

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY THE CELEBRATION YESTERDAY

The Parade. The most attractive feature of the celebration of Washington's birthday, that is before dark, was the parade of the Washington Artillery and the Continental Guards in their new uniforms.

The Continental Guards, with a file of the Tiro al Bersaglio for their guests, and the Washington Artillery celebrated the day by turning out with very full ranks considering the threatening weather.

The route of the parade of the Continentals was from the armory on Camp street, at St. Patrick's Hall, to Canal, then to Rampart and back to St. Charles, thence up to Calhoun, then to Magazine and up to Coliseum square, where they found the Washington Artillery who had pursued nearly the same route.

The Continentals were headed by the band of the Thirteenth Infantry. At Coliseum square a review was held, and afterwards all companies marched to Lafayette square, where a salute was fired by the Artillery. The Continentals finished the day with a ball at St. Patrick's Hall, while the Artillery went to dinner with the Louisiana Division of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Refreshments were also served at the armory.

The officers of the Guards are: Captain, R. M. Montgomery; first lieutenant, William Pierce; second lieutenant, B. H. Watkins; orderly sergeant, Joseph St. Periloux; treasurer, D. L. Hall; secretary, John L. Parvis; surgeon, J. L. Cullen.

Those of the Washington Artillery are: Colonel J. B. Walton, Major W. J. Behan, Adjutant William M. Owen, Captain A. Hero, Company A; Captain Eugene May, Company B; Captain Richardson, Company C.

Each time the Artillery and the Guards present themselves to view they show an increase in numbers and evidence of a vigorous and growing organization.

One of the incidents of yesterday, though not occurring during the parade of the Washingtons and Continentals, was the turning out of the Louisiana Division of the Army of Northern Virginia, escorted by the Washington Artillery.

This organization, in all the States, is entirely social in its nature. Political sentiments and affiliations are ignored. All who shared the privations and helped to make the history of the Army of Northern Virginia are welcome members. The only restriction is the record of discharge. Thus it is like all associations composed only of soldiers.

After the march, the society entertained their escort with a dinner, and after that there was another march, and many friends were seated.

The REPUBLICAN was gratified by a serenade, in spite of the falling rain, and a visit from President Ed. Willett and Vice President Julius Lissot and W. H. Manning.

The Continental Ball. The Continental Guards very fittingly brought the observance of Washington's birthday to a close by participating in a grand military, mask, dress and fancy dress ball, given under the auspices of the Continental Benevolent Association for the benefit of the Guards. The ball was given at the spacious St. Patrick's Hall, and it was a success in all respects, with a large attendance of the fair and the brave, the courtly and elegant who make up the number of those most desirable to meet in society.

There were present in full uniform the officers of the United States Army and navy stationed here, most of the members of the Washington Artillery, in their neat gray red-trimmed uniforms, and the Continentals themselves, in cut-away coats, buff breeches, and the frills of the ancient regime; men who had fought on both sides in the late war, on the land and water, for and against the flag that now waves from every staff and masthead in the Union. These men were at the ball last night in memory of a common country's father, dancing on all sides of the quadrille, and with brave women, who fight least and suffer most in times of war. There were ladies in elegant costumes, proud forms beneath tantalizing dominoes, faces that made smiles behind masks of velvet cheeks and satin noses, eyes that looked believably out from peepholes only large enough to let out cunning glances, hearts that beat gaily and warmly beneath wealths of silks and lace, and the inspiring music set all feet to pleasure's tunes.

The hall was tastefully and appropriately trimmed with American flags on either side, lopped around panels and windows, and girded with chains of evergreen; overhead were hanging signal flags of many colors and designs; at the Camp street end of the hall was the headquarters of flags, with smaller tents on each side, fronted with rows of stacked arms, and hedges of green shrubbery. Over the entrance of the headquarters tent was suspended a portrait of Captain George Clarke, and the words, "Beloved by all; admired by all; lamented by all." Captain Clarke commanded the Continentals before the war of rebellion, he took Company A through it as a part of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment of the Southern army, and died here after peace came. The simple inscriptions above his likeness told how his comrades hold him in their hearts. In the centre of the hall was a figure of justice, with scales, mounted on a flag-wreathed pedestal. At the platform end of the hall, occupied by the musicians of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, were large oil paintings of Washington and Taylor. All decorations were in harmony and good taste, and gave credit to the managers and pleasure to the guests. The floor committee was composed of Messrs. E. A. Shields, chairman; Joseph A. Starling, I. Cathalogue, W. J. Malby, David Hughes, V. Brown, A. Belcher, George W. Cooper, John T. Purves, John T. Piggett, C. C. McQuitty, A. D. Finlay and E. D. Dean. These gentlemen were untiring in their duty of pleasing, and Captain Montgomery, Lieutenant Pierce and other officers of the Guards were hospitable and attentive to visitors, making a ball that will live pleasantly in memory until time brings back another twenty-second day of February.

