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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 fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used 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: Original Stanzas Dedicated to the Orphan Asylum, Ephemeris. Third page: Financial Matters in New York, Imports, River News, Markets by Telegraph. Sixth page: Home Markets. Seventh page: Miscellaneous Reading Matter.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 139¾.

AN OLD FASHIONED RATIFICATION.

The rousing meeting of Saturday night did honor to the Republicans of these cities and the county. There were no guns, bonfires or fireworks to attract a multitude, the evening was cool and disagreeable, and, beyond the notices printed in the city press and the small "posters" which were distributed about the town and its vicinity, there was absolutely nothing but the strength of the ticket, of our political principles, and of the deep and resolute feeling of our Republicans, to call out the overflowing and demonstrative crowd which filled the City Hall.

We print this morning a very full report of the proceedings of the meeting, the resolutions adopted, and of the eloquent speeches which gave expression to Allegheny county's ratification of the action taken at Chicago. But no language of ours can do adequate justice to the enthusiastic spirit which was displayed by this great gathering. Each mention of the names of our candidates, each allusion, however remote, to the services and merits of GRANT and COLFAX, were welcomed with hearty and prolonged applause. The resolutions, which have the true ring of an uncompromising loyalty, were carried in a whirlwind of cheers, while the speeches were effectively pointed and eloquent, and it was noticeable that the more radical the utterance, the more prompt and decided was the popular response.

When a delegate pledged this county for ten thousand majority for GRANT and COLFAX, and when the pledge was ratified by such a demonstration as that of our Republicans on Saturday night, it may as well be understood at once that it was no idle vaunt. Our Republicans mean business, and intend to back up their opinions.

And now for work, boys!

SENATORIAL PURITY is likely to be most unpleasantly illustrated by the results of the investigation which is now unravelling the mystery of the President's acquittal on the eleventh article by the votes of seven who had previously committed themselves to his conviction. Developments of the utmost importance have been made, fully establishing the fact that undue influences were employed to secure that treachery. And the fact is also reported as clearly established that the plot to defeat impeachment included withal a scheme for the advancement of CHASE as the Conservative candidate for the next President. Every day reveals additional testimony that the great criminal was not honestly acquitted.

THE EIGHTH RESOLUTION in the Chicago platform presents a powerful impeachment of the President, and declares that he has been justly proceeded against "for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators." A motion by COCHRANE, of New York, to add thereto the words, "and improperly acquitted by nineteen Senators," was received by the Convention with an outburst of applause which made it evident that the amendment, if pressed, would be carried. It was felt, however, by judicious and discreet delegates, that the addition was needless, the resolution as reported already expressing the marked judgment of the Convention, and that the spirit of the proposed amendment was the inevitable inference of the language as it stood. The amendment was therefore withdrawn. Recreant Republicans who are impervious to the censure which the resolution conveys, would be equally indifferent to a more specific denunciation. They are lawyers enough to know that the suggestion of one part is the exclusion of another, and that commendation for the faithful conveys a dignified but inevitable reproach for the renegades.

REFORMS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

D'ISRAELI fights every inch of the ground, in the retention of Ministerial power against the Liberal assaults. Mr. GLADSTONE's motion on Friday for a second reading of the bill suspending the further use of the Royal patronage in the Irish Church Establishment, was urged by that leader as the legitimate sequence of previous votes of the Commons, and of the assent which the Queen had given to the suggestions of their Address. Ministers, on the other hand, resisted it as a misstatement of Her Majesty's reply, as an abuse of the concession to which she had assented, and as unjustifiably stripping the Crown of its greatest prerogatives. The issue of Church and State, and of the supremacy of Protestantism, was directly and unequivocally presented, with a specific precision and confident audacity which manifested the reliance of the Cabinet upon the sectarian fanaticism of the English people for their ultimate triumph. Contending for a great stake, the Administration boldly unmasked their strongest batteries, and the debates, for the first time, in plain words and with the most direct reference to the consequences in their train, dealt directly with the underlying vital issues. It was no longer a skirmish upon the exterior lines, but a hand-to-hand fight for the key of the position. Evidently, the debate of Friday last, and its result, a majority of fifty-four for the Liberals on Mr. GLADSTONE's motion, was the most significant and decisive development we have yet seen of the tendencies and the strength of Democratic Progress in Great Britain.

