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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

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We have the gratification of announcing the return from their Northern trip, of Hons. P. B. S. Pinchback and W. B. Barrett, and Hon. C. C. Antoine from Shreveport.

The beaming countenance of our contemporary, L. E. Bentley, Esq., of the Donaldsonville Chief, shed its welcome radiance on our sanctum on Tuesday last, and we enjoyed a brief but profitable chat.

We take much pleasure in announcing the advent of a son and heir to all the estates of Hon. Edward Butler, State Senator from Plaquemines parish. This memorable event occurred at Capital Bend, Plaquemines, on October 6th.

The Catholics of this city engaged on Sunday last, in laying the corner stone of the new church of St. Joseph, on Common street, corner Derbigny, under the auspices of His Grace, Archbishop Perche, of the Diocese. An immense concourse assembled to witness the ceremony.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay has delivered a speech in St. Louis, on the "political situation," in which it is reported that he alleged President Grant's administration to be "a complete failure," and concluded by expressing himself strongly in favor of Horace Greely for President.

The New National Era says: 'Professor John M. Langston has been invited by the Republican Executive Committee, of Mississippi, to take part in the Fall campaign in that State. Mr. Langston has accepted the invitation and will start for the field of his labors in the latter part of this month.'

Hiram Powers, thirty-one years ago, agreed to make a statue of Franklin, for New Orleans, and now writes that the marble is completed and ready for shipment.

THE "GERMAN GAZETTE" ON SENATOR CARL SCHURZ.

The Times of yesterday contains a very significant article from the German Gazette on the expected visit of Senator Schurz to this city, and the needs and wants of the German portion of our population as uttered through their spokesman of the Gazette. The occasion is made the pretext of announcing the resolution to agitate "a people's reform party for Louisiana." The Gazette admits that this is no new question, claims that it has been agitated before, but for obvious reasons failed, because says he:

The Republican administration of the State and city had not become so intensely odious as they now are, Republicans had faith in their leaders and rulers, and were then disposed to stand by them; the inherent rottenness had not yet come to the surface. Personal quarrels did not distract, nor political schisms divide them, as they now do, to the disgust of all decent Republicans.

We want to dig down through the murky accumulations of the last few years, lopping off the unnatural excrescences and unsightly growths, to find the true basis of the State of Louisiana, and upon this solid foundation to erect a healthy superstructure. Without making any war upon new comers of any kind except the thieves, for we desire to encourage a healthy immigration, it is our purpose to call to the surface for active participation in public affairs, the old elements of Southern society, call them "Rebels," "Confederates," or what you please. It is solid substrata if it can only be reached. The fidelity, earnestness and sincerity with which they adhered to the cause which their education, united with their supposed interest, led them to espouse, furnish the best evidence in the world of their qualification to take a leading part in the great work of pacification and reform which is before us.

In the place of that false constituency, which reconstruction gave us, of a party only of our population under the lead of adventurers, we want to substitute that of the true State of Louisiana, composed of all her citizens. For there is no reason why the original people of Louisiana should be ignored or remain silent. They were once ostracised and proscribed, but all disabilities have been removed within the State, and every Louisianian can now vote and hold office. If they are to continue separated from public affairs, and doggedly persist in letting the State go to destruction, it will be the result of their own suicidal policy of self-education.

It is not proposed to form a white man's party, nor a colored man's party, but a people's party.

It is somewhat funny that so astute a writer, as the Editor of the German Gazette is known to be, should not have recognized the inevitable result of the fulfillment of what he "wants," whether he "proposes" it or not. He wants to "call to the surface for active participation in public affairs, the old elements of Southern society, call them what you please etc. This is precisely what every good Republican would rejoice to see, provided this "old element" could be safely entrusted with the guidance, the education, the elevation, the protection of the negro race, which forms the majorities in these Southern States; and the German Gazette knows that the history of those Southern States in which this "old element" has been placed in power, furnishes indisputable evidence of the impolicy, the danger of remitting the control of these States to men whose antecedents, education, prejudices and surroundings, compel them to repudiate the negro as an equal in any sense, and to heap contempt and wrong on him at every turn.