The Carnival.

The famed Knights of Momus will appear in the streets on Thursday evening with brilliant lights and beautiful pictures. They come for the gratification of the people, the poor and the rich, the old and young, and the strangers that are within our gates. Let them be well received, and cheered in their labor of love by gamin shouts on the sidewalks, and by the twinkling of bright eyes, and the flutter of handkerchiefs on the galleries where beautiful ladies will stand.

The Mistick Krewe are quietly preparing a pageant that shall eclipse all their former efforts. They will appear on Mardi Gras night.

Rex, the King of Carnival, will take command of the city upon his arrival on Mardi Gras morning. His staff officers, already here, are busy with preparations for coming events. The power of Rex is absolute, and all will obey his orders issued by Lord High Chamberlain Barbours. He has just issued orders to the Governor, and received a reply. The correspondence between Rex and the Governor is as follows:

DEPARTMENT LORD HIGH CHAMBERLAIN, New Orleans, February 21, 1876. By order of the King of the Carnival: W. P. Selig, Governor of His Majesty's Province of Louisiana.

You are commanded to cause all the departments of State to be absolutely closed on the occasion of His Majesty's triumphal entry into the capital on the twenty-ninth instant.

Herein fail not, under penalty of royal displeasure. Lord High Chamberlain.

By order of the Governor: H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Private Secretary.

The following orders have also been issued from the War Department of His Majesty's service, directed to the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police and to the Duke of Southwest Pass:

WARWICK, Earl Marshal. Special Order No. 112. By order of the King of the Carnival: W. P. Selig, Governor of His Majesty's Province of Louisiana.

At the regular weekly meeting of the central executive council, held last evening, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Koontz, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the sense of the central council of the Property Holders' Union of the city of New Orleans, that the House bill in question is a measure fraught with the direct calamity to real estate owners in this city, and carries with it the confiscation of our property and utter financial ruin.

Resolved, That we are at a loss to understand how such a bill could be entertained by the House of Representatives, elected in the interest of restoration, and to relieve the people from their present oppressive burdens.

Resolved, That one legislative committee be instructed to ascertain and report the origin of this bill and the manner in which it passed the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That the legislative committee be directed to memorialize the Senate and the Governor of the State to prevent the bill from becoming a law.

The Ladies' Aid Society Entertainment. A grand centennial cake and fancy dress promenade concert will be given at St. Patrick's Hall to-night for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Sixth District, connected with St. George Church. The Thirteenth Infantry band will perform twelve selected pieces, several well known amateurs will lend their assistance in entertaining the guests, and then will come dancing, wherein all can entertain themselves. This is the season for pleasure, and the ladies of the Sixth District will be found hospitable and agreeable pleasure makers.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows February 22: At 8 A. M., 56; at 2 P. M., 59; at 6 P. M., 57. Lowest point during the night of February 21, 56. Rain during the day and night of February 21, one and eight-tenths inches.

G. W. Carleton & Co., of New York, will publish in a few days the first monthly number of a new periodical, entitled Record of the Year—being a sort of reference scrap book, or record of nearly every important event during the month worth preserving, together with a careful selection of the choicest current miscellany, all properly indexed. The first number will contain a fine steel portrait of the late millionaire, William B. Astor. Will be edited by Frank Hoar, famous as the projector of the Rebellion Record. This curious and original work will be gladly welcomed, we think, by all classes of readers.

Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, ETC.—The most attractive sale ever offered in this city will take place, commencing this day at 7 P. M., at No. 100 Canal street, by Messrs. Montgomery, Parties in need of parlor, bedroom and hall ornaments should not fail to attend said sale. Each and every picture to be sold without limit or reserve. See advertisements.

