

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, March 16, 1861.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning.

By CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$4.50 in advance.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
CRAWFORDSVILLE.
Advertisements, call up and examine our List of
SUBSCRIBERS.

The Convention on Next Saturday.
The Democracy throughout Union Township will to a man turn out to the Convention on next Saturday. It is the design to nominate a ticket of men who favor a compromise and a reconstruction of the Union. Let every true Union man be present to take part in the proceedings and assist in nominating a ticket that will redeem the township from Abolition fanaticism.

We are pleased to chronicle the return of this gentleman. He spoke last Thursday evening at the Court house, in justification of his votes against all compromise. Of course the eloquent advocate won his Republican friends over to his views.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

The surrender of Fort Sumter, by the Republican Administration of the Northern States to the Southern Confederacy, is very generally acquiesced in by the Republican leaders in this county. Mr. John Board says that "it is one of the most sensible things Lincoln could have done." On the first receipt of this peace policy of Lincoln, the Republicans were much chagrined and mortified; many of them swore that the news was false, that honest "old Abe" the prairie hero, would never depart a hair's breadth from his "plain, practical, and sensible" inaugural address. Their opinions were speedily changed on receiving the Cincinnati Gazette, which paper not only confirmed the news, but justified the act. It was amusing to see how gracefully these timeservers fell when they read the approval of the surrender in this paper. Only a few hours before they were bitterly that the Administration would never dare commit such an act of treason and cowardice, now they speak of it as a "wise and human policy." The truth is the Republican party have got the bull by the horns. They now find that their aggressive and meddling interference with the rights of the Southern States has rent the country in twain and hopelessly divided it forever; that the surrender of all the forts are necessary for the preservation of peace between the two Republics. They will not attempt to collect the revenue of the ports of the seceding States, but in the end will be compelled to recognize them as a sovereign and independent nation. This we believe is now the policy of Seward and Lincoln. They see too late the terrible calamity they and their party have brought upon the country and as a last atonement for their fanaticism and crime, they are bending every energy to avert civil war. Lincoln is truly a sectional President.

Lincoln's peace policy, first inaugurated by Buchanan, although it will not bring back the Gulf States, will for the time being secure the border States. These however, will remain no longer than to give the Republican party time to gently back down from their sectional doctrines. Abolitionism must be crushed or we shall lose every Southern State.

Cool.—The Republican leaders catching their cue from the Cincinnati Gazette, are executing the peace policy of Lincoln on the plea that he has neither money or troops to execute the laws. It is an old adage that drowning men will catch at straws.

MANSON'S NEW DRUG STORE.

Capt. Manson has purchased the drug establishment formerly owned by Henry Ott, where in future he will be found by his numerous friends and customers. The Captain will leave in a few days for the east, where he designs purchasing a large stock of drugs, medicines, oils, paints, glass, perfumery, fancy toilet articles, and in fact everything in the line of a first-class drug establishment. The new and beautiful store room, which by the way is the neatest and best arranged of any in the State, will be repainted and fitted up in elegant style for the spring and summer trade. Physicians and country dealers, will find this house under the management of the Captain an excellent place to make their purchases, both as regards the superior articles sold as well as the low figures.

WILSON & MORGAN.

This is the name of a new mercantile firm just formed in our town. LANE WILSON and WILLIAM H. MORGAN having entered into a copartnership in the drug business. In the old stand formerly occupied by MANSON & POWERS, they having purchased the entire stock. The establishment will be thoroughly refitted and furnished with a new and heavy stock of drugs, medicines, surgical instruments, oils, paints, glass, &c. &c. The partners are both young men and skilled in their business, and purchasers will find them clever and affable gentlemen to deal with.

A PROSPECT FOR PEACE.

It is gratifying to believe that the reservations and expectations and provisos in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural may become the rule of his action and policy. The public press and men of sense everywhere differ as to the construction which Mr. Lincoln will in practice place upon his message. Some honestly confess or exultantly proclaim it to be for coercion, and that the whole South, property and arms of the government will be promptly recaptured, and the revenue collected by force in the ports of the seceding States. Others think it so contradictory as to forbid all conclusion as to the President's policy, until we witness the results. Others again believe that the message is a peace document—that Mr. Lincoln does not propose to use force and arms to compel obedience in the seceding States.

