



# The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.  
Office—Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,  
SHREVEPORT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1868.

From McArthur, of New Orleans, we only duly authorized agent for the sale of the following... Mr. J. M. L. Dillard, of New Orleans, is duly authorized to receive and remit for subscriptions in Smith county, Texas, and elsewhere.

AREAS MEMBERS.—The names of those who are, Hands, Boles and Roods. No one will write these high sounding patronyms of an aristocratic origin. They are specimens of contributions of the "august family," now so conspicuously prominent in the political nomenclature of Southern aristocracy.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY.—Mr. W. R. Harlow, whose notice we have heretofore published, was informed, was prevented by the sickness of himself and family from coming to Shreveport, as he contemplated and published his opinion on the 1st of June.

SHOOTING.—G. W. Sherrod, Chief of Police, was shot in the thigh last Thursday night, in an altercation, by a Texas named John Harlow, who, with his associate, Lee W. Trimble, made his escape. The affray created considerable excitement, the police, in pursuing the fugitives, firing several shots at them, without effect.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.—The Masonic fraternity celebrated St. John's Day, Wednesday last, in this city, with appropriate festivities. Neighboring lodges were well represented. A procession of the mystic brethren was formed at the Masonic hall, headed by a brass band, and after marching through some of the principal streets, entered the Methodist Church, where the orators of the day, Rev. Mr. Trippett and Col. Geo. Williamson, delivered addresses suitable to the occasion.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—Notwithstanding a few partial showers last week, there was no general season throughout the parish, and the consequence is, the corn on the uplands is beginning to show the effects of the drought. We need very much more than a first-rate crop to make a good crop of corn on the uplands. If we get this during the month, the crop will be something over an average.

COLORADO CLUBS.—A Correction.—We refer to this organization again, in today's issue, merely to correct an error into which we had been led, by a neglect of our exchange. Our friends are not making the State, as we stated elsewhere. We are not to make the State, as we stated elsewhere. We are not to make the State, as we stated elsewhere.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic convention will meet in New York on the 4th—a day well selected and full of good omen. In our next issue we shall be able to inform our readers who are the standard-bearers of the party. Whoever they may be, we call upon the Democrats of North Louisiana to rally as one man to their support.

THE EXTENSION OF THE PACIFIC ROAD.—We sincerely hope it is the design of the new company to begin at once to lay the work for the extension of the road. It was allayed at a time of the day, and a sort of evidence given in the extension of the road, and the sale of the road was to a new company, with the means at hand, to enter the road beyond Marshall.

THE PICTURE AND THE CARDS SWEDS.—The Picture of the 25th, mentions the having heard a report, to the effect, that a small colony of Swedes settled here (we suppose in the parish of Caddo) is about to abandon this region and go to the Northwest.

## The Venality of the Senate.

Mr. Manager Butler, we are informed, is nearly ready to submit his report touching the bribery and corruption of Senators, in the impeachment trial. It will contain no facts not known already to the public, but to subserve the purposes of Manager Butler and his patriotic colleagues, it will be a laborious and lengthy report, carefully arranged with attorney-like skill, to point a slender by innuendo. The object, of course, will be to ruin the Republican Senators who voted for the acquittal of the President; and to show, by imputations upon their integrity, that the President really acted justly, and that the Senate declaration of a sufficient vote, and Mr. Woolley's appearance strangely altered the condition of the case. It will show further that Woolley does not account for all the money he actually spent, and will endeavor to impute this balance unaccounted for to acquittal. The public, with the facts pretty well before him, have come, or will come, to something like the following conclusions:

First, that no money was actually paid to secure the vote of any Senator for acquittal; but, had it been necessary to use bribery for that purpose, Pomeroy, of Kansas, could have been bought cheap, and probably Nye and Tipton. A greater suspicion—a stronger case, we mean—is made out against those wretches, than was ever alleged against Ross, against whom there is not the shadow of any proof of guilt. While, as to these two and Pomeroy, it is shown, there was a distinct proposition to sell out. In truth, it can hardly be doubted, they were up for sale. Now, the significance of this investigation rests right here: Can a Senator be bought, acting in a judicial capacity? If this is so, the probability is, they are bought, and frequently bought, on questions of mere policy, relating to public revenues. Indeed, we are strongly inclined to the opinion, that the use of Woolley's money was applied to the tax on whisky—perhaps not to Senators, but in a way to secure the great reduction of that tax.