Of the possession of general qualifications "to take a leading part in the great work of pacification and reform which is before us," there is no possible doubt; the lasting impress of Southern ability in every literary, forensic, scientific department speaking out for itself; and we admit that their ascendancy might be solid substrata, "if it can only be reached." We would not object to the digging deep down provided we could reach the firm and immovable basis of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and building upon that foundation we would feel confident in trusting our dearest interests to the "old elements." But "there's the rub." We cannot dig deep enough, indeed we can scarcely dig at all. The condition of our race presents strange anomalies. Superior in numbers in communities where majorities rule, we are the victims. Surrounded by men whose every interest should impel them to promote our welfare, we are contemned and "cast out." Struggling with our might and main for the preservation and extension of our rights and privileges, our professed friends impede us, and discourage our every effort, and now we find the German Gazette openly declaring for the ascendancy of the Democratic party under the flimsy guise of a reform party.

The statistics of the census furnish the information that of 1700 homicides committed in all the States of the Union, during the year ending May 1870, the Southern States contributed a large quota. For instance, Texas 323, of whom 163 were killed by Indians; Louisiana 128; Georgia 116; Tennessee 110; Alabama 100; Mississippi 89; Arkansas 76.

CHICAGO.

Three Fourths Destroyed.

Disastrous Conflagration.

500 Lives Lost.

150,000 People Homeless.

\$200,000,000 PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Fire Still Burning.

Chicago is in ruins. A fire broke out in that city on Sunday evening, October 8th. A boy went into a stable on DeKaven street, near the river, on the west side, to milk a cow, carrying with him a kerosene lamp, which was kicked over by the cow, and the burning fluid scattered among the straw. The wind was high, the flames soon spread and enveloped house after house, block after block, mocking every effort of the fire companies to extinguish them. From Sunday evening to Wednesday the conflagration raged with uncontrollable fury, involving the destruction of fabulous wealth, and untold misery.

The newspaper offices, of a valuation of \$2,400,000, have been burnt down. Banking establishments, wholesale stores, insurance offices, manufactories, railroad depots, hotels, telegraph offices, extensive lumber yards, theatres, the post-office, and customhouse, churches, rows of elegant residences, and thousands of the homes of the poor have been burnt.

The Chamber of Commerce the chief depository of architecture is desolated.

All books and papers of the Historical Society, including the original copy of the famous Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, for which the society paid \$25,000, were destroyed.

Yesterday's dispatches report the fire as under control.

In the midst of all the direful calamities fiends in human shape have been found capable of attempting to set fire in unconsumed districts. Several of the miscreants have been detected and summarily made to expiate their crime with their lives.

The principal business men are endeavoring to resume business at once. The newspaper offices are busily engaged in preparations to issue small sheets. A special session of the State Legislature has been called to aid business men to provide employment for the poor. The apprehension that so much widespread suffering will produce crime, federal reinforcements have been asked for.

(World Special.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1:30 A. M.--The wind is now blowing a gale. The fire has apparently subsided and has not spread any since noon yesterday. The bank vaults all appear in good condition.

The number of dead bodies found in the ruins to date number forty. The ruins are not all accessible yet. The weather is quite cool and there is intense suffering among the five thousand families on the prairies. One thousand tents were given them yesterday, and relief is coming from all quarters.

General gloom prevails.

CONCERT.

The concert given in Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening last by Mrs. Wagner for the benefit of the Free Mission Baptist Church Choir, was a perfect success.

The music by Kelly's brass band was exceedingly good. The piano was presided at by Mr. A. P. Williams, who in his usual unostentatious manner acquitted himself with entire satisfaction. The entertainment commenced with the performance of five scenes from Mrs. Heman's excellent play "Palermo," the parts being severally taken by Messrs. Alex. Kenner, A. L. Henderson, J. D. Kennedy, G. G. Johnson, J. M. Vance, Jr., and W. J. Nolasc.

The rendering of the piece was admirable, and reflects much credit on the gentlemen amateurs.

The various songs were all well sung, and the young ladies, most of whom are pupils of Mr. A. P. Williams, showed the evidences of his training. A well supplied bar with a genial, whole-souled tender, added completeness to the get up.

The Boyd brothers are now undergoing their trial in the First District Court, charged with the murder of Mr. Rainey. The jury is composed of nine colored and three white men.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH AGAIN JUSTIFIED!

