

The Watchman

WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY JAMES BUCHANAN

Subject to the decision of Democratic National Convention

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER JOHN T. HOOVER

Subject to the decision of the Democratic 4th of March Convention

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

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The Police and the Measures of the Opponents

When the great Duke of Marlborough

flushed with the brilliancy of a long line

of victories, and inflated with his own success

was accosted with familiarity, he was in the

light of replying, "Meet me to-morrow,"

but to-morrow never came, because a re-

visit always was termed "to day." Marl-

borough was a soldier of fame—reaping his

glory by sycophancy—succumbing to power

—and depending more upon strategy than

manly valor, yet he succeeded by his deceit

in plunging his country into debt—his coun-

trymen into poverty—and the world into

shame. He heaped a burden on Ireland—

conspired against the virtue of Scotland—

until at last his only glory consisted in las-

civious assassinations, and his only blush the

fear of death. So is it with the opponents

of the Democratic party at the present day.

With a mendacity rivaling the deceit of

Marlborough, they have not only become

pensioners upon the past, but they claim to

be the owners of the present property and

greatness of the country—and doubtless flatter

themselves to become the heirs of the fu-

ture greatness of the nation. This plea of

the leaders of the clique who make this

assumption, is their numbers, and the assur-

ance of its justice, is what they intend to

do in the future. Admitting that Black-

Republicanism embraces a large portion of

the people north of Mason and Dixon's

line—there is a past to remember and a his-

torical lesson to be learned by all who so

thoughtlessly rush to the support of these

erratic agitators. The opponents of Demo-

cracy, to day, are only the descendants of the

foes of Jefferson. Politically they have

not changed—they have rather improved—

because the same hands that were ready to

kindle blue-lights in Boston to cheer on a

hostile fleet, were bleeding to welcome

American soldiers to their graves in Mexico.

Opposition to Democracy constitutes their

whole creed. A desire to gain power their

only motive—and an ambition for riotous re-

bellion and social anarchy is beginning not

only to startle the fears of the true patriot,

but arrest the attention of those half-seduc-

ed in an adherence to Black-Republicanism.

It is the review of the past however, that

has induced the people to disregard these special

pleadings, and expose by the franchise

power, the utter impiblicity of Black-Rep-

ublicanism. It is the glorious memories

which crowd around our history—the

sublime aspect of our present condition—

that thus call out the sentiment of a people

who have heretofore been deceived by political

chicanery allied to religious hypohisry.

These are the pleas—pleas of piety on

the one side and patriotism on the other,

by which Black-Republicanism maintains

a position. The most casual observer of

political movements, will at once discover

that those who make an excuse for these

agitators, are the first to join and the last

to leave in an attack on the sovereignty of

State laws and the sacred bonds of the

Union. The Democratic party for forty

years has been bitterly opposed by a senti-

ment which has never changed—and it will

never cease to be opposed, as long as the in-

tolerant spirit of fanaticism exists. From

Madison to Pierce, although our enemies

assumed new names—the same ideas moved

them to violence, and the same motives

prompted them to falsehood. The opposi-

tion which sought the destruction of Jack-

son, emanated from Boston bankers—and

the rage which now labors to trammel the

administration of Pierce, issues from the

abolitionists of the North, and is echoed by

the oath-bound recreants of all parties. We

have all become familiar with the actions

which have Pennsylvania a Black-Republican

Executive—the people know by what a

system of chicanery this Congressional

district was induced to send a reverend

The Foreign News

The last steamer from England, the Can-

ada, brings intelligence, confirmatory of pre-

vious rumors, that the preliminary measure

for peace between the Allies and Russia had

been agreed upon.

Queen Victoria opened the British Par-

liament on the 31st of January. The Earl of

Derby "considered the royal speech as very

rare, cold, and meagre," that "it ought to

refer to the state of affairs with America."

He "conceived that the government had

violated a municipal law of the United

States, in the attempt to enlist men, and

hoped an apology would be offered, such as

could be received. He regretted, however,

that there was not a conciliatory paragraph

introduced into the speech referring to the

subject. The whole speech, he said, was

redundant of water gruel. The Earl of Clar-

endon replied. He said that the difference

between England and the United States

arose from a misinterpretation of the Clay-

ton-Bulwer treaty—that he had proposed to

refer the whole question to the arbitration

of a third power, and expressed the hope

that the United States Government would

acquiesce.

Angry words are said to have passed be-

tween Mr. Buchanan and the Earl of Claren-

don. "We trust that the difficulty may be

peaceably adjusted. But if the worst must

come, our government will be prepared for

the emergency. It is highly gratifying to

know, that as long as Mr. Buchanan repre-

sents us, no improper concession will be

made, and we are glad to say that the anti-

democratic Mr. Dallas justifies a similar

belief as to his ministerial course.

Since the above was in type the steam-

ships Atlantic and Asia arrived at New York,

with advices from Europe to the 9th inst.

Nothing had been heard of the steamship

Pacific, now thirty-one days out; but we

learn that her owners, in New York, still

express confidence that she has put back to

Liverpool or Cork, in distress, under sail,

and they expect to hear of her safety by the

Baltic, which was to leave Liverpool on

Wednesday, 20th inst. An extraordinary

state of excitement seems to have pervaded

the public mind of England, previous to the

Atlantic's departure, on the subject of the

difficulties with this country, growing out

of the Central American question and the

enlistment affair. The London and Provin-

cial papers are full of spirited articles on

the subject, and horror is expressed at the

possibility of any interruption of the friend-

ly relations of England and the United States.

There had been meetings of the Chambers of

Commerce of Manchester and Liverpool, in

which the subject was discussed and resolu-

tions passed deprecating the war. The ex-

citement does not appear to have grown out

of any official developments that had been

made by the English Government, or from

any messages of an unfriendly nature be-

tween Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan,

as had been reported by the Morning Ad-

vertiser. Our Minister was not present at a

soiree given by Lord Palmerston, which ap-

pears to be the extent of the actual man-

ifestations of angry feelings, if any were en-

tertained by him. During the three days

prior to the sailing of the Asia, state of

public feeling appears to have undergone a

decided change, and a much more moder-

ate tone was apparent.

The peace negotiations were considered to

be in a favorable state, and the war was

looked upon as virtually at an end, but still

reinforcements were going forward to the

Allies in the Crimea as actively as ever. The

protocol was signed by the Plenipotentiaries

of the high contracting Powers at Vienna on

the 1st of February. The Congress was to

assemble in Paris on the 20th inst. The ac-

countment of the French Emperor is ex-

pected at an early day. An alliance between

Ministers to England

The present aspect of our affairs with En-

gland, is becoming daily more important, and

any fact connected with the department con-

trolling our intercourse with that nation is

both interesting and instructive. The East-

ern (Mo.) Argus, in alluding to the appoint-

ment of the Hon. George M. Dallas as Min-

ister to England, presents some interesting re-

miniscences relative to this important mis-

sion. The following record will show that

Mr. Dallas has been preceded in the mission

by a long line of able men:

Gouverneur Morris, (N. J.) commissioner, 1780

Thomas Pinckney, (S. C.) full minister, 1792

John Jay, (N. Y.) " " " " 1794

Rufus King, (N. Y.) " "