## SELECTED POETRY.

## Beauty and Innocence. BY PARK BENJAMIN.

The star that gems life's morning sky Smile's sweetly o'er thee now; And flowers around thy pathway lie, And roses crown thy brow—

That shed their delicate perfume
Mid ringlets trembling like a plume While a deep witchery, soft and bright, Is floating in those eyes of light.

Pure and undimmed, thy angel smile I the and unimmed, thy angel smile
Is mirrored on my dreams.
Like evening's sunset girded isles
Upon her shadowed streams:
And o'er my thoughts thy vision floats,
Like melody of spring-bird notes.
When the blue baleyon gently leaves,
His domars is the factories.

His plumage in the flashing waves I cannot gaze on aught that wears

The beauty of the skies, Or aught that in life's valley bears, The hues of paradise;
I cannot look upon a star,
Or cloud that seems a scraph's car,

Or any form of purity, Unmingled with a dream of thee.

## POLITICAL.

## BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER

Interesting Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 12 .- The following is a copy of the telegraphic correspondence between the War Department and Gen-Beauregard, preceding hostilities at Fort Sumter.

This correspondence grew out of the formal notification of the Washington Government, disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's first dispatch (No. 1) to the Secretary of war. [No. 1.] CHARLESTON, April 8, 1861. To the Hon. L. P. Walker, Montgomery:

An authorized messenger from Lincoln has just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peaceably, and if otherwise then by force.

Signed, P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.
Reply of Secretary of War.
[No. 2.] Montgomery, April 10, 1861.
To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:

If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once domand its evacuation; and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it. Answer.
Signed, L. P. WALKER.

Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War. [No. 3.] CHARLESTON, April 10, 1861. To Hon, L. P. Walker:

The demand will be made to-morrow at

twelve o'clock M. Signed, P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard. [No. 4.] MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861. To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:

Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an earlier hour.

Signed, Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War [No. 5.] Charleston, April 10, 1861.

To Hon. L. P. Walker: The reasons are special for 12 o'clock. Signed, P. G. T. BEAUREGARD. Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary [No. 6.] — ČHARLESTON, April 11, 1861. To Hon. L. P. Walker:

Demand sent at 2 p. m., and allowed until 6 o'clock to answer. Signed,
P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, The Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard

[No. 7.] MONTGOMERY, April 11, 1861. Telegraph reply of Anderson.
Signed, L. P. WALKER.
Gen. Beauregard to the Socretary of War.

[No. 8.] CHARDESTON, April 11, 1861. To Hou. L. P. Walker:

Maj. Auderson replies: "I have the hono to acknowledge the receipt of your commun' beation demanding the evacuation of this fort, and I say, in reply thereto, that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and of my obligation to my government pre-vent my compliance." Maj Anderson adds verbally : "I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be

starved out in a few days." Answer. Signed, P. G. T. BEAUREGARD. Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard. [No. 9.] MONTGOMERY, April 11, 1861. To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:

Do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree in the mean time, that he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this, or its equivalent, be refused, reduce the fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable.

L. P. WALKER. Signed. Gen. Beauregard to the Necretary of War. [No. 10.] Charleston, April 12, 1861. To Hon. L. P. Walker:

He would not consent. I write to-day. P. G. T. BEAUREGARD. Signed. Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War [No. 11.] CHARLESTON, April 12, 1861. The Hon. L. P. Walker:

We opened fire at four o'clock thirty minutes. Signed, P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Note.—Intercepted dispatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Maj. Anderson on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force, and that his plan had been adopted by the Washington Government, and was in progress

of execution. THE BOMBARDMENT.

At about 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of Thursday, General Beauregard made a demand on Major Anderson for the immediate mate skill and terrible effect. surrender of Fort Sumter, through his Aids, Cal. James Chesnut, Jr., Col. Chisolm and troops are in the best spirits. Two of the Cart. Lee. Major Auderson replied that such guns at Fort Sumter appear to be disabled.—

ty he was required by his Government to per- roofs of the officer's quarters, form. The answer was communicated by the General-in Chief to President Davis.

arms. This proposition was borne to Major the Harriet Lane.

determined to apply the last argument. desperate defence, and the bloody trial of strength must be essayed. The sword must cut assunder the last tie that bound us to a people, whom, in spite of wrongs and injustice wantonly inflicted through a long series ties wantonly inflicted through a long series.

