

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

We have not seen a more engaging spectacle this season than was last night presented at this theatre.

New Opera House.

Meyerbeer's grand opera of "The Huguenots" will be repeated to-night, and the occasion should be embraced by every lover of the highest style of musical art.

Amateur Music.

Delphinus and Herlinger in their old dress and Songembanian gambols are a little ahead of anything in the Ethiopian line that we have ever seen.

Amateur Music.

The interest in the fortunes of Rip Van Winkle does not show any symptoms of abatement.

Amateur Music.

Book and job printing of every description well executed at the office of the Republican, No. 57 St. Charles street.

Amateur Music.

Great Fair.—The attention of shippers of freight is called to the announcement of Colonel James T. Tucker, general agent of the Illinois Central railroad.

Amateur Music.

First.—Is there reason for supposing that Mr. Johnson would, in case this dispatch had been made known to him immediately on its receipt by Mr. Stanton, have taken any steps which would have averted the riot?

Amateur Music.

Second.—Was Mr. Stanton in fault for not sending instructions to General Baird of such a character as to have secured the same?

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Third.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

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THE CASE OF SECRETARY STANTON

REPORT OF SENATOR HOWARD.

Johnson's Real Reasons for the Removal.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

The Senate Refuse to Consent to Stanton's Suspension.

We find in the Washington Chronicle of January 9 an extract from the report of Senator Howard, from the senate military committee, in regard to the suspension of Secretary Stanton. The report is lengthy, and the extract published in the Chronicle is too long to be inserted in full in the REPUBLICAN, but we give below the portions most interesting to our people.

The committee show conclusively that the reasons for the removal of the secretary of war were not, as alleged by the president, "considerations of the highest character," but were because Mr. Stanton manifested a disposition to carry out in a proper manner the reconstruction laws of congress, and not place obstructions in the way of their enforcement. The latter was what Johnson had determined upon, and he hoped to succeed by means of a more subservient secretary of war. He, therefore, very curtly requested Mr. Stanton to resign, and upon receiving a refusal suspended him for a failure in proper respect. The reasons thus assigned by the president are characterized by the committee as flimsy pretences. That as no motive existed for the suspension or removal of Secretary Stanton up to August last, and none could be discovered by the committee from the evidence presented, they conclude the removal was without sufficient cause.

The following is the portion of the report which relates to the New Orleans riot:

Another special ground of complaint alleged against Secretary Stanton in the message is that he omitted to communicate to the president the telegraphic dispatch of General Baird, dated July 13, 1867, relative to the state convention of Louisiana, then about to meet at New Orleans, and that the secretary did not send General Baird instructions, as required. After quoting Mr. Johnson's message on this point, the report states that these passages from the message show plainly enough that the purpose of the author is to prove that he had no opportunity to prevent the riot and slaughter of that bloody day, and is therefore free from blame in connection with the riot, and that his failure to prevent them is clearly chargeable to the secretary's delinquency in not sending General Baird instructions, and in withholding from him the president's dispatch recited. Although it is not necessary to copy the message in its entirety, the president's responsibility in respect to this lamentable event, yet in demonstrating the groundlessness of this charge they find it necessary to show the president's responsibility, and to show that the secretary's delinquency, as charged by the president, is without sufficient cause.

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Seventh.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Eighth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Ninth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Tenth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Eleventh.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Twelfth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Thirteenth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Fourteenth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Fifteenth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Sixteenth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Seventeenth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Eighteenth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Nineteenth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Twentieth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Twenty-first.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Twenty-second.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Twenty-third.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Twenty-fourth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

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Twenty-sixth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Twenty-seventh.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Twenty-eighth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Twenty-ninth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Thirtieth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Thirty-first.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

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Thirty-seventh.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Thirty-eighth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Thirty-ninth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Fortieth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Forty-first.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Forty-second.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

Forty-third.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

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Fiftieth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

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Fifty-ninth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

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Sixty-ninth.—Was he in fault for not communicating this dispatch to the president?

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THE NOMINATING CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

Adoption of Resolutions.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

The chair introduced to the convention Oscar J. Dunn, the nominee for lieutenant governor.

Mr. Dunn, in acknowledging the introduction, remarked that he had not sought the nomination, but would consent to serve if by so doing he could serve the interests of the party.

Dr. Southworth offered a resolution which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor in support of the nominees of the National Republican party.

It was announced that Antoine Dubuclet, nominee for the office of state treasurer, had signified his willingness to accept the nomination.

Resolutions in regard to congressional nominations were presented and discussed. Also one expressing a preference for Judge Chase as the candidate for the presidency in 1868, but resolving to give a cordial support to the nominee of the National Republican convention.

Pending the consideration of these resolutions, several motions were made and lost.

The following resolutions offered by Dr. Southworth were adopted:

Resolved, That in case a vacancy shall occur on our state ticket, it shall become necessary to nominate additional candidates, the chairman of this convention is authorized to call it together at such time as he may deem proper for the said object.

