Aems of the Week.

SECRETARY STANTON.

In relation to the reports so confidently promulgated a few days ago, that Secretary Stanton was about resigning, that violent altercations had taken place between him and the President, etc., the Washington Chronicle of June 7, says on the authority of Mr. Stanton himself, that he has not resigned. It is not true that he has determined to leave the Cabinet very soon, and he has had no dispute, no difference, or no collision with President Johnson. His relations with the President are of the most cordial and friendly character, and the President's relations with Mr. Stanton are entirely agreeable and confidential. He has never had a difference, much less a collision, with his Secretary of War, nor has he given such assurance to any one Major General or otherwise, as has been attributed to him, and the Chronicle also says the latter statement is made by the authority of President Johnston.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Despairing of being able to spread out even a tolerable abstract of the voluminous testimony, which for the past three weeks has been in process of delivery before the Military Commission, we have, since noticing the organization of the court, made no record of its progress intending to give at the end, a general view of the facts elicited. A few days since however the testimony taken in the earliest stages of the trial, which had been kept under the ban of secresy, was given to the public, and being important as that which formed the basis of the proclamation for the arrest of high rebel officials, we give pelow a summary of its principal points.

The witnesses are Samuel Conover, a corespondent of the *Tribuue*, Jas, B. Merrit, a physician, and Richard Montgomery, a government detective, all of whom had placed themselves on terms of intimacy with the rebel agents in order to the discovery of their nefarious intentions. Jacob Thompson, Sanders and others conversed unreservedly with Conover on the subject the intended assassinations. The latter was present when Surratt delivered to Thompson dspatches from Davis. On that occasion, Thompson, referring to the assassina-tion, and to the assent of the rebel authorities, laid his hand upon the papers and said -"This makes the thing all right." despatches spoke of the persons to be assasinated: Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Johnston, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, Judge Chase, and Gen. Grant. Mr. Thompson said on the occasion, or on the day before that interview, that the assasination proposed would leave the Government of the United States entirely without a head: that there was no provision in the Constitution of the United States by which they could elect another President.

It was also remarked by this man in other conversations, that the killing of a tyrant was not murder; that he had commissions for this work from the rebel authorities and had conferred one on Booth; that everybody engaged in this enterprize would be commissioned, and that if they escaped to Canada they could not be successfully claimed under the Extradition Treaty. It was understood that there was plenty of money when there was anything to be done. Conover stated that he communicated to the Tribune the intended raid on St. Albans and the proposed assassination of the President. Of this the paper named says: "From Mr. Conover we learn that he has sent us three letters since the 1st of January, none of which we ever received. It was in one of those that he referred to the plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln. His presumption that we doubted the truth of the statement, and therefore suppressed it, is, of course erroneous. We probably should have doubted then that anybody could seriously entertain a design so atrocious and infamous, but should have felt were intercepted, but they could give the Canadian rebels no clue to the name of our correspondent—a fact we know they were very anxious to learn—as he wrote without signature, and even if he had signed his real name that was not known in Montreal.'

This witness gave an account of a plan proposed by the infamous Dr. Blackburn, to poison the Croton Reservoirs. There was also a proposition before the agents' to destroy the Croton Dam. Mr. Thompson remarked in relation to the plan for cutting off the water supply from New York, that there was plenty of force and the city would be destroyed by a general conflagration, and if they had thought of this sooner they might have saved a great many necks.

The testimony of the two other witnesses was confirmatory to the above in many particulars. Booth, Payne and others were met in company with these agents, and a number of the prisoners were spoken of by them as to be relied upon the carrying out of their diabolical plans.

The evidence is nearly all in, and as the defence contents itself for the most part with trying to show that it was improbable that the accused committed the acts charged upon them, there is little interest in the proceedings. At the last moment, after failing on every other point, the counsel for Payne put in a plea of insanity. It is generally regarded as preposterous. Payne admits his guilt, and his counsel no longer denies that he is the person who made the murderous attempt upon Mr. Seward's life.

The official report of the trial is made by Mr. Sutton, of the Senate, with his small corps of reporters. At eight o'clock every morning Mr. Sutton sends to the War Department a complete report of the previous day's proceedings. Every word spoken in the court-room is taken down and in the course of the night is written out. A copy is presented to the court and is read before proceeding to business. There have been few reports of this kind ever made of court proceedings in the world.

THE REVIEW.

On Saturday afternoon, in the midst of a drenching rain, the remnants of the 114th, 116th, 118th, 119th, 121st, and 198th Penn. regiments with detachments from other State organizations, Gen. Meade and Staff, Gen. Humphreys and Gen. Crawford being at the head of the military, and the whole escorted by the Philadelphia firemen, were reviewed by Gov. Curtin on Broad St. The line then marched to the Refreshment Saloon where a bountiful repast was furnished. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, great crowds witnessed the parade, and a most hearty welcome was given to the warworn veterans, the heroes of our great and gloriously ending struggle.

Gov. Curtin has issued an eloquent address to the people of Penn., recommending that in every part of the State, on the approaching Anniversary of Independence, special observance be had of welcome to our returned defenders and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have tallen in battle.