The noating battery been allowed for the past three months, all the lax ties defence, and the bloody trial of the bloody trial of the bloody trial of the past three months, all the sale will positively take place as soon as Fort Sumter is taken, and will be so announced in a future advertisement."

The details for this object will be immediately to the State authorities by the War Department. I appeal to all loyal eitizens to favor, facilitate and aid this plaints of their people, and have attempted to put down their murmurs by the bayonet, they have paid the penalty. Of all those tion must be quenched in blood. Some of the Ail honor to the chivalric Virginian! must be blurred. A blow must be struck that honor placed upon his brow on our glothat would make the ears of every Republican fanatic tingle, and whose dreadful effects Another noble son of the Old Dominion, United States, and, without expressing any

the morrow was of a momentous character, but land, during the thickest of the fight, and in do it or die in the attempt.

pected sound was answered by thousands .- | ing distance of the angry and hestile fortress. | dred. The houses were in a few minutes emptied of

from the howitzer battery on James' Island, shocks of the shot. under the command of Capt. Geo. S. James, who followed the riddled Palmetto banner on storm without losing a plate of its iron cover missioners to Washington returned to-day. the bloody battle fields of Mexico.

The sending of this harmful messenger to
Major Anderson was followed by a deafening explosion, which was caused by the blowing ter which hour the guns bound at regular interpretations of the conversion of the c

within the hostile fortress, scattered its dead-ly contents in all direction. Fort Moultrie then took up the tale of death, and in a mo. Stevens' Iron Battery played a conspicu

wrathful from enforced delay, from easement the fertress were borne to the city. and parapet the United States officer poured a Steven's Iron battery and the Floating Batte-The broadside was returned with spirit the gallant gunners at the important posts.

he firing now began in good earnest. A boat bearing dispatches to Gen. Beaureard from Morris' Island, reached the city bout nine o'clock, reported that all the batteries were working admirably; that no one was injured, and that the men were wild with tained by a single one of our gallant soldiers

A short time after that happy news was received, the schooner Petril, from Hog Island Channel, reported that the shot from Stevens' Iron Battery had told upon the wells of Fort Sumter. And also that Fort Moultrie had

instained no damage. About half past nine o'clock, Capt R. S. Parker reported from Sullivan's Island to Mount Pleasant that everything was in fine condition at Fort Moultrie, and that the sol-

diers had escaped unburt. The same dispatch stated that the embrasures of the Floating Battery were undamaged by the shock of the shot, and though that formidable structure had been struck eleven times, the balls had not started a single Anderson had concentrated his fire upon the Floating Battery, and the Dablgren Battery, under command of Lieutenant Ham-A number of shells had dropped into Fort Sumter, and one gun enbarbette had been

dismounted. The fellowing cheering tidings were brought to the city by Col. Edmund Yates, acting Lieutenant to Dozier, of the Confederate States Navy, from Fort Johnson. Stevens' Battery and the Floating Battery are doing important service. Stovens' Battery has made considerable progress in breaching the fifty dollars in each for a boat to carry them to South and Southwest walls of Fort Sumter. The Northwest wall is suffering from the well aimed fire of the Floating Battery, whose shot have dismounted several of the guns on the parapet, and made it impossible to use the remaining ones. The Howitzer Battery connected with the impregnable Gun Battery

Not a single easualty has happened. The

a course would be inconsistent with the du- Considerable damage has been done to the brought a trophy of the war, in the shape of a

from Morris' Island. Two guns in Stevens' At about 9 o'clock, General Beauregard received a reply from President Davis, by which he was instructed to inform Major An.

