

# The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION."  
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## LOST AND FOUND.

BY SYDNEY LYNN.

"What are you thinking of, my dear?  
And why does the paper lie?  
The column up of the town and friend  
Just under your dreaming eyes?"

"Let me, too, glance at it, my dear,  
And guess what your loss has been.  
Not this—From the staple drifted off  
A host, painted white and green."

"Or this—A terror, black and tan,  
That lay upon the floor,  
Well knowing a dog will be lost  
To mope (it) answers to 'Joe'."

"Lost—'Tis pitiful—Somebody here  
Advertises a mourning pin,  
A setting of jet the crown around,  
A lock of white hair within."

"A ring with the words 'From Fred to Rose  
Engraved on the inner side,  
I wonder if Fred was my good friend,  
If Rose were his promised bride?"

"Lost, a gold watch, with diamond spray,  
Embossed in blue, and gold,  
And another, a real old gold watch,  
Quite plain, with an open face."

"And it goes on, now, my dear,  
You have lost some of these, I know,  
So why do you think of them all,  
And do you remember so?"

"I am thinking, child, of the vanished things  
That golden never more to us:  
Not golden doubloons or toys,  
That lie under the deep sea."

Thinking in pain of a human life,  
That defied and came no more,  
From the staff of a child of home and love,  
Fast driven on childhood's shore.

"I am thinking, too, of the stolen gold,  
All gone from my mother's hair:  
'Tis a thing of an unrequited love,  
And keeps what he takes with care."

I have lost my faith in earthly good,  
That once was an aure to me;  
And the star of hope recedes each day,  
'Till I feel in eternity.

I have lost an archer's ruddy cheek,  
And a soldier's honest of gait,  
A bearded man calls me mother now,  
But the boy is lost to me.

Only left a daughter, well beloved,  
Who weeps at my knee each night;  
Only left her, dear, not lost at all,  
She walks with the saints in white.

And so I think of the lost and gone,  
That may not come back to us,  
And thus, my child, in the reason why  
I sigh, and am silent.

## SOUTH—NORTH.

Since the middle of January we have traveled several thousand miles in that portion of the national domain which we call States, but which is by Congress, termed Military Districts. We have been by public and private conveyance quite extensively through Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, talking with, and attentively listening to the people, black and white, old and young, men and women.

We wish the entire North would go into the Southern States and see things for themselves, and not split coat their hate and prejudice by believing the false stories told by southern loyalists, who are the "speaking thieves" of politics and the sum of society. Briefly, growing much into little again, let us crowd the faces.

We found the South far more quiet, orderly, law abiding and peaceable than we expected. There is more security for life and property in the South than in the North, and the former rendered from military, the more quiet and orderly society is.

People of the South, everywhere, told us this.

"We fought—were led to fight by our leaders—we were placed in position where we must fight for our homes and with our States against them—we did simply as you in the North would have done under like circumstances. You of the North made slavery a pretext for warring upon us and our long acknowledged and protected rights our leaders made Radicalism a pretext for war on you."

We fought honestly, earnestly, bravely. We fought to the end and did not discredit to the name of American soldier. You whipped us. You whipped us like the devil! We fought earnestly. We gave up honestly. We have no fight left in us.

We fought—we fell—we tried—we killed—we endured—we lost, and we lost more than did you of the North. We have no desire now except to live in peace, to be good citizens, to help preserve the one grand confederation of States in their unity."

Such is the feeling of the South. At times there is a hot head who talks much of certain extreme radicals do North. The Republican party North claims not to be led by such radicals, yet would war upon the South for the words of a few there without inducement.

There is no need of military in the South. If the North would say to the people:

"You rebelled—you fought—you were whipped. The Government has demonstrated her power, her ability to preserve her glory. We war not upon your future. Go to your homes—preserve your organization as States—regulate your own affairs in your own way—your own intellect, your capital and your labor for the benefit of the nation. Repair so well and so fast as you can the damages of war. Enforce your State laws. Give Congress the right to vote if you wish increased power in Congress, or do not give them a right to vote if you do not wish a full representation. Make laws which will aid towards general prosperity; raise all you can to live on and to sell, and let him be the best citizen and truest patriot who aids the most for the good of the nation."