Any other Ministry than the present, would now abandon the contest. The last and most effective resistance has been made; Royal prerogative, Protestant supremacy, the hereditary attachment of Englishmen to Constitutional privileges, never before disputed as the right of the Crown, the yet deeper religious feeling of the Nation—all have been appealed to, and the result is another defeat. The Liberal majority is only reduced from sixty-six to fifty-four, and this result, showing the futility of further argument, leaves Mr. D'ISRAELI in a minority more than ever hopeless.

The progress of events is rapidly forcing the English Cabinet to a new Parliamentary election or a surrender, and not even their prompt concessions on the Scotch and other questions of Representative Reform can save them. The defeat of last Friday was hopeless and irreparable.

THERE is no doubt that a corrupt bargain was consummated at Washington, last Saturday week, by which, for a price, the hopes of the country were frustrated, and the just expectations of a great party betrayed. So far as this price was pecuniary, Senators, who bartered their oaths, their patriotism and their personal honor, probably received the consideration in hand, and the low cunning of the contracting parties may prove successful in baffling the investigation now going on. And, so far as the plot contemplated the defeat of Senator WADE as a candidate at Chicago, their cabal has also proved successful. But we have good cause to rejoice that the considerations for this infamous treachery have failed in all other respects. The Chief Justice, who would have ensured his own elevation to the Presidency, has only achieved the extinguishment of all his hopes forever. One week ago, we declared that he would only hereafter be "remembered as the chief traitor in an abortive cabal," and events, which these momentous times are rapidly evolving, have already marked the accuracy of the prediction. Mr. CHASE has dragged after him, in his erratic shoot from the well defined orbit of an honorable and consistent statesmanship, no following whatever, beyond the ruined Senators who were his co-plotters in this intrigue. Neither he nor they have seduced one Republican vote to their support. Even the Southern blacks, who a twelve month since regarded the Chief Justice as the highest embodiment of their hopes of political liberty, now turn from him, disgusted and estranged forever. All the parties to this intrigue are hereafter to be, if not unknown, at least infinitesimal quantities in American politics, and their only remaining hope is that the country which has discarded them may cover their memories and their disgrace with the same mantle of oblivion.

WHEN MR. HORACE GREELEY first entered bail for Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS the Conservative journals denounced him with an unmatched furor of malignity. They seemed to have two ends in view, and with about equal earnestness; one, to exhibit how demoniacal they could be in thought and expression; the other, to annihilate the victim of their animosity. Public sentiment was largely on their side; and they improved the opportunity to the utmost. Nor was this an exceptional demonstration. Conservatism uniformly displays itself under this aspect when it has the upper-hand, or fancies it has.

Some of the Conservative journals, which back, if they did not instigate, the course of TRUMBULL, FESSENDEN and Company are now exposed to a storm of popular obloquy and contempt. Instead of meeting the tempest with philosophic composure, they piteously beseech their assailants to show moderation. They dislike the equitable rule, "with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again;" and implore the exercise of charity, forbearance and brotherly kindness. Some of them go so far in whining appeals, as to demonstrate what was suspected, by reason of their bravado and insolence when on the strong side, that they have no genuine courage and self-reliance, but only a wolfish ferocity, which leads them to be fierce in gangs, but sneaking when assailed on equal terms.

THE *Evening Associate* newspaper has been purchased by Messrs. Campbell & Young, and is soon to be issued as a penny paper. The first named gentleman has been heretofore an editor of the same journal and is therefore well and very favorably known on this community. The other gentleman comes here from Philadelphia. They have our sincerest wishes for their success.

REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

For many years after the formation of the government of the United States, National Conventions for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President were not invented. Each of the political parties devolved that duty upon its members of the Senate and House of Representatives. After a time these Congressional Caucusses fell into disrepute. Not that they resulted in the nomination of incompetent and inferior men for the highest places of political trust. So far otherwise, it is not disputed that, throughout the period covered by the use of that instrumentality the candidates presented to the people were of much greater average excellence than those brought forward since the introduction of the existing system. But the politicians became jealous of the additional authority conferred on Congressmen, and it was resolved to take from them the privilege of nominating Presidential candidates. To this end the National Convention was devised.