The damage will be prepared enoughly 1 is a few of the four replacements of the four points of the four at which Firt Sumter to 7 o'clock, the hour at which Firt Sumter which he was instructed to inform Major Anderson that if he would evacuate the fort he held when his present supply of provisions. Three steam vessels of war were to follow the first Sumter will be restored and the execution thereof obstructions of the Carolina, Georgia, and the execution thereof obstructions of the Carolina, Georgia, and the States of the Union decay and the execution thereof obstructions of the Carolina, Georgia, and the States of the Union decay and the execution thereof obstructions of the Carolina, Georgia, and the States of the Union decay and the execution thereof obstructions are constituted to inform Major Anderson the Carolina, Georgia, and the States of the Union decay are constituted to inform Major Anderson the Carolina, Georgia, and Example of the Carolina, Georgia, and Example of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States of the Union decay are constituted to the States o held when his present supply of provisions two hours. Three steam vessels of war were was exhausted there would be no appeal to seen off the bar, one of them supposed to be

Anderson by the Aids who had delivered the | Capt. R. S. Parker reached the city from first message, and he rufused to accept the condition. The General-inChief forthwith gave the order that the batteries be opened visited Fort Moultrie and the infilading batat half-past four o'clock on Friday morning. tery near by, and found all well and in high Major Anderson's reply was decisive of the spirits. He left the mortar bettery, Lieut, momentous question, and General Beauregard Hollinquist, at ten minutes past two. The soldiers stationed there are giving a good ac-The stout soldier had resolved to make a count of themselves. The floating battery been allowed, for the past three months, all the

of years, we had not yet utterly hated and ted a member of the Palmetto Guard, fired The last expiring spark of affect the first gun from Stevens' Iron Battery .most splendid pages in our glorious history he live many years to wear the fadeless wreath

will be felt by generations yet to come. We must transmit a heritage of rankling and undying hate to our children.

The crisis had arrived, and we were fully General in command, from Brigadier-General ding each other's blood, and desire to offer our The crisis had arrived, and we were fully General in command, from Brigadier-General prepared to meet it. The work that awaited James Simons, in command of Morris' Iswe had counted the cost, and had resolved to the face of a murderons fire from Fort Sumter. Col. Reger A. Pryor, the elequent At the gray of the morning of Friday the young Virginian, in the execution of that roar of cameon broke upon the ear. The ex- dangerous commission, passed within speak-

Despite the ficree and concentrated fire their excited occupants, and the living stream from Fort Sumter, the rival fortification on largely increased last night.

Sullivan's Island received but slight damage.

RICHMOND, April 14.—The demonstrations in

The Floating Battery came out of the iron or a splinter of its pine.

explosion, which was caused by the blowing up of a building that stood in front of the battery.

While the white smoke was melting away into the air another shell, which Lieut. W. Hampton Gibbes has the honor of having fired, pursued its noiseless way toward the hostile fortification.

The honored missive described its beautiful curve through the balmy air, and falling within the hostile fortress, scattered its dead-

ment the guns from the redoubtable Gun Bat- ous and important part in the brilliant, and, ate tery on Cumming's Point, from Captain Me- so far as our men are concerned, bloodless Cready's battery, from Capt. James Hamil-ton's floating battery, the infilade buttery, and 1861, among the memorable days. The calother fortifications spit forth their wrath at libre of its gans, its nearness to Fort Sumter. the grim fortress rising so defiantly out of its perfect impenetrability, the coolness and Wasuington, April 13 .- Lincoln has returned the sea.

Major Anderson received the shot and shell in silence. But the deepening twilight revealed the Stars and Stripes floating proudly in the breeze. The batteries continued at ly visible at an early, stage of the goods. ly in the breeze. The batteries continued at ly visible at an early stage of the conflict. attached to his address, regular intervals to belied iron vengeance, and still no answer was returned by the foe.—
About an hour after the booming began, two balls rushed hissing through the air, and glanced harmless from the stuceoed bricks of Fort Moultrie. The embrasures of the loss.

Fort Moultrie. The combrasures of the loss of the confliction of the fortess grant forth. The combrasures of the loss of the confliction of the fortess grant forth. The combrasures of the loss of the confliction of the fortest grant forth. The combrasures of the loss of the confliction of the fortest grant forth. The combrasures of the loss of the confliction of the fortest grant forth. The combrasures of the loss of the confliction of the forth of the Fort Moultrie. The embrasures of the hos- ceased to return this nurderous fire. In the attacked, he will withdraw all mail service tile fortress gave forth no sound again till be-tween six and seven o'clock, when, as if a breach had been effected in that portion of marks that all the military posts are as much

storm of iron hail upon Fort Moultrie, narrative of the first engagement between the United States and the Confederate States, without returning thanks to Almighty God for the great success that has thus far crowned our arms, and for the extraordinary preser vation of our soldiers from casualty and death In the fifteen hours of almost incessant firing, our enemy one of the most experienced and skillful of artillerists, no injury has been sus-