The close analytical argument with which Judge Emerson sustains his decision in the case of Bovee vs. Herron, published elsewhere, entitles him to high rank as a constitutional lawyer. The points clearly developed, and which affirm the legality of the Governor's action on suspending Bovee, may be briefly stated thus:

The Constitution provides two modes of action in case of malversation in office, to wit: Impeachment or suspension.

The Constitution solemnly confers upon the Governor the titles and powers of Supreme Executive and Chief Magistrate.

The Constitution confers upon the Legislature full control of cases of impeachment, but fails to specifically vest the power of suspension in any branch of the government.

But, as the act of suspension is clearly an Executive act, the power to suspend must necessarily belong to the Supreme Executive.

That the Governor is right in preventing great frauds upon the public no sensible man will deny; and all will rejoice that the shackles of old fogyism can no longer bind his actions. The recognition of speedy accountability may prove a wholesome check upon officials inclined to go wrong. We hope every reader of the LOUISIANIAN will carefully peruse Judge Emerson's able paper.

New Orleans does not propose to be behind in efforts to relieve the urgent necessities of the unfortunate of Chicago. In response to the call of Mayor Flanders on Monday last, there was a large and exceedingly sympathetic meeting in Lyceum Hall at 12 o'clock Tuesday.

A committee of fifty-two active and prominent gentlemen have been selected to solicit subscriptions, and we understand are meeting with considerable success. Too much promptitude cannot be exhibited on an occasion like this, where the houseless, the hungry, and the naked, are stretching out their hands for immediate relief to rescue them from suffering and from death.

We understand that Gov. Warmoth has contributed \$1000, and we observe that the Howard Association has also given \$1000.

Eighty-five citizens of various degrees of prominence have agreed to extend an invitation to Hon. Carl Schurz, to visit New Orleans for the purpose of addressing the people upon the political situation.

We publish elsewhere the decision of Judge Emerson, presiding in the Eighth District Court, in the case of Mr. Get. E. Bovee, suspended Secretary of State, and General F. J. Herron, the appointee of Governor Warmoth to that position.

JUST APPRECIATION.

In the course of his campaign against the Republican party generally, and the Administration especially, General Carl Schurz brought up at Nashville or Memphis, we have forgotten which, where he made one of his Conservative speeches; and it seems to have given the Democracy of Tennessee the most exquisite delight. Several hundred ex-rebels of Memphis and vicinity were so charmed with the wandering Senator's views and principles that they addressed to him a gushing letter of gratitude, thanks, and approval. Though amongst the bitterest rebels during the rebellion and the most uncompromising enemies of the Government since, they found nothing in his whole speech that did not meet their cordial approval. But more than all, they were delighted with the Senator's "manly independence" in using his position and talents to defeat the Republican party. For that they were willing to forget his former Radicalism, his military services against them, and even his violent report against the South four or five years ago. And well they may also. The defeat of the Republican party next year, and the restoration of the rebel Democracy to power, would repay the Memphis traitors a thousand fold for all the injury General Schurz ever did their cause while acting with the Republicans. It is altogether natural and only a just recognition of his present efforts in their behalf that they should encourage him as they have in this letter. But it is all love's labor lost on the part of General Schurz and his Tennessee sympathizers. The speeches of the former will have no influence upon Republicans of the nation.

The Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1872 will be elected by a more overwhelming majority than he was in 1868, led soreheads and factionists rail and malign as they may.--New National Era.

[For the Louisianian.]

MADISON, LA., October 4, 1871.]

Mr. Editor--

Pardon the liberty of my troubling you, but as we are all working for the same end, the advancement and success of the Republican party, I thought you might be disposed to bear something from this (Madison) parish.

Political matters are very quiet here just now; some short time since there was some feeling here in regard to the action of the two conventions that met in your city on the 9th August, but we have all pretty well settled down that the Turner Hall Convention was the proper and legitimate convention, really representing the masses of the people, and not a clique or ring, and many of us are really proud of the noble and manly stand taken by our youthful Governor on that occasion.

The writer of this has not the pleasure of his personal acquaintance--have never seen him but on one occasion, when he was en route through Delta last Fall, to the Western parishes, but have narrowly noticed his administration since he has been Governor, and for firmness and moral courage he is without a parallel in the history of any country. His numerous veto messages during the sitting of the last and previous legislatures, should endear him to the hearts of the people, who they were attempting to rob, and immortalize his name in history.