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns it shall be subject to the call of the chairman.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Ingraham, Noble, Sner, Reagan, and Hardie was appointed to present resolutions for the consideration of the convention.

A recess of one hour was then taken to give the several congressional committees time to organize and report their nominations for congress.

At the expiration of the hour the convention reassembled, and the

First district reported the nomination of General J. H. Sypher by acclamation for congress.

Second district the name of Colonel Simon Jones.

Third district the name of Hon. J. P. Newhall.

Fourth district report that they adjourned until to-morrow evening at 6 P. M.

Fifth district reported that they had decided to make no nominations until the adjournment of the constitutional convention.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read by Dr. Southworth, and unanimously adopted:

The National Republican party for the state of Louisiana does declare the principles and purposes of this party to be as set forth in the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the constitution of the United States, and the acts passed by congress in accordance therewith, are the supreme law of the land, and obedience thereto is the highest duty of every American citizen.

2. Resolved, That secession is treason, and all acts and principles promulgated therefrom are treasonable.

3. Resolved, That we believe in, and shall procure appropriations out of the treasury to act in harmony with and sustain the great Republican party of the United States.

4. Resolved, That we support the plan of reconstruction proposed in the acts of congress upon that subject, and shall strive with our utmost efforts to place the people of this state as soon as possible under the control of their own state government and laws, which government and laws shall be equal and just to all men, promote the spread of education and Christianity, shall foster and build up the industrial and commercial enterprises of our people, and shall be promotive of the cause of peace, humanity, prosperity, and happiness.

5. Resolved, That it is our purpose to act in harmony with and sustain the great Republican party of the United States.

6. Resolved, That we favor internal improvements by the government of the United States, and shall do our utmost to procure appropriations out of the national treasury to keep open the mouth of the Mississippi river, and to rebuild our levees.

7. Resolved, That we are opposed to all taxation of agricultural productions, and in favor of fostering the sugar and cotton interests of Louisiana.

8. Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nominations for state officers made by this convention, and shall use all honorable means to secure their election.

JAMES H. INGRAHAM, Chairman;

J. B. NOBLE, P. L. SNAPE, D. O. PARDEE.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Conway for the able and impartial manner he has performed the duties of presiding officer.

On motion, the platform adopted by the convention in June last was reaffirmed.

The convention then adjourned sine die in the midst of great enthusiasm and much good feeling.

The Fremont's Meeting held by this association a few days ago the election of officers was not entirely completed. As adjourned meeting completed the list:

Sexton, John Quinn. Physicians, first district, Dr. Heard; second district, Dr. E. De Blane; third district, Dr. G. Durbin; fourth district, Dr. Frigo; Druggists, first district, Drs. Carvins and Forrester; second district, L. V. Bernard; third district, Dr. Seaman; fourth district, Dr. E. Poelman.

Hon. W. M. Arny was confined to his bed at the India hospital in Santa Fe, N. M., on the 23d, by an attack of erysipelas.

During 1867, from January 1 until Christmas day, 239,965 immigrants arrived at New York, as compared with 277,443 during the same period of last year.

LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Thirty-Ninth Day's Proceedings.

Mr. McMillan offered the following resolution, which was adopted under a suspension of the rules:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report to this convention what further action if any is necessary to secure the speedy collection of the tax authorized by the ordinance passed December 24, 1867, and that said committee be empowered to confer with the officer charged with the execution of the order, and with Major General Hancock, commanding the fifth military district.

The chair appointed General McMillan, J. H. Ingraham, and M. Vidal.

The convention on motion of R. J. Cromwell took a recess until two o'clock to await the report of the committee.

At two o'clock the convention was called to order and the special committee reported as follows:

To the President and Members of the Constitutional Convention.

Your committee, appointed to report what action, if any, is necessary to secure the speedy collection of the tax levied under the ordinance passed December 24, 1867, and is in concert with the officers authorized to collect the same, and to receive major general collection of the fifth military district, beg leave to submit the following preliminary report:

In compliance with the resolution adopted this day your committee called at the residence of the collector of the tax, and but failed to find either of those officers in their offices. From their clerks they learned that the tax collectors of this city had reported that a small amount, some \$30, had been collected, but as no report from the collector was received, and the officers of the office, the reasons alleged by the collectors for their failure to collect the tax could not be ascertained to-day.

Your committee next visited Major General Hancock, and were informed by him that the failure to collect the tax had been officially presented to him by the auditor of the state day before yesterday, and would present his views in writing to-day, and in the meantime your committee would call it together at such time as he may deem proper for the said object.

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns it shall be subject to the call of the chairman.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Ingraham, Noble, Sner, Reagan, and Hardie was appointed to present resolutions for the consideration of the convention.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

EXTRA CABINET SESSION TO-DAY.

The High Officials in Conference.

THE STANTON-JOHNSON TROUBLE.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

BITTER DENUNCIATION BY WOOD.

HE IS CENSURED BY THE HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.</