



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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By CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE!

Advertisers, 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.

Hon. James Wilson.

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 country. Mr. John Beard 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 the secessionists fell when they read the approval of the surrender in this paper. Only a few hours before they swayed 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 off 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.

A PROSPECT FOR PEACE.

It is gratifying to believe that the reservations and expectations and provisions 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 messages. Some honestly confess or exultantly proclaim it to be for coercion, and that the whole forts, 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 so contradictory as to forbear 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 has vowed to declare 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 forts 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 detect 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, Douglass 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 Douglass 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 party to be a very harmless document.

This torgiversation was rendered necessary by the party having refused all overtures of compromise, and making no proposals looking to a peaceful settlement of our difficulties. They held out the idea of war until its impracticability has become apparent.

To have sustained such a position we should have provided an army of one hundred thousand men, increased the navy, and turned the energies of the nation to that object a year ago.

Mr. Crittenden's compromise, if adopted, would have saved the Cotton States, but it endangered Republican ascendancy. It might be the cause of the formation of a great Union party, and have elected a President without the aid of the Chicago Platform; sooner than which the Republican leaders preferred to let the Cotton States go, and risk the loss of the Border States.

They have played their game of agitation and sensation for the past three months at the expense of the tranquility and safety of their country. We do not wish to break down the influence of Mr. Seward, who is now regarded as the only statesman of their party. This gentleman has had much to do with bringing the country into its present position, but to his talents all look in hopes that he will repair the evils of his policy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The wife of Jefferson Davis was born at old Fort Knox, near Vincennes in this State. She is a woman of great beauty and a good nature, and is well educated. She 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 corner hole, and appoint Mr. Judd as Minister to Prussia.

The Case of Friends in the First Three Months. The Bad Effects Resulting from the Failure of the Crittenden Compromise.

The action of South Carolina immediately after the Presidential election, backed by an apparent determination of the Cotton States to separate from the Union, filled the country with alarm and indignation. But when the occupancy of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson, on the 25th of December, drove Floyd and Thompson from the Cabinet, dissolving at the same time their sympathy with the Secessionists, public indignation knew no bounds. The President's Message had informed Congress that the Executive could only exert its power in a State through the Courts of the United States. These had been abolished in the seceding States; nothing remained but to hold on to the forts and endeavor to collect the revenue of the General Government. Bills were introduced into Congress authorizing this to be done on the decks of vessels of war; also to accept the services of volunteers, and to enable the Government to use the militia of the States if necessary.

The capitalists of the country had inflicted their distrust of the Government by refusing to lend it money. A bill was introduced authorizing loans to be made in small sums of \$50 and \$100. These measures looked to war on the part of the party about to come into power.

They had a majority in both Houses of Congress, after the representatives from the seceding States left, and could have passed these measures easily. They were backed by expressions from the Legislatures of New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, pledging the whole power of these great States to sustain the General Government. The late members of the Cabinet of the retiring President Buchanan were zealous in advocating coercion and many people were impatient for its application to repair wounded honor and avenge the insult offered to the country.

It is rumored in private circles to-day that the Administration are long and well on the way to revive the old Whig policy of National Bank and high tariff. This is said to be Seward's 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 depurate 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 Adminstration's policy toward Fort Sumter is fully developed.

Gov. Seward is extremely anxious to see 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 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, becoming 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 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.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

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 respite.

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.

Reports are contradictory to-night as to the issue of any orders for the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

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 Morrill Bill that the Government is to pass is so much lower than the Southern tariff, that it will repair the evils of his policy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

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 to-morrow, and 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 aspersions.

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

Summer objecting to the resolution lies over a report of a bill introduced by Mr. Fessenden, to inform 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 mustered 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.

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