It gives us infinite pleasure to say that among the men who think the message a non-coercion document, are to be found some of the best and truest friends of the Union. Since the delivery of the message, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, John J. Crittenden and Wm. H. Seward have all expressed their belief that the Union would yet be saved, and saved by peace. Mr. Douglas is reported to have declared that the message did not contemplate coercion or the use of force, and that Lincoln had shown that he "had nerve to say what is right—platform or no platform." He says further that "he feared Fort Sumter and Pickens could not be held much longer by federal troops. There was a time when Sumter could have been reinforced." He did not believe it "could be now without the use of 10,000 men by land and sea. There were but few men to serve the guns, and they must be soon exhausted, and they had not bread and salt enough to last thirty days. There must be prompt action in favor of peace." He believed "THE PRESIDENT IN FAVOR OF PEACE."

Now it will be remembered that Judge Douglas is not only an old and sagacious politician, but is on the ground and can get a peep behind the curtains. His opinions of Lincoln's probable course are therefore worthy of great consideration. If the construction given by Judge Douglas is a true one, then may patriots yet rejoice; Old Abe may immortalize himself and the Hon. James Wilson and his followers who detest compromise and yell coercion, go howling and gnashing their teeth, with their parched throats unmoistened and their thirst unslaked by the blood of their countrymen. We confess that we were unable to view the message in this light; but the confidence shown by Seward, Douglas and Crittenden, gives us room to hope that the warlike aspirations of the secessionists are doomed to an early death.

There is one thing said by Judge Douglas that has peculiar significance. He says that if the President "anticipated the use of arms, we shall see a proclamation for an extra session of Congress, in order to increase the forces and call volunteers into the field." This seems to be a hint that unless such a call is made for an extra session, we may be certain Lincoln does not intend to "use arms." This, too, we remember accords with Lincoln's declaration that he would enforce the laws, so far as he had the means to do so at his command. If, therefore, there is no additional means furnished, and it takes 10,000 men by sea and land to reinforce one fort, we shall still hope for a policy of "peace and Union."

FORT SUMTER.

Jefferson Davis has ordered a general officer to proceed at once to Charleston, and take command of the army which is stationed there for the investment of Fort Sumter.

We are glad to discover that a good many Republicans who a week ago were swearing by all that is holy that it would be a sin and a shame, and a disgrace to give up Fort Sumter to the Carolinians, now agree with Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, Gen. Scott and ourselves, that it is the very best thing that can be done.

It is evident that a desperate effort is to be made to take Kentucky out of the Union. A convention of secessionists is also called at Frankfort on the 29th inst. for the purpose of influencing the Legislature to take some decisive steps towards secession. A meeting is also called at Louisville on Friday evening next, of sympathizers with the Southern movement. We hope, however, that the administration will pursue a course that will deprive the secessionists of their capital.

THE FARMERS SALOON.—This favorite restaurant is well supplied with every article in the eating and drinking line. The best quality of ale and liquors can always be found at this saloon.

LADIES HOME MAGAZINE.—The April number of this elegant and instructive magazine is upon our table. Every lady should subscribe for it.

COFFEE FOR ARMY.—This favorite of the ladies has been received for the coming month.

The New York World condemns the appointment of Mr. Judd, of Illinois, as Minister to Prussia. It says:

In the very important matter of diplomatic representation abroad, we regret to say that the present Administration has begun with a great mistake. Its first public act after the formation of the Cabinet was to put a three-cornered man into a round hole, and appoint Mr. Judd as Minister to Prussia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 15.
It is confidently believed that the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter was ordered this morning. They will embark on board of an iron steamer for Baltimore, or be landed at Fortress Monroe. At Old Point the Virginians are greatly excited by this movement. They assert that all the force of the Government is to be concentrated in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina, in order to hold these States in check, if secession is attempted. The keeping of the troops in Washington is advanced as an argument to support this declaration. But they should know that four-fifths of them are determined that they will not fight Americans.

