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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the jaded as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny County for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year, \$1.50; in clubs of five, \$1.25; in clubs of ten, \$1.15; and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page—Poetry, Condensed News, Miscellaneous. Third page—Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, River News, Imports, Railroad Time Tables. Sixth page—Home Markets, Finance and Trade. Seventh page—Interest miscellaneous reading matter.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 183, an advance.

The fruit reports are somewhat better than our fears led us to anticipate, but it is quite clear that the abundance of former years need not be looked for, and that, while a few scattered localities appear to have escaped, the destruction has been so general as to justify our apprehensions. Much of the fruit that may grow and mature will also be seriously impaired in quality and flavor.

The statements which were ripe in the press, a few days since, as to a political meeting held by private soldiers at Carlisle Barracks, about the last of March, and the failure of the officers in command to prevent the same or to punish it as a violation of a clear and explicit order in the Army Regulations, are now for the first time effectively and amply contradicted. It appears that in the absence of the officer in command, General GRIER, who had been called away upon official duty, a meeting of the soldiers was held to consider some matters of personal interest, and that an effort was made by a handful of men to give to the proceedings a political character. This succeeded so far as to bring upon the offenders the marked censure of the commanding officer, who forwarded the uneasy politicians to do duty with the regiment on the Plains. We are clearly satisfied that the action of General GRIER was prompt and decisive in the enforcement of the Regulations, and that the same statements which made it appear that he had himself, for any alleged dereliction of duty in the premises, been relieved from the command, were without just foundation. Having completed the two years of duty which are usually assigned to such commands, he was relieved in regular course, the Adjutant General's order including also the paragraph annexed:

"You are to understand that you are relieved only in consequence of the expiration of your tour of duty, during which your administration of affairs has been entirely judicious and successful."

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The counsel for Mr. Johnson announced the close of the testimony for the defense on Saturday. It is understood that they reserve the right to offer other witnesses, for good cause shown, but do not anticipate any probability of their doing so. Their case has finally broken down on the refusal, by the Senate, to permit members of the Cabinet to testify to their part in advising the President as to the unconstitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office Law, and as to the subsequent acts of the accused and his Cabinet in relation thereto up to the time when Mr. JOHNSON sent in his message of February 21st. An interrogation as to the applicability of the law to the Secretaries appointed by Mr. LINCOLN was twice ruled out, being first put by one of the counsel, and subsequently by Senator SHERMAN. The defense thereupon rested their proof. We have no intimations as to the extent of the rebutting testimony to be offered for the prosecution, but it is not likely to be general, or materially to delay the approaching termination of the trial. The argument will occupy the present week, and the issue will await the final judgment of the Senate before the week closes.

Criticisms have been very freely applied to the action of the Senate in admitting a large amount of testimony not strictly pertinent to the main issue before it for judgment, viz., Did, or did not, the President violate a law which it was his duty to obey? These criticisms are certainly not applicable to its refusal to receive this line of proof, the rejection of which has terminated the defense. It is here clearly held that the President is responsible for his Cabinet, not his Cabinet for him, and the Senate declines to consider the advice or opinions of his subordinates as having any legal bearing upon the defense of his official acts. Widely as the Senate has opened the way for the accused to prove the intent which he alleges in excuse for his official acts, and liberally as they have, for the most part, construed the rules of evidence, many times waiving, in the interests of an impartial development of the truth in its minutiae, particularly the stringent and well-qualified principles upon which those rules have been founded, even this liberal and unprecedented impartiality could

not clothe the opinions and advice of third parties with the faintest shadow of just relevance to the question of innocence or guilt. The Senate gave to Mr. JOHNSON unlimited scope in his efforts to show, by his own private or official declarations and acts, the nature of his objections to the law and the intent which he claims to have been manifested by, and which he would have manifested in any of his proceedings to resist it. The declarations and advice of other persons, whether Cabinet officers, press correspondents or otherwise, are properly held to be foreign to that or any other branch of the issue, and were excluded accordingly. Nothing, indeed, could have made these extraneous matters admissible as proof except the adoption of the SYNTHER resolution, or its equivalent, which proposed, in effect, to permit either party to offer evidence at its discretion, admitting all and rejecting nothing—the adoption of which, as such, would have extended the trial to the dog-days.