The total strength of our standing army for the present is stated at 177,000.—Emigration to this country from Europe is on a great scale. The new Constitution of Missouri is

adopted.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The election in Norfolk, Va., it is said,

will be contested, on the ground of the rejec-tion of over a thousand colored votes. Only 'white" votes were polled, and a disloyal member of the Legislature was elected. -Destructive fires in Government warehouses occurred simultaneously in Nashville and Chattanooga, June 10. At the former place eight to ten millions' worth of stores were destroyed.—Judge Underwood of the United States District Court in Virginia, has forwarded to Attorney-General Speed all the facts connected with the indictment for treason against Lee, Henry A. Wise and other rebel officers and civilians made in his court. The Attorney-General has already given an opinion in certain cases of paroled rebel prisopinion in certain cases of paroled rebel pris-oners indicted for robbery in Kentucky, which is equally applicable to General Lee. He says:—"The jurisdiction of the court to decide these questions, after the parties are arrested, is unquestionable, and the Go-vernment of the United States should not interfere to take the cases in question out of or place them beyond the cognizance of the State tribunal." The opinion is indorsed by the War Department.—The latest calculation as to the amount of cotton in the South puts it at 1,370,000 bales.——Free schools for white and black are to be opened immediately in Georgia.—Alexandria, La., was occupied by our troops June 2d.—There is great distress and actual dying of starvation in Northern Georgia and Alabama. People are iving on Government rations, and yet cursing the hand that feeds them. Negroes away from our lines are brutally treated; a correspondent of the N. Y. Times, who has just traversed the region, says he is persuaded the twentieth part of these cruelties will never be known.—The rebel army in Texas had disbanded May 27th.—The author of the great fire in Mobile is believed to be a rebel major. Torpedoes have been found in the rooms and desks of the Custom House in that city.—The explosion at City Point in July last is now known to have been caused by a rebel torpeds.

The Mexican liberals captured Tacambaro n Michoacan, April 11, with 200 Belgian soldiers.—U. S. Five-twenties in Liverpool, June 1st 67-672.—Holland has revoked the grant of belligerent rights to the rebels.— The Canadian press is still open to the manifestos of the conspirators. Sanders publishes one in the *Montreal Telegraph*, dated June 1st, in which he tries to keep up the rebellious ssirit of the South, encourages the people to-forsewear themselves, and shows them how with the help of their friends in the North, among whom he claims Gen. Grant, they can form a party strong enough to embarrass. "the profligate President.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND U.S. GOVERNMENTS:—The London papers by the late arrivals, seem bent upon getting up something sensational upon this subject—those especially which are so humiliatingly taken down by the rebel discomfiture. We see it stated that the question of paying the indemnity demanded by the United States. for losses by the Alabama depredations "has reached an unpleasant point," that "in reply to the Washington Government, the English Cabinet has intimated that it is not intended to pay these damages, and that international law is on its side;" and that "the rejoinder from Washington alludes to compulsion." These however are mere statements in which "the wish is father to the thought." Unfor tunately for their credit, the little light which can be drawn from the Government on the subject, dispels the alarm that any serious disturbance is imminent--in fact, gives promise of continued harmony. On the 16th ult. Lord Palmerston, in reply to an inquiry, said to the House of Commons that correspondence had been going on for some time between the two Governments, on the prizes taken by the Alabama, and other vessels of the same kind. There had been received within the last few proper authorities, as we did in the case of the proposed raid upon Ogdensburg and the plan to blow up the Croton Dam. The missing letters we have good reason for believing were intercepted, but they could give the and amicable terms. Much dissatisfaction with this reply is expressed by several papers, particularly with its vagueness in that it does not state whether a formal and official demand for damages has or has not been made by the U. S. Government.

FRANCE.—There has been a decided flurry in the Cabinet in Paris. Prince Napoleon has come under the displeasure of the Emperor, ostensibly because of his failing to carry out certain Imperial views in Corsica, but a much higher reason for dissatisfaction is supposed to exist in the Prince's known sympathy with our Government and his demo-cratic views generally. The Emperor has written to him a letter in terms of strong censure, to which the Prince responded by a prompt resignation of his position as President of the Council.

CONFIDENCE IN U. S. SECURITIES.—Our national securities are still rising in favor in the English market. U. S. 5-20's on the 27th are quoted at 67½a68, a rise of a half ever the previous quotations. The rise has been steady since the 2d of May, and indicates that the people in Europe have confidence in the stability, moderation, and justice of the Government of the United States.

PER CONTRA, the rebel loan is down to 7a We suppose no financier there now regards it as anything more than a gambling

ITEMS. Maximilian's troops are gaining ground throughout Mexico. Small parties of Liberals still give them full employment.