Circus clowns are spoken of as romantic fellows.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1876. There has been wild rumors afloat concerning the anticipated troubles in New Orleans, and one to the effect that a fight had occurred on Thursday was widely circulated and created universal consternation among the Democrats. Kerr and others declared in emphatic terms, that if a collision was provoked by the Bourbons they would wash their hands of the whole Louisiana matter, and one excitable member from the West said that if the story was true he would acquiesce in any step the government might take for the suppression of the disturbance. Telegrams were sent to Marr and other prominent Democrats in New Orleans, condemning action likely to result in bloodshed, and such vigorous protests and representation made to the Democratic delegation in the House, that they all now favor a conciliatory course.

The Northern Democrats here realize that if a collision is brought about by any action of the lower branch of the Legislature in New Orleans it will destroy all chances for success in the presidential campaign, and agree that it were better to lose the electoral vote of Louisiana than to shoulder the odium that would follow a repetition of the scenes of the memorable fourteenth of September.

If the Legislature of Louisiana is really desirous of doing something for the general interest and welfare of the State, let them call the attention of Congress to the present deplorable condition of the levees, and ask the granting of government aid in rebuilding them. This would have a good effect, which would be further increased were the citizens of New Orleans, irrespective of party, to hold a mass meeting and adopt resolutions of the same purport. The feeling among a large number of Northern members was shown in the remark made by one to me yesterday, "Your plan," he said, "is anxious to have the government build their levees, so that they may be able to go to New Orleans, where they talk politics, drink champagne and raise hell generally."

In the act of 1856, granting public lands to the Opelousas and Great Western (now Morgan's Louisiana and Texas) railroad, a proviso was inserted that the road should transport troops and government freight free of charge. The road, so far as built, has derived no benefit from the act, for the reason that there are no public lands here and it forfeited all claims to land along the remainder of the route, owing to non-compliance with the provisions of the grant, which specified that it should be completed in ten years. The obligation to carry troops, etc., still remains in force, however, and Mr. Darvall has introduced a bill relieving the road from this condition of the grant.

After the capture of New Orleans and its occupancy by Butler, an agreement was entered into by the government (then in that city, and J. an Louis Comaux, now recorder of Lafourche parish, by which the latter was authorized to proceed to Brashear, and, at his own expense, fit up a ferryboat for the purpose of transporting refugee freedmen across Berwick Bay, the understanding being that Comaux was to receive a certain amount for each person crossing, and \$2 for every able bodied man who would enlist in the United States service. Mr. Comaux carried out his part of the arrangement faithfully, raising himself financially in doing so, and, although the records show that, of the large number of freedmen transported by him, over 1100 entered the army, to the discredit of the government he said, that he never received a dollar. A petition for his relief has been presented by Mr. Darvall, but it is altogether improbable that the present House of Representatives will grant relief to any person for expense incurred in swelling the ranks of the Federal army.

They have honest inflationists in Wisconsin, who not only meet the currency question squarely, but, at the same time, propose to settle the stringency in the money market and hard times generally by a very simple process. They forwarded a petition which Mr. Howe presented to the Senate, asking for the passage of a law providing that the Treasurer of the United States shall cause to be paid, every Saturday night, at the nearest postoffice, the sum of \$10 to every man, woman and child, without respect to race, color, etc. In order to prevent an undue expansion not more than \$5,000,000 should be issued in one year. The Senator was not altogether satisfied that the measure would prove a wise one, and had it referred to the Finance Committee.

The Democrats are still wrestling with the currency problem, and appear to be no nearer a solution than they were a week ago. The caucus called for last night was postponed for the reason that the committee charged with the duty of preparing a bill has accomplished nothing. The omission of New York from representation on this committee has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction, which is not lessened by the fact that Ohio has three representatives. Especial care was taken in its selection, and while the House portion has one majority in favor of inflation, the Senate has three majority for hard money. The Democrats have agreed not to discuss the subject out of caucus until some measure shall be agreed upon and presented to the House. A lively discussion can then be expected.

The predictions made at the time of the election of Mr. Kerr as Speaker, that he would be unable to hold the position on account of ill health, have already been verified. His temporary retirement has created more trouble among the Democrats. The subject of his successor was discussed in anything but a harmonious manner for some days, when Mr. Kerr himself endeavored to settle the point, and offered it to Randall, who declined. Randall, at the request of Kerr, made the motion to appoint Cox. Blackburn, who was nominated but withdrew, has occupied the chair frequently of late, and has proved Cox's superior as a presiding officer.