This body was constituted on the plan of a joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress. The representation in it was made equal to that of the Senate and House combined, as the most equitable arrangement possible. The Senatorial delegates were elected by State Conventions; the District delegates by local conferences. Both these classes of delegates were held amenable to instructions by the power respectively appointing them, and by no other. This was a system of genuine representation; equitable, uniform, consistent, harmonious, and easily understood.

Though it comported exactly with the genius of the government, scheming politicians became dissatisfied with it. Hence, they devised the scheme of having the State Conventions appoint the District delegates; which is analagous to having the members of Congress of each State chosen by the Legislature thereof. With this power of appointment, was logically given the power of instruction; for, by this system, the District delegates no longer represented district constituencies, but were deputies of the State Convention, and bound to do its will. This was a wide and mischievous departure from the idea of keeping the authority as near as possible to the people.

But, it turned out that Delegates appointed in this way, frequently had so much of the instinct of republican loyalty that they would carry out the wishes of the people of their respective districts, rather than the behests of the State Convention. To prevent this insubordination the managing politicians resorted to another scheme. Upon the assembling of a particular delegation they insisted upon the adoption of a rule, whereby the majority was authorized to vote for the minority as well as for themselves. If the minority resisted, they were threatened with expulsion.

Upon the assembling of the Pennsylvania delegation at Chicago, last week, this rule was adopted, together with a supplement providing that any member of the minority who refused to acquiesce in having the majority vote for him, and should appeal to the Convention for the vindication of his rights, should be expelled. This was robbing the minority delegates, and then gagging them so that they might not make complaint.

The rules adopted for the government of the National Convention knocked this infamous arrangement on the head. Those rules provided that the Chairman of each delegation should give in the vote as the individual members expressed their preference, and not otherwise. This was honest, and in accordance with the nature and just use of the National Convention. Of course, the self-constituted managers of the Pennsylvania delegation had to succumb.

The law of National Conventions, so far as relates to the Republican party, may now be taken as settled. We cannot refrain from remarking, moreover, that the law is decided to be as the GAZETTE has steadily maintained it was. If not a few of our political friends in this State have thought us needlessly sensitive and, perhaps, captious, the National Convention adjudged the point we raised intrinsic, if not vital, and coincided with us in its solution.

It is easy to see how the plan of voting which we condemn, and the enjoined silence, which we despise, might enable half a dozen adroit and unprincipled Managers to barter the weight and authority of a delegation in the political shambles, for their own emolument or elevation; but we cannot comprehend that a minority, respectable in capacities and position, will ever submit to the debasement. We rejoice that the minority of the Pennsylvania delegation in the recent National Convention not only asserted their rights, but so asserted them as to obtain a judgment in their favor from the highest tribunal of the Republican party.

This decision is not only just in itself, but must tend, if anything can, to allay that bitterness of faction which dishonors the Republican party of this Commonwealth, and puts its continued success in peril. Shall there not be a truce to this mischievous contention?

WE regret to learn there is a strong probability that the Republicans of the Bradford district will return Rev. GEORGE LANDON to the State Senate. That he possesses uncommon abilities as a debater is acknowledged on all hands, but he has made a reputation in other particulars which renders it highly desirable that he should be remitted to the duties of private life.

THE manufacturers of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity, are again reminded of the very important Convention to be held at Cleveland on Wednesday next, the 27th inst. It is desirable that the leading industries of this region should be fully and competently represented there, and that the proper arrangements be made at once.

A NEW LINE of railway, leading directly from Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, to the harbor of New York, has been projected, and the surveys for it made. The impulse to this enterprise proceeds from the necessity of additional facilities for the anthracite coal trade.

The Vice Presidency—How the Nomination was Effected.