England and France have finally made the discovery that there is no belligerent authority for the piracies upon the U.S. flag, and have accordingly revoked their orders limiting the stay of vessels in their ports.—
Accounts have been at issue respecting the reported manacling of Jeff Davis in Fortress Monroe. The Washington Republican last week re-affirmed the story, stating that the measure was made an actual necessity by his violent and even dangerous attacks upon his attendants. It also stated that the irons were soon removed, a few hours trial reducing his turbulence to quietude.—The passport sys-tem, established during the war, has been abolished, on the ground that "the necessities which required its adoption are believed no longer to exist."—The action of the Military Commission which recently tried the rebel congressman Harris for giving aid and com-fort to rebel soldiers, has been made public. He was found guilty, and sentenced to three years imprisonment, and to be disqualified from holding office. The President has remitted the imprisonment—some accounts say the whole sentence. This executive clemen-cy has created general surprise.—The rebel Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, early last month issued a proclamation to the peo-ple declaring that his functions as Governor had ceased, and the State was in the hands of had ceased, and the State was in the nands of the military authorities of the United States. Magrath was arrested at Columbia, South Carolins, on May 27th, and will be brought North.—The number of naval vessels in commission on the Atlantic coast is being re-duced from six hundred to ninety. The duced from six hundred to ninety. The West Gulf squadron is to be reduced to twenty vessels. The Mississippi squadron to fifteen.—Richmond letters state that members of the English Parliament have offered

General Lee a splendid residence in London, and a sum of money, the interest of which would support himself and family for life.

An official statement of the public debt on May 3d has been made. It amounts to \$2,635,205,752 50, and bears an annual interest of \$124,638,870 02. The amount of legal tender notes in circulation is \$659,160,-Gen. Canby, at New Orleans, has promulgated the amnesty proclamation throughout Louisiana. His troops have instructions to maintain order and suppress guerillas in all parts of the State.—Six hundred thousand dollars of the assets of the State Bank of Tennessee have been recovered and brought to Nashville.

LINCOLN AND WASHINGTON.

Lincoln is an illustrious example of the ower of republican institutions. Washingpower of republican institutions. Washington was the ripe and magnificent result of colonial civilization. The Republic was just born when he died, its institutions had no influence on him; he helped to give form to the crystalizing elements, but they did not affect him. His awful and almost superhuman dights present the superhuman dights restricted to the results. matical of the vast solitudes of the new land that had given him birth, while his whole character was the embodiment of a semi-royal aristocracy in its best and finest form. was not republicanism.

Lincola is ideal republicanism made substantial in form and feature. Dignity and simplicity, greatness and sympathy, wisdom and practicability made him an American; he was noble but could not be condescending since he was ever one of the people. He stands before the world a pure and exquisitely cut figure, the exhibition of what American Republicanism can create. He shows how the Republic can take a poor boy from the humblest position and, if he have natural ability enough, can endow him, train, educate him, and then elevate him to place and power and make him only purer and greater as she exalts him. The second Father of his Country is what the first could not be. In our sadness. in our exultation we point to him, and while the blended lines of his great character reveal themselves as time lifts him to the lofty place he will occupy in history, the future shall cry, This is what a Republic can do! REV. WM. AIKMAN.

MARRIAGES.

FERREE—CLARK.—On the 23d of May, by the Rev. Gulick Van Aken, Mr. David S. Ferree to Miss Sarah E. Clark, both of Chester County, Pa.
HURLEY—KNIGHT.—On June 6th, by the Rev. Thos. Brainard, D.D., Aaron A. Hurley, Esq., to Miss Sarah C. Knight.
RYAN—SCHELILLNGER.—On June 6th, by the Rev. Thos. Brainerd, D.D., John W. Ryan, Esq., to Miss Schellenger.
NUTTING—BABCOCK.—At Unadilla, Mich., at 12 o'clock P. M., May 3lst and June 1st by Rev. James Pyper, William J. Nutting, pastor at Unadilla, to Dora Emilie Babcock, of Ypailantis & THORLEY—SIPLER.—On the 8th instab by Rev. S. W. Crittenden; J. Wesley Thorley, of Norwalk, Ohio, to Miss Emma Sipler, of Darby, Pa.

DEATHS.

At the residence of the Rev. John Alvord, in Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 27th of May, A.D. 1865, of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. Hersa Kingsley Blakeslee, comsort of Orator Blakeslee, in the 68th year of her age. Mrs. Blakeslee was born in Franklin, Dolaware County, N. Y. Made a profession of religion at an early age, in connection with the Congregational Church, which profession she maintained consistently, in the same church, till the time of her death. Mrs. Blakeslee removed to Ohio at an early day with her husband, and settled at Claridon, Geanga County, where they remained a number of years. Some twelve years ago they removed to Hudson, where she had her home till the day of her death.

Mrs. Blakeslee left behind her four sons, one of these is in California, two in Illinois, and one in Iow and one daughter, wife of the Rev. John Alford. While these children mourn a dear mother, and this husband a beloved wife, "They sorrow not even as others that have no hope. For, if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him. Wherefore comfort one another with these words."

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wish to take a nigh rank in their class, and to graduate with distinction.

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TESTIMONIALS.

From Major-General Garriello, M. C.

Hram, 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.

From Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., President of Wittiams 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.

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

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.

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.

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.

Professor of History, etc.

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Rev. W. T. EVA, Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D.D. Rev.
James Y. Mitchell, Rev. Daniel March, D.D., Hon.
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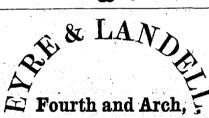
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