It is probable that the Republican State convention of Indiana, which meets at Indianapolis on Tuesday next, will nominate Hon. Godlove S. Orth, minister to Austria, for Governor. In a letter to a gentleman in this city, he says that if "nominated for

Governor of Indiana by the Republicans I shall at once return home to enter vigorously upon the canvass."

The question as to whether vessels sailing to the West India Islands, Mexico or British North American provinces are exempt from the operations of the shipping commissioners' act has been revived by the application to the Attorney General, through the Secretary of the Treasury, of the owner of the schooner H. B. Griffin, asking that the libel against that vessel be dismissed. The Secretary recently ruled that registered vessels sailing to these ports need not show that they have shipped crews before the commissioner in order to obtain their clearance papers at the customs-house. INDEX.

Captain Boyton's Swim.

Captain Paul Boyton will go up the river this afternoon on the steamer Bismarck, as far as Bayou Gouli, 100 miles above the city. On Thursday afternoon, at five o'clock, he will don his swimming dress and take to the water, commencing his journey down stream. He will swim and float on the river for twenty-four consecutive hours, expecting to arrive at the foot of Canal street at five o'clock on Friday afternoon. This will be a longer run than Captain Boyton has ever attempted. The temperature of the water is moderately cool, enough so to chill an ordinary bather in fifteen minutes. This feat will fully test Captain Boyton's powers of endurance, and the value of his life preserving dress, which would be a handy thing to have on board of a shipwreck. He will be followed on his journey by a boat containing disinterested judges, who will see that he performs what he promises. He will carry refreshments with him in the form of a little brandy and a lunch, and during the night will make frequent signals, showing his position in the river. In the water with his apparatus the captain looks like some huge sea monster, and his only fear is that some hunter may attempt to take his life.

The joint committee of the House and Senate to investigate the charges against United States Senator J. R. West met yesterday morning and began to take testimony. The only witness examined was L. J. Highy, Saratoga and J. H. Oglesby, Esq., whose testimony will be taken to-day. The committee consists of Senators Robertson, Elliott and Brewster, and Messrs. Wiltz, Elliott and Cousin of the House.

His Imperial Majesty the Mikado of Japan, through his deputies, a squad of Japanese mechanics has begun operations on the slope of George's hill upon a bamboo structure for the purpose of erecting the centennial by his majesty's commissioners and exhibitors. There are twelve sturdy Japanese artisans, some clad in American costume, from their work upward and downward, the intervening space being covered with close-fitting tight of blue stuff for the legs and great baggy tunics of the same color and material reaching to the middle of the thigh and girdled at the waist with what would pass for a longitudinal strip of Joseph's coat. On the back and on the breast of every one of the mechanics, a number of trees about the size of a man's arm, each six feet long and ten inches in diameter, upon which is a rest, like a corn crib, a rectangular structure, supported by any number of uprights, and which appearance like the picture of Japanese houses that children see in their primers. The way in which the Japs draw their ropes is a delicate and beautiful thing to watch. They have a portable tripod, about twenty feet high, with two fixed pulleys under the apex, from which was suspended the rope, and a third pulley, driving the pile into the earth at every descent, until it is time for the foreman to do a little more plumb-bobbing. One pile struck a rock, and the foreman, through the aid of a signal, was to be managed, one of the gang ran off and brought something back that had a hook like a saw, but which was shaped like a butcher's cleaver, but the panting Japs had severed the stick in about half the time required for a saw of American make to do the same work.

The Japs draw their ropes toward them, instead of pushing them from them, and use an ink-line instead of a chalk-line. It resembles a tape-line case, and contains a sponge which they use with ink of the color of the rope, and which may be drawn and then wound up, dispensing with the tedious process of chalking. The holes for the ropes were marked out by the foreman, by drawing a line of red wax, the top by a tightly drawn cord; from end to end of this the monition foreman walked with his rule, and sawing off spaces, which he marked by tying bits of red wax-knots to the main cord, and then standing on to go through his delicate operation of plumb bobbing, which he repeated every time that the rope moved, and which he drove a new pile. Their axes is a remarkable tool, called a Hoggar on account of its handle, which is shaped as Hoggar's line of beauty and is carried by the foreman, who is a wicker of the tool driving over his timber and hacks away, driving the steel far underneath his foot at every blow. When the ropes of the pile drivers were long the foreman would stand on a high log, upon which he sat down to rest himself and laugh.