We hear very little now about the blockade of the Southern ports. It may safely be predicted that if the Administration decided upon enforcing the collection of the revenue, and the blockade of the ports, an extra session of Congress will be called, which will be virtually taken as a declaration of war by the Southern people.

The friends of Governor Floyd say he will not avail himself of Russell's precedent to avoid a trial, but will fully vindicate his character from Republican aspersion.

It is rumored in private circles to-day that the Administration are long will endeavor to revive the old Whig policy of the National Bank and high tariff. This is said to be Seward's probable plan to consolidate all conservative men into a grand national party, with a view of being the next President of the United States.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Fessenden introduced a resolution for the expulsion of all the members from the seceding States. It will have to go the way Foster's went. The moderate Republicans deprecate the introduction of both these resolutions.

The Southern Commissioners have not yet had a formal interview with the President. They are disposed to wait until the Administration's policy toward Fort Sumter is fully developed.

Governor Seward is extremely anxious that no step should be taken by the Administration that would offend the foreign powers to the extent of inducing them to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

A rumor has been on the street to-day, to the effect that the Cabinet had split, and that Chase and Blair had resigned. It obtained credence in some quarters, and caused no little excitement.

The pressure on the departments for office is so great here and elsewhere that some of the heads of bureaus have agreed to appoint postmasters on the recommendation of the Congressional delegation, being the only mode of satisfying all parties and quickly disposing of applicants.

It is given out and believed that Secretary Seward has kindly objected to the appointment of Carl Schurz as Minister to any of the European Courts.

Judge Tilden represents that the statement that he was co-operating with others for the election of Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, for the Senate is untrue.

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A Cabinet council assembled this morning, but were engaged with appointments requiring Executive action. They assembled again this afternoon, and are yet in session. It is believed that the Southern troubles are now the subject before them.

It is believed by all that the dispatches relative to the evacuation of Fort Sumter have reached Major Anderson, and that he will leave this week or Monday next.

It is understood that on Monday last Mr. Seward was waited on by a Southern Senator in reference to the reception of the Southern Commissioners. Mr. Seward assured him that he would be most happy to meet them at a certain hour on Tuesday, when they should have an informal interview with Mr. Lincoln, and perhaps other members of the Cabinet. He evinced the belief that they would be met in a favorable spirit, and hoped their mission would end in peace. On Tuesday, however, a note was received from Mr. Seward stating that it would be necessary for him to forego the appointment, but he did not designate any future time.

The Commissioners then concluded to send a peremptory request, to-day, for an interview on the various matters pending between the old and new Confederacies, which would require the occasion of a response.

The inference drawn from Mr. Seward's action, was an objection on the part of the Cabinet members to assume the responsibility coincident with the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

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The Commissioners, to-day, received additional assurances favorable to Southern interests, which caused them to delay their ultimatum.

It is now possible that the evacuation of Fort Pickens and Fort Brown will follow the evacuation of Fort Sumter, although the Republicans say that the same necessity does not exist in their cases.

The great trouble looming up is the tariff. The Republicans admit that it will be impossible to collect the revenue on board ship, for if any wish their goods to be warehoused, the officers could not refuse under the new bill and so defeat the object of a collection outside the harbor. The Southern tariff is so much lower than the Morrill Bill that the Government is alarmed at the prospect of driving all imports to Southern ports, to be run up to the States by river and railroad. They

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now talk of calling an extra session to confer more power on the Executive, and provide for the collection of the revenue. Tom Corwin declined the mission to Mexico, but, at the solicitation of friends, has consented to serve.

C. M. Clay declined to go to Spain because he wished to be sent to Russia. He will have his wish it is said.

Judge Douglas' resolution of inquiry was voted down to-day by the Republicans. They didn't want the weakness of the Government exposed.