This is what we should tell the South. There will be no more rebellion there. The rebellion will begin in the North, and it will begin in Radicalism is much longer forced upon the country.

We need the brain, the muscle, the industry of that country to help pay taxes. If we let the people alone, they can support themselves and more. If we do not, they will not, for they cannot. The war ruined thousands upon thousands. The wealth of the South was in slaves and land. The slaves were freed by war. And to the wiles went wealth on which the South paid taxes.

The war killed her brave men by the armies. It used up her horses and mules. Northern officers stole millions and millions from the South. Thousands of homes were actually robbed of all that was dear and valuable.

Thousands more were robbed and then burned. Sherman went from Atlanta to the sea, and a strip of land twenty miles wide, hills and plain, was left desolate, with thousands and thousands of women and children without a bed, a shelter, an ounce of food, a horse, cow, mule, pig, chicken or agricultural implement! These people now beg, and starve, and live in woods, in little cabins and die of starvation. The able-bodied men ran away leaving the old and the young exposed to suffer.

Planters would plant more, but they lack for mules, plowland labor. There is land there but the capital and the labor was lost by war. It is no easy matter to build a house when you have no lumber, no nails, no money!

It is hard to have a home, when your furniture was stolen by army thieves for robbing the people.

## THE STORY OF SANFORD CONOVER.

When in Revolutionary story a gallant man was sentenced to die, he begged to be shot as a mode of honorable death. He had committed no moral wrong—was no thief, or perjurer, or murderer. His prayer was rejected, and he died upon the gallows. John Wilkes Booth, who was a murderer, who shot an unsuspecting, mercy-making man, as it were from an ambush, had the privilege which was denied to Conover, and was shot to death, and his last words of affection to his mother and devotion to his country were duly chronicled and embalmed. But if he was not hung or chained, or tortured, Mary E. Suratt was not, and she, the Maryland mother of a rebel, and her body rests in the unconquered soil of a prison yard. One of the witnesses on whose testimony she was put to death by Holt, and Stanton, and Hunter and Wallace, was Sanford Conover, now a convict of the very testimony given.

There is no light in the South. But there is a desire to repair the damages war has wrought, and if the North expects the South to be other than a tax upon us, there must be more liberality. We do not know much of life as we should in the South. The people there are men and women, creatures of education as we are. They have their ideas, their whims, their notions, their goals streaked and bad streaks very much as Northern people have. None of us are perfect. But we can all of us be more liberal than we are, and all will be better for it.

To oppress the South, now is to break her enterprise and to increase our taxation in the North. To be just is to be great—to be liberal is to be prosperous. Put the South on her honor. Let her regulate her own affairs, send such men as she chooses to Congress for surely the victorious North is not afraid of a weak, unarmed people.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

## A CHILD EATEN BY SNAKES.

In the early part of the month of August last, a girl named Eliza Drummond, about 11 years of age, who parents lived near West Monroe, in this county, left home one morning for the purpose of picking berries, and never returned. The most diligent search was made for her by the parents and neighbors, but no trace could be found. The event, which created a great sensation at the time, had almost passed from the minds of all, save the stricken parents, when it was painfully recalled by a recent occurrence. On Tuesday last, five or six boys went out hunting in the vicinity, and during the day, came upon a spot where a large number of black snakes were discovered and killed.

The appearance of the reptiles in such numbers and at this season of the year was considered remarkable, and it was suggested by one of the party that a breeding den must be somewhere near. A search was immediately commenced, which resulted in a manner far different from their expectations.

