

What are you thinking of, my dear?

Let me see, my dear, what do you think of that?

Oh, my dear, that's a fine one!

That's all right, my dear.

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The Democratic Watchman.

BELLEFRONTE, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1867. VOL. XII. NO. 17.

VOL. XII.

IT IS HARD TO WORK A FARM

It is hard to work a farm when you have no mules, plows, hoes or cotton gins, for they were destroyed by the war.

It is hard to employ negroes when you lack money to pay them, food to sustain them, tools to clothe them, and when lying, swindling agents of freedmen's bureaus fill the air with ignorant negroes who desire to get a general confession and a life of idleness, and when they charge each ten dollars for finding him or her a situation; charge the employe ten dollars each for his help, and "regulate" that no labor shall be employed except on these terms.

It is hard for women of the South to sit in cabins and know that the books, pianos, paintings, spoons, silver ware, carriages, bibles, family relics, &c., &c., are not beautifying the homes of those in the North who still war upon a conquered people.

There is no light in the South. But there is a dawning 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 so 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 such the victorious North is not afraid of a weak, unarmed people.

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 resides in West Meador, 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 nest 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 lip 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 desisted to enter. 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 fall crop was 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 of this den, was attacked by the reptiles in numbers and killed.

The discovery has shocked the whole community. —Ozark (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 uneasiness, 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 that quarter, they have received a disaster. In the midst of their feud, the handwriting came on the wall, and in a few moments, they were in a state of confusion.

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 this case, comes in. It not only declares that the party "cannot endure anything which ambitious and extreme men may undertake to accomplish in its name," but the scheme now fostered by the Radical leaders "is a march towards anarchy."

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 non-resistance. 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, and the privilege which was denied to Andre, 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. Surratt was hanged, and manacled and perhaps atrocious, 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 penitentiary for the very testimony he gave. We propose from authentic materials to tell the story of Sanford Conover, and we beg for it the attention of our readers. It is worth it.

Answer. I was acting as an agent for the Lincoln murder, he says, he was in Canada, a correspondent of the New York Tribune. "As soon," says he "as the investigation took place, I came on to Washington and offered myself as a witness."

What was the occasion of the employment of your services by the government? Answer. I was acting as an agent for the Lincoln murder, he says, he was in Canada, a correspondent of the New York Tribune. "As soon," says he "as the investigation took place, I came on to Washington and offered myself as a witness."

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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, desirous of strengthening, if possible, the good understanding which exists between them, have for that purpose appointed as 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, who have agreed upon the following articles.

Article I. His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, has renounced all his claims on the territory of the United States, immediately upon the exchange of ratifications hereof, all the territory and domain now possessed by his said Majesty, on the continent of America, 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 a 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 end of the island called Pripylof, in the Gulf of Alaska, which point lies in the parallel of fifty four degrees forty minutes north latitude, and between the one hundred and thirty first and the one hundred and thirty second degrees of longitude 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 mountain situated parallel to the coast, to the point of the island called the Strait of Chukotka, in the Gulf of Alaska, and thence to the point of the mountain called the Strait of Bering, in the Gulf of Alaska, which point lies in the parallel of fifty six degrees north latitude, and between the one hundred and thirty first and the one hundred and thirty second degrees of longitude of Greenwich.

It is understood, that the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountain situated parallel to the coast, to the point of the island called the Strait of Chukotka, in the Gulf of Alaska, and thence to the point of the mountain called the Strait of Bering, in the Gulf of Alaska, which point lies in the parallel of fifty six degrees north latitude, and between the one hundred and thirty first and the one hundred and thirty second degrees of longitude of Greenwich.

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PROTECTION—HOW IT WORKS.

"Protect me," is the inspiring cry of a comfortable, well fed, well clothed personage, whom, at first sight, one would hardly take for a beggar. "Protect me," I own but ten thousand acres of land in the North. It is my all. It is full of gold; but the Englishmen and Nova Scotians have got coal, too, and offer to sell it cheaper than the price of my land. Shut out the foreign coal and fuel, then, and I am an American laborer. He looks even less like a laborer than a beggar.

What makes coal so dear when the weather is so dreadful cold? God help the poor! "I own but ten thousand acres of land in the North. It is my all. It is full of gold; but the Englishmen and Nova Scotians have got coal, too, and offer to sell it cheaper than the price of my land. Shut out the foreign coal and fuel, then, and I am an American laborer. He looks even less like a laborer than a beggar.

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