A Chicago dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus describes the scene, and its prominent actors after the fourth ballot of the Convention for the Vice Presidency:

Somebody now wanted to adjourn, but the Convention was as excited as a party of gamblers when the bets range among the thousands, and the hands have been dealt out, and no suggestions of dinner could be tolerated, the third ballot showed few changes, save that Colfax gained here and there a few votes. Wilson lost and Curtin ran down to the solitary vote of his own State. The crisis was now known by everybody to be at hand, when Col. Alex. M'Clure, of Pennsylvania, one of the shrewdest wire-pullers in that State of wire-pullers, took the platform to read a letter of withdrawal from Governor Curtin. Pennsylvania had fifty-two votes. Where would they go? Wade had reason to expect them, and it was pretty certain that wherever their weight was thrown victory would perch. Evidently Pennsylvanians themselves saw their power, and fully appreciated the situation. The tendency still appeared to be toward Wade as the call progressed. Wilson last on all hands till like Curtin he seemed passing out of the list of candidates, but when Ohio was called her own vote for Wade was one weaker. The same four had voted again for Colfax with Hemphill, of Ripley, who had joined them on the third ballot, and they were now further reinforced by John Campbell, of Ironton. Pennsylvania coming next, cast 33 votes for Wade, and rousing cheers went up at this significant addition, but the rest of her strength went for Colfax. Wade had in all 204 votes, Colfax had 186, Fenton was only holding his own. The next ballot told the tale. McLure now swung his Pennsylvania balance the other way. He had first tried to produce a break for Wade; he now tried it for Colfax. The vote of Wade came down from 33 to 20, and 30 were cast for Colfax. The sensation was decided, and Iowa, eager at any rate for Colfax, jumped at the chance to begin the break. Its chairman shouted that Iowa withdrew the votes from Fenton, and cast its full vote solid for Colfax. An instant before the cheers had fairly begun, McLure was up: "Pennsylvania asks to change her vote. She casts her 52 voted solid for Schuyler Colfax." The work was done. What followed was a mere scramble for precedence in the race for changing off to Colfax. The Indianians cheered till their throats gave out. The galleries, which seemed to sympathize strongly with Colfax from the start, prolonged and intensified the uproar; and with a struggle between New York and Ohio as to who should have the honor of moving that the nomination be made unanimous, the name of Schuyler Colfax, the printer boy of South Bend, was placed beside that of Grant, the tanner of Ripley, on the Presidential ticket.

Another dispatch says: "Colfax had the advantage from the start, that there was no person in the Convention for the especial purpose of beating him. Men had come determined to beat Fenton and Wade and Wilson, but nobody seemed determined or anxious to beat Colfax. He was the second choice of nearly every delegate, though the first choice of comparatively few."

A dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says: "Mr. Brown, a delegate from Allegheny, Pennsylvania, rose and nominated Schuyler Colfax. He said that his delegation had been instructed by the State Convention to support Andrew Curtin, but that he could not, for the constituency which he represented, who never gave less than 10,000 Republican majority, had indicated their first and last choice to be that true and upright Republican, Schuyler Colfax. This was the occasion of some confusion; it apparently took everybody but the Pennsylvania delegates by surprise. Order was soon restored, however, by the excellent management of President Hawley, who, by the way, has filled the position most creditably. The nomination of Colfax by Brown was not according to the plan prescribed by his friends, and, when order had been restored, ex-Senator Lane, of Indiana, rose and in a most eulogistic speech of ten minutes formally nominated Mr. Colfax as the choice of his native State, Indiana."

THERE is a probability that the Senate may not complete its judgment on the Impeachment Articles to-morrow. A proposition for a further adjournment is urged in many quarters, and may be approved by the majority. Their decision is, however, understood to depend somewhat upon the truth of the current rumors that new articles are to be presented by the House, based in part upon the President's original assumption of illegal authority in organizing provisional governments for the rebel States, and in part upon the results of the pending inquiry into the charges of corruption against Senators.

THE Ohio Democracy are much vexed at present by the perverse obstinacy of the Common Pleas Judges who, all over the State, concur in charging their grand juries that the new Democratic "visible admixture" law is in conflict with the uniform decisions of the Supreme Court, and is manifestly unconstitutional. Judge TUTTLE, in Trumbull county, the other day, afforded the fourth or fifth instance of a "factious opposition" in this respect to the behests of the Democracy, who, very naturally, complain that they can place no reliance upon the Judiciary this side of Washington City.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

The Conservatives of the Senate, on Monday, will call for a Committee of Investigation to probe the charges of Col. Cooper against Senator Pomeroy.

