, left on the 6th of July in the English steamer Conway for St. Thomas and Europe.——A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* contradicts, on the part of the relatives of Admiral Du Pont, the reported bequest of all his prize money, to an asylum for the orphans of soldiers and sailors, and says the amount does not exceed $50,000.——The fortifications at Quebec are being pushed forward. At Point Levi four forts each to hold about 3,000 men, and ditches several miles long are to be made.——Robinson, Secretary Seward's nurse. whose brave conduct saved the Secretary's life, has been presented with a farm by Hon. O. B. Mattison, of New York.——The President. of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has obtained an order, it is said, from the Government to furnish the Southern Railroads with all the stock belonging to the United States Government, at a fair valuation; trusting the roads for the money to be paid out of the receipts from business.——Confiscation still continues in Richmond. The owners of the confiscated property have selected Reverdy Johnston as counsel.——The rebel Generals Kirby Smith, Magruder, Price, Shelby, Bee, and Hindman, and Governors Murrah, Moore, and Allen are in Mexico.——General Carl Schurz has been sent by the government on a tour through the South, to observe the condition of the people.——The steamer Bosphoros has arrived at Boston with the English sparrows intended for the public squares of Philadelphia.——Many rebels residing abroad are applying to United States Ministers and consuls to take the oath of allegiance.——The work of extending the Philadelphia Water Works. in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance recently passed by Councils, willl be commenced in a few weeks.

CASUALTIES OF WAR.

COMPARATIVE VIEW.

Official estimates at the War Department compute the number of deaths in the Union armies since the commencement of the war, including the starving prisoners, at three hundred and twenty-five thousand. There have doubtless been fully two hundred thousand Southern soldiers removed by disease and the casualties of battle, so that not less than five hundred and twenty-five thousand lives have been sacrificed in this unholy contest, begun and prolonged by the South in their vain effort to build up a new government and strengthen the slave power.

Our greatest losses during any one campaign occurred at Gettysburg, when 23,267 Union soldiers were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Hooker's campaign of 1863 in the Wilderness ranks next to Gettysburg, as far as regards Union losses, they having amounted to about twenty thousand. Burnside lost 12,000 in the battle of Fredericksburg, McClellan 11,426 at Antietam, Porter 9,000 at Gaines's Mills, Rosecrans 12,085 at Murfreesboro and 16,851 at Chickamaugua, and Sherman about 9,000 in the two days' battles around Atlanta.

The official reports of General Grant's losses from the time he crossed the Rapidan until receiving the surrender of Lee, compute them at ninety thousand. In the various engagements fought by General Grant in the West he lost 13,573 men at Pittsburg Landing, 9,875 in the severe contests around Vicksburg, and in the attack on Missionary Ridge about 7,000.

Though our losses in many of the campaigns have been heavy, they yet fall below those incurred in some of the European wars. This has been due, to a considerable extent, to the efficiency of the medical department and the lavish amount of supplies, at least one-third greater than those furnished to any European army. A report recently made to the Imperial Academy of Medicine by Chenu, Physician of the French army, estimates the losses of that army in the Crimean war as follows:—Killed on the field of battle or missing, 10,240; lost in the Semilante, 702; died of various diseases at Alma, 8,084; died of cold, apoplexy, &c., before Sebastopol, 4,342; died in the field and general hospitals, 72,247; total, 95,615. Thus, of 309,264 men sent by France to the Crimea, about one-third found a soldier's grave.

The siege and reduction of Jerusalem resulted, says Josephus, in the loss of 1,000,000 lives. 90,000 Persians were placed *hors du combat* at the battle of Arbela, and 100,000 Carthaginians in the engagement of Palermo. 12,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry perished on the fatal field of Issus. Spain lost 2,000,000 lives during the persecution of the Arabians, and 800,000 in expelling the Jews. Frederick the Great inflicted a loss of 40,000 on the Austrians in the conflicts of Leuthen and Leignitz. The battle of Jena and the lesser engagements immediately following, cost the Prussian army over 80,000 men. At the battle of Leipsic, the French suffered casualties to the number of 60,000, and the Swedes and their allies 40,000 more. 50,000 French and Russian soldiers lay dead and dying on the field after the battle of Moskowa, and Napoleon again lost 47,000 men at Waterloo, and the Duke of Wellington 15,000 more.

There is a feeling of hostility entertained among the rank and file of our armies toward the medical profession, for which there are undoubtedly some grounds. The sudden and pressing demand for army surgeons called a large number of inexperienced Esculapians into the field, and no doubt hundreds of soldiers have been deprived of their limbs when amputation was unnecessary. Yet, when we compare the general sanitary condition of our armies with that of other military organizations, and consider the care of the Government for its troops, and the comparatively small number of deaths from sickness, there is certainly occasion for thanksgiving.

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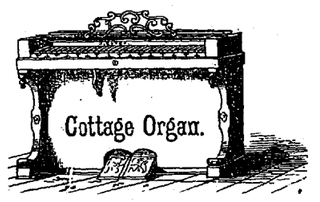

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TESTIMONIALS.

From Major-General Garfield, *M. C.*

Hiram, Ohio, March 20, 1865.

Having learned that E. Clarence Smith is about to establish an English and Classical School for boys, in the city of Philadelphia, I desire to say that Mr. Smith was a classmate of mine in college, and was one of the first in his class, in all the studies of the course. He is a gentleman of remarkably clear intellect and most thorough cultivation. I know of no man to whom I would sooner entrust the education of young men. J. A. GARFIELD.

From Rev. Mark Hopkins, *D.D., President of Williams College.*

Williams College, March 14, 1865.

Edward Clarence Smith pursued the full course of studies at this College. He was thorough and accurate, and was among the very first scholars of his class. MARK HOPKINS.

From Rev. Henry B. Smith, *D.D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York.*

New York, March 24, 1865.

I cordially recommend the Rev. Edward Clarence Smith as a superior scholar and admirable teacher. He took a high rank in this Seminary, and was very successful as a teacher in this city. In his personal and christain character he is worthy of the highest confidence. HENRY B. SMITH,

Williams College, March 23, 1865.

E. Clarence Smith was a member of the senior class in this College, of the year 1856. I recollect him as a superior scholar, and more than usually correct and elegant writer. I presume him, therefore, adequate to render thorough and finished instruction in any department he may undertake.

JOHN BASCOM, Professor of Rhetoric.

Williams College, March 14, 1865.

Rev. E. Clarence Smith was graduated at this College in 1856, and maintained during his connection with the institution the very first rank as a scholar, in all departments. ARTHUR L. PERRY, Professor of History, etc.

REFERENCES:

Rev. E. E. Adams, D.D., Rev. Frank L. Robbins, Rev. W. T. Eva, Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D.D. Rev. James Y. Mitchell, Rev. Daniel March, D.D., Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Joseph Allison, Alexander Whilldin, Esq., Thomas Potter, Esq., H. P. M. Birkinbine, Esq.

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1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad stocks,	
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank,	
22 shares Consolidation National Bank,	
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading,	
142 shares Williamsport Water Company,	
192 shares American Life Insurance and Trust Company,	
Mortgages, Real Estate, Ground Rents, &c.	207,278 86
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Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds.	26,604 70
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer, at 6 per cent.	50,000 00
Cash on hand and in banks	50,331 67
Accrued interest and rents due, Jan. 1.	10,454 71
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