The result of the conflict strengthens and confirms our faith in the justness of the cause for whose achievements we have suffer ed obloquy, and dared perils of vast magnitude. At the outset of the struggle we in voked the sanction and aid of that God whom we serve, and His hand has guided and defended us all through the momentous conflict. His favor was most signally, we had almost said miraculously, manifested on this event-ful day. We call the roll of those engaged in the battle, and each soldier is here to answer to his name. No tombstone will throw its shadow upon that bright triumphant day. If so it seemeth good in the eyes of Him in whose hands are the issues of life, we fervently pray that our brave sons may pass unharmed through the perils of the day now dawning .- Charleston Courier.

INCIDENTS IN CHARLESTON .- Speaking of the firing from Fort Moultrie, the Mercury says:

"Many of the shells were dropped into that fort, and Lieutenant, John Mitchel, the worthy son of that patriot sire, who has so nobly yindi cated the cause of the South, has the honor o dismounting two of its parapet guns by a single shot from one of the Columbiads, which at the

time he had the office of directing. Two members of the Palmetto Guard paid

to Morris Island to join their company.

The Battery, the wharves and shipping in the harbor, and every steeple and cur la in the city, were crowded with anxious speciators of the great drama. Never before had such crowds of ladies without attendants visited our thor-

oughfares. Business was entirely suspended. The stores on King street, Meeting street and East Bay were all closed.

Dr. Salters, the "Jasper" correspondent of the New York Times, was arrested and locked up in the guard house, where he yet remains, of poverty. Let him honesty and idleness.

oofs of the officer's quarters.

At one o'clock the following was received at Fort Moultrie, and which lodged in the sand-It may be seen at our office.

Lane was crippled by the Star of the West Battery, while trying to run in yesterday morning, but that the Harriet Lane pursued the course of her predecessor, and put back to sea minus

We find the following advertisement in the

Withar and Son, at No. 176 Meeting street, was may oldably postponed in consequence of the bombardment of our harbor by the renegade who commands Fort Sunter, although he has

intense emotion, and that body passed the fol-

lowing resolution:

Resolved, That we have heard with the deepfervent prayers to the Father of the Universe for the restoration of peace.

Washington, April 14.—The National Volunteers last night passed resolutions severely denouncing the military operations of the Government, and expressive of sympathy with the secessionists. This corps musters several hun-

The military guard at the Departments was

ate flag would soon he waying over Fort Sun-ter, and from the Federal Capitol at Washing-ton, if the independence of the Southern Con-federacy was not recognized, and hostilities continued.

he fertress were borne to the city.

We dare not close this brief and hurried invade the second States to collect the revenue, but will land troops to relieve the forts. He repeats that he adheres to the whole inaugural.

HARRISHURG, April 13.—The war bill passed both Houses without amendment, and the Gov-ernor signed it. The amount conent of the commencement of hostilities in Charleston ereated a profound sensation. In the House, Smith (Democrat) charged his vote to "aye," on the war bill, after the announcement. All the other Demograts voted against the bill.

Louisvinia, Kv., April 13.—A despatch has seen received, directing the Kentucky regiment of volunteers to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice from the War Department at Montgomery.

Washington, April 13 .- Senator Summer to day called or Saward, and urged the relognition of the independence of Hayti.

Washington, April 14,-Pive officers of the Navy tendered their resignations vesterday.— The Department probably refused to receive them, and their names will probably be stricken cent cases of army officers under similar eir-

New York, April 14.—The Government has chartered the steamers Philadelphia and Errickson. The former is rapidly fitting out with provisions, army stores, and munitions of war. The latter is held in reserve for any emergency. It is believed that the General Government in-tends to blockade every port in the Confederate

PROVIDENCE, April 13.—Gov. Sprague has ten-dered to the Plack Republican Coverament one thousand infantry and a marine battery, and offers to accompany the troops himself.

Washington, April 14 .- The War Department is busy to day in the preparation of the details to be communicated to the State authorities. An additional number of federal troops arrived here to-day by a special train.