He is destined for a higher position than Governor of this State. Unswervingly he has differed materially in many cases with a majority of the legislature, and in some instances they have passed laws over his veto--and the people, the taxpayers, who have to shoulder the burden, approve and applaud his conduct. Under his administration we have had less trouble than any of the reconstructed States, and goes only to show that he is, (as we understand, under thirty years of age,) one of the most talented men of his age in the United States.

Our free school system is working in the parish; all under the administration of Governor Warmoth as Governor. This ought, if nothing more, to cause the colored people to be his friend.

Our crops are bad--not more than half a crop of cotton will be made in this parish; not more than two-thirds of the land was planted in cotton of last year in consequence of overflow from the Mississippi on the back part of the parish, and the wet spring, and now to add to our bad luck, the worm is destroying all the young cotton.

MADISON.

[From the Christian Recorder.]

LETTER FROM AFRICA.

LETTERS TO COLORED STUDENTS-- UNDERGRADUATES, AT XENIA, LANCOLN, FISK, HARVARD, AND OTHER COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE CONVERSION OF AFRICA.

BY REV. ALEX. CRUMMELL, M. A.

Gentlemen:--I have no doubt that the most of you have had your attention called to that most interesting field of Christian labor which lies before American Christians, namely, the millions of our emancipated brethren in your Southern States; and that very many of you have already decided to devote your lives to their enlightenment, upbuilding and salvation. No nobler work could command the zeal and intellect of men, or even of angels; and may God bless whoever of you gives himself up to such generous, Christian effort for the good of man!

It is not altogether unlikely, however, that there are some among you who have not yet decided, what you will do in the great work of life; nor where you will employ the talents and acquisitions God has given you. And perhaps because your minds are, as yet, in a state of suspense, you will be willing to listen to a few words concerning the imminent needs, and the vast importance of this great field--the continent of Africa.

For, in very deed, now, as never before, and in all likelihood, never again in all future periods, are the children of Africa, in distant lands, called to a consideration of the needs of Africa, and to the question of duty, with respect to their ability to meet those needs. And, of all these children of Africa abroad, American black men, are, in many respects, among the foremost; in mental acuteness; in many enterprises; in the spirit of energy and perseverance, which they have caught from their superiors; and in the intelligence and cultivation which, in the Providence of God have been recently so liberally given them. In all these several respects, the American black is superior to his brother in many other quarters; and hence the claim and the call of Africa for his sympathy and his zeal, for the redemption of that continent seems to be stronger, and more urgent than upon any other of his brethren.

This cause demands of them immediate attention. It is a claim, which, from the very nature of the case, cannot be postponed to a future day. It comes just now with a peremptoriness never before heard in all our history; and which a generation hence, it will be impossible to be repeated.

One or two considerations will serve to show the need of immediate attention to this topic. A consideration of the laws of population will show that if American black men are ever to do anything for Africa, they must needs contemplate the duty at once.

At the present time there is a felt identity of the children of Africa with their race. For two centuries they have been a distinct class by themselves. For generations they have been held in bondage as a "serf-race." As a people doomed to bondage, a peculiar legislation has been framed for them; thus forcing upon them a consideration of isolation. This civil legislation has been supplemented by an ecclesiastical regimen the exact counterpart of a degrading state-policy, which likewise, fastened upon them a distinctiveness of class feeling, and the consciousness of race. And thus civilly, religiously, and socially, the children of Africa in America, have been divorced from that solidarity of races in the United States of America, which, out of many, has made one mighty nation; and have been made to feel themselves a foreign class in the land of their birth.

And now, notwithstanding all the jubilant sensations of emancipation, and the glad realities of a state of freedom, "race-feeling" is yet an abiding conviction.

But this cannot last long. All the banks and entrenchments which served heretofore to hedge in, and hold this feeling, are broken down. The floods of a broad Americanism, of a limitless Catholicity are set in upon you; and every day, every hour, they are undermining every prop of distinction, and every possible support of it.

Hence it is manifest, that only for the briefest period can the children of Africa in the United States feel the conviction of race. Race-feeling among black Americans is doomed; it cannot last long; it has nothing in the future to uphold it. [To be continued.]

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