The Japanese square is eighteen and a half inches long and nine and a quarter

wide, and is graduated, like the rule, by the decimal system, nine and a quarter of their inches being equal to ten of ours. In the bamboo building not a nail will be used; all the material is there, dovetailed, leveled and mortised, ready to be fastened together with wooden pins. The artists live in a frame structure within the inclosure, do their own cooking and laundry work, and live on soup, rice and dried meats, which they broil over a fire, and eat with their hands. The officials having charge of Japanese operations in the park refuse to give the slightest information as to what they are doing. When asked about their building and intended exhibition, the questioner is invariably put off with "wait till come time; you then see." It displeases them when spectators laugh at the uncouth mechanical operations of the Japs, and they twang-twang Oriental. Philadelphia Times.

The Pinchback Case.

The following proceedings were had in the United States Senate on Wednesday last: Mr. Edmunds—I was about to inquire what had become of what was the regular order yesterday, the case of Mr. Pinchback claiming to be a Senator from the State of Louisiana.

The President pro tem.—It was not called up yesterday, and has been postponed. Mr. Edmunds—If the Senator from Missouri will allow me to make a motion, I will ask that the case of Mr. Pinchback be taken up again. It is one, as stated by the Senator from Indiana a day or two ago, of high privilege, that has been delayed too long in this body, and I move, therefore, to postpone this and all other orders with a view to take up that subject.

The President pro tem.—Does the Senator from Missouri yield for that purpose? Mr. Edmunds—Yield for any purpose. Mr. Morton—The Pinchback case was the unfinished business for yesterday, but I did not press it, and did not propose to do so this morning for several reasons, and among them was the fact that there were several absent Senators who desired to be present when it was considered; and while the vote is taken, I desire at least to have a full Senate.

The President pro tem.—The Senator from Vermont moves the postponement of the case until the next day, and I move, therefore, to take up that which is known as the Pinchback case.

Mr. Morton—If the Senator desires to have it taken up simply for the purpose of making a speech or for debate, I shall not object. Mr. Edmunds—In the short time I have yielded in this body, to the best of my recollection I have never moved to take up anything for the purpose of debate, or for the purpose of making a speech. The object of my motion is to do what the Senator from Indiana has strongly expressed a wish to do, and to have it taken up to-day, and that is to get this case forward after proper discussion (it may last a considerable time, or it may not) to a final determination, and I do not object to any course I will be glad to say I trust will not occupy thirty minutes. Perhaps I shall not have anything to say at all, but certainly my object is not to take it up for the purpose of making an oration on the subject and laying it aside then to do something else.

Mr. Morton—If the Senator does not desire to speak to the question, but to give the floor to the Senator from Indiana, I shall certainly not object to have it taken up to-day. There is one Senator from Indiana who has a strong and honorable interest in this case, and I will be glad to say I trust will not occupy thirty minutes. Perhaps I shall not have anything to say at all, but certainly my object is not to take it up for the purpose of making an oration on the subject and laying it aside then to do something else.

Mr. Edmunds—Who is that? Mr. Morton—The Senator from Oregon (Mr. Mitchell).

Mr. Edmunds—Is he not paired? Mr. Morton—He was unable to effect a pair yesterday. That is the case also with other Senators. If the Senator from Indiana will vote on, after such long delay, it will be with a full Senate. That is the only interest I have in it. I am ready to vote this instant if the Senator desires to make a motion, but of course I will accommodate him, but he says he does not.

Mr. Edmunds—We left off with the Senator from Indiana in the middle of some resolutions. I remember that I introduced an executive session with his assent, because the Senator was evidently fatigued, and was not feeling well. Yesterday the matter got displaced in some way, and I am sorry to say contrary to my intention, so far as I had anything to do about it, which was as the Senator from Indiana seemed to desire, to secure a final determination, after every one had said what he desired to say. Now, if we are to wait in this body till seventy-three Senators, if that is the number excepting the State of Louisiana as to one, are present, the matter of high right of privilege as to another Senator here in the presence of Mr. Pinchback will never be determined at all. If the Senator is ill at this time who can guarantee that that will be the case? I am on the side of Mr. Pinchback, as I shall not, I feel it, if he has not made a pair, would I feel it to be a matter of duty which I should extend to the Senator from Indiana, who has always done to me. I will pair with him with pleasure. My object is not to get a vote that does not make a fair expression of the sentiment of the Senate, and I believe that the motion believing that the Senate is as it is, it ever will be in the normal course of things, and because I doubt, as the Senator from Indiana has said he will, that it is a matter of high right to dispose of this question one way or the other. I do not know how it will be determined, except in the interest of what I think is the constitution, the law, and the fact. Other Senators think otherwise. That is to say to every measure. Still we must determine it, and we ought to determine it, and that is my object in making that motion.