The great Gaines suit was decided to-day. The decision was made by Judge Wayne, and every point is in favor of the plaintiff (Mrs. Gaines) whose indomitable energy is thus victoriously crowned with success.

DOINGS IN THE SENATE.

Washington, March 14.
Mason offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any portion of the District of Columbia militia, or any officers thereof, since the 1st of January, had been summoned into the service of the U. S., and whether any duty has been imposed on them by the Department, and if so, whether they have received any and what pay, &c.

Sumner objecting, the resolution lies over.

Mr. Douglas moved to take up his resolution offered yesterday, calling for information relative to the Southern ports. Disagreed to—16 to 24.

Senate then proceeded to consider Fessenden's resolution.

Bayard moved as a substitute, that Albert B. Brown, Jeff Davis, Stephen B. Mallory, C. C. Clay, Robt. Toombs and J. P. Benjamin, having announced that by the secession of their respective States they were no longer members of the Senate, and had withdrawn therefrom, the Secretary is directed to omit their names in calling the roll. Bayard denied that there had been any resignation, but by the action of their States they were no longer members.

Bayard's substitute was rejected.

Bayard then moved to strike out the name of Brown, of Miss., from Fessenden's resolution, as he had not given any notice of resigning.

Senate went into executive session, after which, consideration of the resolution was resumed.

Clark offered a substitute, which Fessenden accepted, viz:

Whereas, The seats occupied by Brown, Davis, Mallory, Clay, Toombs and Benjamin, as members of the Senate, have become vacant, therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to omit their names respectively from the roll.

Clark's substitute was adopted—19 against 24.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.
The Supreme Court gave to-day a decision in favor of Mrs. Gaines, and gave such directions as will place her in possession of all the property of Daniel Clark, of whom she is the only legitimate child.

The Court decided adversely in the Kentucky and Ohio mandamus case. While announcing that the Governor of a State should surrender fugitives on proper proof, it held that Congress cannot impose any duty on a State officer, &c.

Fort Brown to be Surrendered, &c.

New Orleans, March 14.
The surrender of Fort Brown had been agreed upon by the Commissioners and Capt. Hill, on the 6th.

The Galveston News says the Fort will be given up as soon as transportation can be found for the Federal troops.

Troops will take to the sea coast two batteries of light artillery.

The steamer Daniel Webster was off Brazos, waiting to take a portion of the troops on board.

Texas troops, at Brazos, are represented to be fortifying the island so as to make it impregnable.

An ordinance to submit a permanent constitution to the people, for ratification or rejection, has been under consideration to-day.

A resolution authorizing the transfer of the State military to the Provisional Government, and also to allow volunteers to enlist under the Provisional Government, passed the House to-day.

A joint resolution was introduced that the Convention should submit the Constitution of the Confederate States to the people, or to a convention elected by the people for that purpose. Laid over.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE PITCHES INTO

Douglas with merciless severity, on account of his speech on the Inaugural. It closes a long and bitter article as follows:

If the pleasure be as great in being cheated as to cheat, the Administration will suffer itself to be led along by its own friend Mr. Douglas, until he gets it on the brink of that political precipice over which to dash it into ruins. The old Douglas legend, we believe, is "Beware the bear." It is a very good legend for Presidents and Cabinets to learn by heart about these times, when Mr. Douglas is around and begins to hug them in a delectable way.

MONTGOMERY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Southern Congress—Bill to Define the Jurisdiction of the Federal Courts—International Copyright—Permanent Constitution of the Confederacy—The State Convention—Further about Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 7.
To the Editor of the Enquirer:

Congress met to-day at ten o'clock, a. m. Mr. (Hon. Geo. of Mississippi) in the Judiciary Committee, reported the following bill to define the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, which was read twice and placed on the calendar.

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That in the event of a conflict of jurisdiction between the Confederate States and the United States, or of refusal on the part of the authorities of the United States to recognize the independence of the Confederate States, or in case the Commissioners sent by the latter to treat with the former in relation to the several matters of controversy existing between them, the Congress of the Confederate States shall not take cognizance of any civil case in which the plaintiff is or may be either the said United States, or either one of them, or any citizen or citizens thereof, or assigned or assigned or indorsed or indorsers, or any such person.