In the side of a little hill near the edge of a swamp, was found a sort of opening, which in the summer was concealed by tall grass and bushes. In this opening was found a human skeleton, from which every particle of flesh had been taken. The bones were as white as ivory, and all perfect. Near by was a tin pail in a rusted condition, and a life cup. The boys were terribly frightened, and gave the alarm.

The remains were taken from the mouth of the den, and an examination showed that the place had, and probably now was, a breeding place for black snakes. The body had been eaten by the snakes, and the entrance, which was large enough for the admission of a man's body, grew smaller and tended downward. Lighted balls of hay, soaked in kerosene, were thrown into the cavity, and in less than fifteen minutes 82 snakes, ranging in length from 1 1/2 to 4 feet, were killed.

The pall and cup were recognized by Mr. and Mrs. Drummond as those taken by their child when she went away for the last time. The physicians pronounced the remains to be those of a female child, and there can be no doubt that the poor little girl, while picking berries in the vicinity of the spot, became tired, seated herself in the shade of the opening to this den, was attacked by the reptiles in numbers and killed. The discovery has shocked the whole community.—*Ozego (N. Y.) Palladium.*

## APANIC IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

There is evidently a panic in the ranks of the Republican party. The recent elections have filled them with unshakeable astonishment and dismay. They had been proclaiming "the Democratic party as dead," and they had nothing to do but to march on over the carcass of Constitutional liberty. Suddenly, from an unexpected quarter, they have not only got a check, but a signal overthrow. From New England itself, and from the States of the middle of the North, the handwriting comes on the wall, and in fact is in unknown characters, either.

Some of their Journals are speaking out, and indicate the confusion in the disunion monger camp. The N. Y. Tribune, even talks about "the lesson of Connecticut," and the Philadelphia North American thinks that the Radical majority in Congress "had been pushing along the car of national progress, a little too fast for some sections of the party. The Providence, Rhode Island, Journal, in its issue of the 15th inst., declares that the party "cannot endure anything which ambitious and extreme men may undertake to accomplish in its name," that the scheme now fostered by the Radical leaders "are ambitious enough to ruin any party," and that if impetuosity is to prevail "it is easy enough to see that the Republican party is ruined," "that forcing a change upon the States is 'beyond the power of Congress and will be exceedingly injurious to the continuance of the party's power. The Springfield, Mass., Republican, talks in the same strain. Thus, as the defeat of Radicalism in one of its stronghold, Connecticut. The cry of the leading Radical journals now is, that the party has "gone to far." It is impossible that this going "to far" will be followed by a repentance that comes "to late," and that the people may take the view of a Western Judge, who truly says: "Repentance, as the proverbial hour may do, is a man that comes in at half past twelve."—*At.*

## OUR NEW TERRITORY.

The following is the text of the treaty ratified by the Senate, by which Russia cedes Russian America to the United States. The United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, being desirous of strengthening, if possible, the good understanding which exists between their plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Mr. Edward de Stoeckl, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, and agreed upon and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the plenipotentiaries of the United States, by this convention, immediately upon the exchange of ratifications hereof, all the territory and domain now possessed by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and in the adjacent islands, the same being contained within the geographical limits herein set forth, to wit: The eastern limit is the line of demarcation between the Russian and the British possessions in North America, as established by convention between Russia and Great Britain of February 28 (10), 1825, and described in articles third and fourth of said convention in the following terms: "Commencing with the Southern coast of the island called Pribyl's, Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of fifty four degrees forty minutes north latitude, and between the one hundred and thirty first and the west longitude, meridian of Greenwich.—The said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent which strikes the fifty sixth degree of north latitude.—From this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, to the point of the island called the Fox Islands, which point lies in the parallel of the same meridian, and finally from the said point of intersection the said meridian line of one hundred and forty first degree in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood, first, that the island called the Fox Islands shall belong wholly to the United States; second, that whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the fifty sixth degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of north longitude shall prove to be the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to the United States shall be the meridian of one hundred and forty first degree in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean. 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