Not a few of our over-zealous contemporaries have expressed dissatisfaction that the Senate should have admitted so much material in proof for the defense, which has no legal application to the main issue, which cumbered the records with a needless amount of verbiage, and which must be entirely thrown out of view by the members in making up their judgment. It is objected that this irrelevant material will be used hereafter by our political opponents, the same as if it were really evidence of consequence. And there appear, also, in some quarters, serious apprehensions that Senators, whose votes have permitted its introduction, themselves feel such grave doubts as to the main issue as to shake the popular confidence in the final result. We have so frequently illustrated the absurdity of these needless fears that no space is required for their repetition now. But a word as to the objection which we have noted. Either impeachment is for good cause or it is not. We hold, with the entire body of the Republican party, (and thousands of intelligent, candid and patriotic Democrats concur with us,) that the President stands to-day confessedly guilty of the intended violation of a law duly and constitutionally enacted; that no conceivable range of outside proof to his intent can possibly overshadow and obscure his own official declarations in that regard, that having confessedly, and with his eyes open to all the consequences of his dereliction, defied the legislative power of the people, he himself has supplied to the Senate, the people and the world, that proof as to his intent, which is the most absolutely and unavoidably convincing that the case was already on record, as clear and plain and simple as language and officials acts could make it, putting his guilt beyond question, before the Senate received the Managers at its bar; that the Senate, with this record proof before it, entertains the formal accusation as the Constitution requires; that it has granted to the accused, in making his defense, a latitude of testimony, only the wider since by no possibility could its utmost range affect the recorded and indisputable facts, and wider, as it was, than ever before conceded either to State offender or other criminal in the annals of jurisprudence; that this guilt which no amount of such testimony has disproved is plain enough to bear the most searching popular scrutiny; that it is as much wiser in view of political expediency hereafter as it is of the fullest investigation and the most careful justice now, that the whole of ANDREW JOHNSON's case, its confessions, its pleas, its pretenses, its subterfuges, its shallow distinctions, its false assumptions, with all its hearsay and legally worthless testimony, should be ventilated now, before a Senate which has given so many undeniable marks of impartiality, rather than for the first time in the partition press and on the stump in the approaching canvass. We know all that is in the case, or that can be foisted into it by the astute lawyer or the bitterest partisan—and we know how to meet it. Should we have escaped all or any of these side issues, by an unsafe removal of the Senate to hear anything that Mr. JOHNSON and his friends have had to say? Not one of them. The entire case, in all its bearings, judicial and political, is to be met before the people. Not a point has been made, or attempted, in the President's behalf, that we could have suppressed them hereafter if we would, or would now obscure if we could. His political friends are welcome to all they can make out of it, and it will puzzle them to say anything new, or that has not already been fully answered, or amply exposed on the trial.

RECONSTRUCTION TRIUMPHS.

South Carolina reads close upon the heels of Arkansas, returning to the Federal Capital with State re-established and National relations restored. The Senators and Representatives of Arkansas, who now wait at Washington for the recognition of Congress, will be joined in a few days by the members whom the Palmetto State sends to represent her in the Federal Legislature. We have no returns from Louisiana, where the election continued until Saturday evening, but there is reason to believe that in the success of her new Constitution and the election of the Republican ticket, a third triumph of Reconstruction will be manifested.

The Democracy of South Carolina having wisely abandoned their opposition to the elevation of the black race, declaring a willingness to recognize this race as entitled to citizenship and worthy of the suffrage, as well as for the elected State officers, is decisively large. This timely action of the Democratic leaders of that State, in changing their case from aristocratic exclusion to a Democratic equality of rights, regardless of race or color, is not only a proof of their "shrewd, far-seeing grasp of political forecast," it is really one, and not the least, of the triumphs of Reconstruction. The Congressional policy has not only reorganized a rebel community into a loyal State, but it has worked, morally and socially, the regeneration of a political party, abolishing its pre-

judices as well as the privilege of caste and race, and lending the attractions of interest to the question of innocence or guilt. The Senate gave to Mr. JOHNSON unlimited scope in his efforts to show, by his own private or official declarations and acts, the nature of his objections to the law and the intent which he claims to have been manifested by, and which he would have manifested in any of his proceedings to resist it. The declarations and advice of other persons, whether Cabinet officers, press correspondents or otherwise, are properly held to be foreign to that or any other branch of the issue, and were excluded accordingly. Nothing, indeed, could have made these extraneous matters admissible as proof except the adoption of the SYNTHER resolution, or its equivalent, which proposed, in effect, to permit either party to offer evidence at its discretion, admitting all and rejecting nothing—the adoption of which, as such, would have extended the trial to the dog-days.

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