Upon the whole, we have no doubt but that Butler's report will let in just light enough on the Radical Congress to show the people that a more dishonest set of public men were never assembled at Washington. We of Louisiana may be permitted to form an idea of the morals of Butler's associates, from what we know of the character of the *Best* himself. If he champions the virtuous body of which he is a member, and worthily represents it, God help the country—for a more infamous man than he no age or country can possibly produce.

Milton says of one More, that he was part French and part Scotch, and that he mentions that no one country should be quite overwhelmed by the infamy of his extraction. With as much truth, it might be said of the Best that no country with a less base than ours, will be so bound by the great lakes of the earth, and the great Gulf of the South, and washed on either side by the two oceans, could support the infamy of such a character?

OUR PUBLIC ROADS.—The public roads of the parish have been so shamefully neglected, for three years, that they are now almost impassable in many places; and if not worked soon, or during this summer or next fall, will become entirely impassable to loaded wagons. It would puzzle any man to give a sufficient excuse for this neglect of the public highways. Is there not as much power in the Police Jury, as there is in the working of roads, as in former days. Are there as many hands liable to road duty in the parish? There has been a considerable increase in our population, since the surrender, and the increase has been principally of that class liable to road duty. The power of the Police Jury over that class is as great now as it ever was. It can as easily compel them to work or to pay. Then why are our roads left unworked—the pathways of our trade so entirely neglected, as to compel our customers to seek other markets, over better roads? The only answer and explanation to be found are, the general demoralization of the class which furnishes the bulk of the road laborers. But we submit to the Police Jury, without desiring to find any fault with that body, that the present impassable condition of our public roads, is the result of the neglect of the labor for a public purpose. With a vigorous and exacting enforcement of all persons liable to road duty; by the appointment of old and reliable citizens as overseers of the road, and through an ordinance requiring the work shall commence on a certain day and shall continue all the days allowed by law, we are sure, our parish roads can be put in good order. Crops will be laid by the middle of July. Then, the work should begin. We respectfully ask the Police Jury to take this matter promptly in hand, even if it should require an extra session.

MASOON STRAUB.—It has been well said by one of the most distinguished statesmen of the day, that a "State is often weakened by the exaggeration of the principle upon which it is founded." So, as the predominance of the Roman character was for conquest and military exploits, it happened in the course of time that conquest was pursued for the sake of more conquest, and war only for the sake of the successful employment of Roman arms. Hence it followed, that the acquisition of wealth and luxury, and the consequent weakening of the authority of the law, military adventures sought in the means of their own personal aggrandizement, and in the discipline of a power superior to the law, to support their own ambitious designs. Hence too, the sale of the people by the pretorian guards—Nero, a Caligula and a Domitian. Struck with decadence, the State, weakened by the exaggeration of its military tastes, a prey to faction, finally sunk, even in war, to its low estate, and was unable to resist the invasions of the actual nations of the earth, with no trace of the grandeur beyond the fame of its orators, its warriors and its poets.

To the man of reflection, the extension of suffrage, without limitation or qualification to intelligence or property, is fraught with dangers to the stability of the Republic. It is now not twenty years since every State in the Union, exercising its constitutional right, determined the qualification of electors, prescribed at least a property qualification. Now, we believe, it is required only in a few Northern States—while, over the South, under the programme of reconstruction, no qualification other than that of age is known. What security is left for the stability of the government, beyond the exercise of force? Surely it is time for the great body of the American people to pause and consider what momentous issues are involved in the profuse charity of unlimited suffrage—how much the power and the influence of intelligent voters is weakened by the number of the illiterate—how important, in the rage of party strife, is the example of the good, in controlling the conduct of the vicious, and how fearful are the premiums offered to the factious and the needy.

THE EXTENSION OF THE PACIFIC ROAD.—We sincerely hope it is the design of the new company to begin at once to lay the work for the extension of the road. It was allayed at a time of the day, and a sort of evidence given in the extension of the road, and the sale of the road was to a new company, with the means at hand, to enter the road beyond Marshall. Of course, well-informed men know better than this, and that the sale was made principally for the debts of the road; but all men are pleased at the prospect of the road passing into the hands of more capital. Now, how stands the fact? Is any work being done, and if no work is now going on, when will it commence? And lastly, if no work is either begun, or to be undertaken, how is the public benefited by the late forced sale? We are really disposed to hope it is in the power of the present company to begin work beyond Marshall this summer, and we think that, after the crops are laid by, a force might be obtained for that purpose, sufficient to finish up the present grading. We are glad to say, in behalf of the present company, that so far it has made an excellent use of its means, for prompt and regular repairs. If we have the capital, let it at once commence work on the road, and procure another engine; if we have not, to be ready without designing any offense, the sooner it is sold on a better price.