The President pro tem.—The question is on postponing the present and all prior orders for the purpose of taking up the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback.

The question being put, a division was called for, and the yeas were 39, and the nays 21.

Mr. Logan—I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. Ferry (when his name was called)—I am paired with the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Gordon). If he were present he would vote yeas, and I should vote yeas.

The call of the roll was concluded; and the yeas were announced—yeas 39, nays 33, as follows: Yeas—Hayard, Bogz, Booth, Cameron, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, English, Goldwater, Johnston, Jones, F. Smith, Kernan, Keys, M. C. Cery, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Sansbury, Severson, Thurman, Wallace, West, Wiley and Wilkes—39.

Nays—Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Hendricks, Johnson, Johnson of Kansas, Hamlin, Harve, Hittelsch, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, P. Peterson, Sargent, Sherman, Spenser, Wadleigh, Windom, and Wright—33.

Absent—Anthony, Burnside, Christiancy, Cragin, Ferry, Gordon, Kelly, Mitchell, and Robertson—30.

So the motion was not agreed to.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Committee Work. WASHINGTON, February 22.—The committee did nothing to-day.

Retrenchment reaches the Department of Justice. The pardon clerk will be dispensed with, and marshals in North Carolina and elsewhere, where the expenses have been enormous, will be consolidated.

Meeting of Veterans. The annual meeting of the National Association of the Veterans of the Mexican War was held to-day. General Denver presided. General George E. Fugh, of Ohio, presented a paper on the "Military and Political Career of General Taylor." General H. S. Lane, of Indiana, was selected as centennial orator. A committee was appointed to arrange for the centennial celebration.

NEW YORK.

Swearing to a False Exhibit. NEW YORK, February 22.—William A. Darling and Spencer N. Green, president and secretary of a savings bank, have been arrested for swearing to a false exhibit in 1871.

Failed. Wellington, Kidder & Co., refiners and distillers, have failed. Liabilities \$200,000. Frederick Schuchardt and Lawrence Wells, comprising the firm of Frederick Schuchardt & Sons, bankers, have failed. Liabilities \$150,000.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic National Committee. WASHINGTON, February 22.—The National Democratic Convention will meet on Monday next at New York. Charles D. Washburn, of New York, is the nominee for President. The convention will meet on Monday next at New York.

Resolution adopted. A resolution was adopted, inviting Colorado and six delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

St. Louis Has the Honor. St. Louis has been selected as the place of meeting of the Democratic National Convention. Chicago was beaten two votes.

Indiana. Indianapolis, February 22.—Governor S. Orin has been nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention.

Denying the right of any State to interfere in the execution of the national laws. A resolution was adopted, declaring that the United States is a nation, not a mere confederation of States.

Holds the national and State governments to be entirely independent of each other within their respective spheres. Expresses a willingness to restore entirely amicable relations between the people of the North and South who engaged in the rebellion, and that the government should be restored to those who sincerely desire it, but not to those who are still unrepentant, and the same time declaring the war for the Union was not a civil war, but a rebellion, and that those who were engaged in it should forever stand in history.

Declares that while they have no wish to disfranchise any who fought for the Confederacy, it is a disgrace to those who were engaged in it, and that they should be forever excluded from the franchise, and the patronage of the government should be so disposed in the matter of faithfulness and loyalty that it shall not be brought in conflict with the freedom of elections.

Declares the equality of all—that equal justice should be done to all—without regard to color or race. Insists on perfect religious freedom and freedom of conscience; it opposes the union of the Church and the State, and that it is incompatible with the rights of citizenship to pay allegiance to any foreign powers, civil or ecclesiastical.

Considers it the duty of the government to regulate its revenues so as to give all needed encouragement to our agricultural, mechanical, mining and manufacturing enterprises, so that harmonious relations may be established between labor and capital, and just remuneration secured to both.

Expresses the opinion that taxes should give the greatest possible exemption to necessities, and be placed more heavily upon the luxuries and wealth of the country.