Sec. 2. All pending cases, in which the plaintiff shall be either of the classes aforesaid, shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid, be dismissed on motion, and all proper, mesne or final which shall have been issued at the suit of such plaintiff shall be arrested and declared inoperative.

Mr. T. R. R. Cobb, of Georgia, offered the following resolution in regard to international copyrights, which was adopted:

Whereas, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Saxony and other European powers have passed laws to secure to authors of their own States the benefits and privileges of their copyright laws, upon condition of similar privileges being granted by the laws of such States to authors of the subjects of the powers aforesaid—therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to instruct the Commissioners appointed by him to visit the European powers, to enter into treaty obligations for the extension of international copyright privileges to all authors, the citizens and subjects of the powers aforesaid.

In secret session to-day Colonel Braxton Bragg, of Louisiana, was confirmed as Brigadier General of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and Colonel William J. Hardee, of Georgia, as Colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry of the Army of the Confederate States.

Congress has been engaged for some days past in discussion upon the adoption of the permanent constitution reported by the committee of which the Hon. R. B. Rhett, of South Carolina, is chairman. These discussions are being conducted in secret sessions, and of course the views or opinions of members on any of the points discussed can not be known beyond the circle in which they were enunciated.

The prevailing opinion seems to be that there will be no material change from that of the Provisional Constitution, and my impression is that no substitute can be adopted which would give more general satisfaction to the people than the one now in force. One of the most important features in the Provisional Constitution, which some think may be changed, is the modification of the re-appointing of the African race.

I never have for a moment deemed this was possible in the face of the wishes of a substantial majority of the people upon this subject. It is true that there are now in the Confederate States, and there are probably a few composing in fact, the present Congress who would not object to a change in the Permanent Constitution that would permit Congress to pass laws favoring this measure, but such a scheme is altogether impracticable, and will not be countenanced by any considerable portion of the population of the Confederate States, and in view of this fact I have not the remotest idea that any change in the Provisional Constitution of this character will be made.

There was no business of importance before the State Convention to-day. The permanent Constitution will be laid before this body on Monday next. As it will not be submitted in view of the manifest opposition by the people, there will be a lively time in the Convention upon this feature, as there is a very large minority in the Convention who will vote against it unless it should be submitted. I think, however, that it will finally pass, even should the friends of this policy be defeated. There is no desire on the part of any member of the Convention to embarrass the Congress in any of its acts, but at the same time there are many of them whose constituents desire to have a voice in all matters wherein their interests may be involved, and will exercise a rigid scrutiny upon all the acts of the Congress. It is a part of the education of all our people to resist encroachments of Federal power, and, however determined and united they may be to sustain their State in the present emergency with their blood and treasure, still they will ever have an eye to their individual rights.

The opinion in regard to Lincoln's Inaugural as a hostile demonstration seems to be gaining ground here, and has probably, to some extent, increased the activity of the War Department. I am not, however, disposed to change my first impression, that the Inaugural does not indicate, directly, peace or war, but leaving both for future development, as circumstances may dictate. At all events, let him pursue any policy he may in regard to coercion, the South will be prepared to meet him.

CATO.

Mr. Colfax is not at all pleased at being overlaughed by Lincoln in the matter of the Postmaster Generalship. His paper, the South Bond Register, says in conclusion of a long article on the subject:

Never in the history of our Government has there ever been manifested such a strong and unanimous desire for the appointment of any man into any Cabinet as there has been for the appointment of Mr. Lincoln as Postmaster General. Why Mr. Lincoln has chosen to so utterly disregard and deny the sentiment of the whole Nation in this respect, we are unable to explain. It will be difficult to solve the mystery on any grounds of public consideration or of public duty.

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GREENE'S OBSERVATIONS.

The New York Tribune publishes the following facts at the head of its columns