By the way, in another column, it will be seen that our young friends, James Hoss and John B. Durban, have formed a copartnership for the purpose of doing business, integrity, energy and business capacity, and we respect for them a liberal share of patronage, confident that they will render universal satisfaction.

## Proceedings of Colored Democratic Club.

WARD NO. 3.  
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1868.  
The meeting was held at the residence of the President, and the committee appointed to draft by-laws submitted the following:

ART. 1. This club shall be known as Spring Ridge Colored Democratic Club, Ward No. 3. The object of the club shall be to disseminate Democratic principles throughout the ward; that we, as citizens of this parish and ward, are sensible of the fact that all those who are entitled to the franchise, should be protected to the greatest extent from unlawful taxation, and other like frauds that are now being imposed upon us by the party in power; and in order, if possible, to relieve ourselves from these burdens, we hereby pledge ourselves to act in concert with the Democratic party. And further, that we should be represented by our own citizens, who are interested in our welfare, and not by hirelings, carter-beggars, who are strangers amongst us, without pride or principle; that we repudiate the low white trash who come among us to raise difficulties in our community, who have no other object in view than to divide the party, and we deem it beneath the dignity of an honest or respectable man to associate with them.

ART. 2. That we have one president, two vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. The president shall call the club together, and preside over the same, and he shall regulate the low white trash who come among us to raise difficulties in our community, who have no other object in view than to divide the party, and we deem it beneath the dignity of an honest or respectable man to associate with them.

ART. 3. That we have a regular meeting once in each month. All of which is respectfully submitted.

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## Manfield Female College.

MEETING.—Allow me space to give you a valuable paper to a brief and interesting report of the proceedings of the annual commencement of this institution, which has just closed.

The examinations commenced on Saturday, the 29th, and were held in the hall of the college. The young ladies stood remarkably well, and gave unmistakable evidence of having been thoroughly and faithfully taught. On Sunday, the 31st, at 10 o'clock, the session closed with the graduating exercises, which were held in the hall of the college. The exercises were presided over by the President, and were of a most brilliant and successful character.

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## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

MARKETS.  
NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Cotton dull but steady; middling 25c; receipts 110 bales; sales 9 exports. Sterling 50c; New York sight 100c; Gold 132 1/2.

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## Miscellaneous.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—The corruption committee will report Wednesday. Politics calm. There is a growing disposition that Southern delegates, both as regards Congress and the Legislature, should be removed, and act as they would have done had no war occurred.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Galveston Bulletin's Account of the 27th says: Question of division of the State came up today. Dr. South's vote was cast for the boundary so changed that Galveston should get entire control of the harbor, and for this purpose proposed to run a line across from the mouth of Trinity river to the Gulf. Eastern members felt it strongly.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—The China has arrived from Japan. The steamer had surrendered to the Union, and with half the private property and navy, and as a token of our respect, the British minister, the British minister had presented his credentials to Mikado, but the troubles are not over. Yocoon's navy is suffering too much with temporal affairs, he is unable to restrain himself, the president will call on him to abdicate. Fighting continues within a few miles of Yokohama.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Another squad of supposed illiberalists, numbering about eighty, captured near Fort Livingston, La., were brought to Fort Jackson. The squad was composed of men of various ages, and the majority were Mexicans. Small arms, except single Colt's revolver. Prisoners assert they are peaceable citizens, intent upon legitimate business.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—The Daily News of this morning publishes a full abstract of the message of Gen. Sherman, Governor-elect, to the present assembly of the Legislature on Monday next. Gen. Sherman's message is a long and able one, and contains many valuable suggestions for the improvement of the State.

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## Radical Reconstruction.

It now seems probable that in the course of the next sixty days the Southern States—or such of them as are not so completely ruined as to be beyond the aid of man—will have complied with the requirements of reconstruction by Congress, and have become entitled to representation in that body. Our Radical friends, however, are not content with this, and have become impatient of the delay, and are endeavoring to force upon the Government, and have become impatient of the delay, and are endeavoring to force upon the Government, and have become impatient of the delay, and are endeavoring to force upon the Government.

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