The witnesses examined on Friday by the Impeachment Managers were Colonel Henderson, an Indian agent, Perry Fuller, "Sunset" Cox, Samuel Ward, Treasurer Spinner and J. F. Leggett. Cox testified that he was at a dinner given to the President's counsel by Woolev, but nothing beyond Joe Miller's jokes, revamped by Cox, could be recollected by witness. Henderson, Fowler and Ward, refused to tell what they did with the money they drew from the bank. It was used, as they said, for purposes wholly foreign to the inquiry on foot, and was no business of the Committee.

A N. Y. *Times* dispatch says Leggett testified that he had never read or delivered a letter from Senator Pomeroy to Colonel Cooper, and as far as he knew Pomeroy never wrote or authorized the writing of such a letter.

The *Intelligencer* is full of hints and suggestions that General Grant should resign. These are evidently inspired from the White House, and it is certain that nothing injurious which can come from that quarter will be left unsaid. It is enough to say that the idea meets with universal condemnation from the Republicans here, who would regard Grant's resignation as an unmitigated misfortune, and it is not believed that the wish so ardently felt by Mr. Johnson will be gratified until after November.

The stream of callers which has been pouring in upon Grant since the nomination has begun to diminish, nearly all the Republicans in the city of any note having already paid their respects to him. The General has received a telegram from Gen. Hawley, announcing that the committee to give him official notice of his nomination will be here on the 29th instant.

THE NOMINATIONS.

We have [illegible] space, as we would desire, for the w[illegible] of cheer with which GRANT, COLFAX [illegible] the Union are received by the Republi[illegible] urnals of the country. The annex[illegible] ts fairly represent the spirit which [illegible] our cotemporaries, and afford [illegible] to the assurances of triumph whi[illegible] ywhere expressed.

T[illegible] *Tribune* says: Gen Grant will rec[illegible] tes from reconstructed rebels [illegible] be obtained for any other ma[illegible] ht gallantly, successfully for the [illegible] faithful to his country and her fla[illegible] s ever a magnanimous foe; and n[illegible] is more anxious than he that the bloody, hateful past should be speedily obscured by a genuine fraternity and mutual good will. He fought not to degrade and destroy, but to exalt and to save. There is no other American in whom all interests and all sections cherish so profound a trust as in Ulysses S. Grant. Hence, the strength evinced by Republicans in intermediate contests will be no measure, no test, of that which will be developed when the people come to vote consciously for him.

Our candidate for Vice President has proved as invincible in the area of intellectual struggle for Liberty and Loyalty as our more illustrious candidate for President amid the stein alarums of war.

Messrs. Grant and Colfax are both in the prime of their manly vigor, and in the fullest maturity of their powers. That our too long distracted country is destined, under their auspices, to achieve a speedy and complete restoration of its former prosperity, and more of its former fraternity, we will not cherish a doubt.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: The republic has successively raised Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor and Pierce to the Presidential office for military services, and not one of them has done in that position any act calculated to render despotism even probable. It refused to elevate Scott to the same position, just as it had rejected Clay, a civilian; so that the failure of the soldier came from no popular doubt as to the safety of electing military men. It is only in cases where great merits of a peculiar character are recognized, or where statesmanship and soldierly science are combined in the same person, that the nation seems to take delight in honoring its chieftains. Grant is of the race of American commanders whose prudence and modesty in peace commend them to the admiration of the people.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: More than any other leading man in the country perhaps, Mr. Colfax is a true and accurate representative of the average American citizen—honest, intelligent, law-loving, and believing with a firm faith in the institutions and government which has made us the envy of nations. Quiet, modest, but determined and true; beyond suspicion of comprise or bargain, he is emphatically the representative product of our new civilization.

Beyond his other qualifications, industrial Pennsylvania will remember with pleasure that Mr. Colfax stands pledged to protection His speech in this city last summer, at National Hall settles that, and will commend him to the workingmen and capitalists of the State, independent of politics. They know well by a former fatal experience that Democracy is not to be trusted on free trade. We offer them to-day a Republican Vice President who will never throw a casting vote against our forges, furnaces, and mills.

RIO JANEIRO advices represent that the American Minister, Mr. Webb, urges Brazil and the other belligerent powers to accept the mediation of the United States in their quarrel with Paraguay, and it is said he has told the Emperor of Brazil that unless the war is soon ended the Government of the United States will intervene to prevent further bloodshed. Webb had sent important dispatches by the United States steamer Wasp to Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister to Paraguay.