Believes it to be the government's duty in furnishing currency to so regulate it as to provide for its steady redemption in gold and silver; that any attempt to hasten the period more rapidly than brought about by the laws of trade and commerce is inexpedient, therefore, so fixed the time for resuming specie payments should be repealed, and the currency should remain undisturbed, neither contracted nor expanded, so that the financial troubles of the country will be cured by the natural laws of trade, and preserving that course of policy which Republicans have consistently maintained, and which is the ultimate resumption of specie payment.

Declares the greenback currency was created by the Republican party, and that the Democratic party avowed the measure was unconstitutional, and that the notes would become worthless; therefore, if the Democracy were sincere, its object is now seeking to obtain control of the government must be to destroy this currency along with that furnished the national banks, so that the country may be compelled to return to the system which existed under Buchanan.

ion is above par, and its bonds sought after in all the great money markets of the world.

Fifteenth—Irrevocably opposes the payment of any part of the rebel debt, or for manumission of slaves, for property of rebels destroyed in war.

Sixteenth—Demands the strictest economy, consistent with the public safety, in national financial affairs.

Seventeenth—Favors and encourages schools and the means of education necessary for extending the principles of civil and religious liberty; regards all opponents of the common school system as enemies of the fundamental principles of free government; demands the faithful administration of the school law, so that schools may become what they were designed to be, the schools of the people.

Eighteenth and nineteenth—Thanks the soldiers and sailors of Indiana during the rebellion, declares that the State is pledged to provide bounties and pensions for them, and take care of the widows and orphans of those who lost their lives.

Twentieth—Expresses President Grant's administration and commends his example of removing his own appointees when found unfaithful, and causing them to be so prosecuted that the nation should be made aware of their guilt, and that the nation should be made aware of their guilt, and that the nation should be made aware of their guilt.

Twenty-first—Resolves that Senator Morton to the National Republican Convention as the candidate of that body for President of the United States.

Twenty-second—Declares the following nominations: For Governor, Godlove S. Orth, Lieutenant Governor, Colonel Robert S. Robertson; Secretary of State, Isaiah P. Watters; Attorney General, John W. Gordon; Superintendent of Public Instruction, O. H. Smith. The convention then adjourned.

TEXAS ELECTION.

GALVESTON, February 22.—Official election returns received from thirty-eight counties give Coke for Governor 33,871 majority; for the constitution 22,293 majority.

The Connecticut Greenback Men. NEW HAVEN, Conn., February 22.—About 200 delegates were present at the mass convention of the greenback men.

A Temperance Ticket in Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, February 22.—The Prohibitionists have nominated a full State ticket.

In the Atlantic States. A bill passed both houses of the Legislature ratifying the settlement of the State debt made by the commissioners. All direct State bonds, except those for the purchase of roads, to be taken up and new ones issued. They are to bear interest from July next at two per cent for five years; three per cent for five years; four per cent for one year; and five per cent for ten years. All past due interest coupons are to be given up and canceled. The bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad surrender their bonds for the purchase of the road and endorsed by the State, and take the road and franchises and land, and receive in addition \$1,000,000 of bonds to bear interest at five per cent for ten years. All railroad bond matters are yet unadjusted. The settlement will bring the entire indebtedness of the State inside of \$10,000,000, at a low rate of interest.

FOREIGN.

The Canal Question in Parliament. LONDON, February 22.—In the Sax canal debate, Lord Gladstone pointed out the great risk England ran by abandoning her position as a champion of the interests of Europe to become the champion of her own selfish interests. Mr. Darvall said, "I thought the discussion showed unmistakably that if Mr. Gladstone had been in office, he would not have been effaced."

Disasters Flooded. The Daily News special from Vienna announces the occurrence of disastrous floods in the provinces of Upper Austria and Moravia. One hundred and twenty houses have been destroyed.

A New Submarine Cable. The submarine cable between Sydney and New Zealand has been successfully laid and is opened for traffic.

Detained. The steamer Franconia is detained for inquiry into the Strath Clyde disaster.

In the House of Commons the government stated that negotiations were progressing with the South American States for extradition treaties; also, that the government was not recurring to the exercise of its right to fish at Newfoundland.

Work for the Great Powers. A Berlin dispatch to the Times says that the great powers are endeavoring to induce Serbia and Montenegro to prevent their subjects from joining the insurgents.

The Election in France. The Paris dispatch of the Standard says that M. Rouher is elected in Rouen. Pascal Dupart is defeated in the