Boston, April 14 .- The Adjutant General's ffice was crowded this forenoon with officers of the State militia, tendering commands to the An extreme war feeling is aroused. Gov. Andrews leaves for Washington to-mor-

LET no man be too proud to work. Let no man be ashand lof a kard fist or a sunburnt countenance. Let him be ashamed of and their wives and children. Believing ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed this, they will act upon that belief, unless

dent of the United States-a Proclamation, refuse to reduess their grievances. -Whereas the laws of the United States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed preserved to future generations.

HALIFAX, April 13.—Intelligence of the bomburdment of Fort Sumier was received by the colonial Legislature of Nova Scotia mild perpetuity of popular government and the popular was received by intense emotion, and that half and the bound of perpetuity of popular government and to put down their murmurs by the bayonet, and the penalty. Of all those perpetuity of popular government, and to reduced who listened to the people in 1848, and grant-dress wrongs already long enough endured.—
I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will and that one has been rewarded for his fidelprobably be to repossess the forts, places and ity, and the others will pay the penalty of property which have been seized from the their perfidy. The King of Sardinia granted the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date!

Deeming that the present condition of pub-RICHMOND. April 11.- The Virginia Corn- of July next, then and there to consider and | Shall it be peace, or shall it be war?

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my States to be affixed to. Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April; in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Mr Douglas and the Crisis. We make the following extract from one of tion erew to contend against:

"But we are told, and we hear it repeated everywhere, that we must find out whether tage or manufacture partisan capital out of we have got a Government. 'Have we a Gov- an act of patriotism. army to put down the discontented Barons. When Charles I attempted to collect the ship money in violation of the Constitution of England, and in disregard of the rights of the people, and was resisted by them, he ex-claimed, 'have we a Government? We caunot treat with rebels; put down the traitors; we must show that we have a Government. When James II was driven from the throne of England for trampling on the liberties of the people, he called for his army, and ex-claimed, 'let us show that we have a Government!' When George III called upon his army to put down the rebellion in America, Lord North cried lustily, 'no compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a Government.' When, in 1848, the people rose upon their tyrants all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for their rights, every crowned head exclaimed, 'have we a Government?' and appealed to the army to vindicate their authority, and to enforce the law "Sir, the history of the world does not

fail to condemn the folly, weakness and wiekedness of that Government which drew its sword upon its own people when they demand guarantees for their rights. This cry, that we must have a Government, is merely following the example of the besotted Bourbon, who never learned anything by misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must we demonstrate that we have got a Government, and coerce obedience without reference to the justice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever ten million people proclaim to you, with one unanim voice, that they apprehend their rights, their firesides, and their family alters are in danger. it becomes a wise Government to listen to he appeal and to remove the apprehension. History does not record an example where any human government has been strong enough to crush ten million people into sub-cetion when they believe their rights and berties were imperiled, without first convertng the government itself into a despotism. and destroying the last vestige of freedom. "The people of the South believe they

are in danger. They believe that you meditate an invesion of their constitutional rights. They believe that you intend to stir up servile insurrection, and stimulate their slaves to cut the throats of their mosters, of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of dis-honesty and idleness. you will remove all cause of apprehension.— you still more dearly; benefit your honesty and idleness.

is no cause for it, you are bound to remove it Washington, April 14.— By the Presi. It it be well founded, you have no right to

. Then, in either event, it is our duty to have been for some time past, and now are, adopt such amendments to the Constitution opposed, and the execution thereof obstruct- as will insure the domestic tranquility, safety, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, Do that, and the Union will be restored and by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lintrue way to prove that we have a Government coln, President of the United States, in vir- is promptly to redress all grievances and to tue of the power in me vested by the Consti. quiet all apprehensions. In this country, Meroncy of Satarday:

The furniture sale advertised yesterday by forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of doing this. The clause which authorizes the line of the Union to the agerc, amendment of the Constitution was inserted. in other countries can be done only by revolution and blood. Let us take warning from nion; and in that event, the utmost care a constitution, took an oath to support it, and will be observed, consistently with the objects never violated his oath, and to-day he is aforesaid, to avoid any devastation and de. King of Italy. If George III had listened struction of, or interference will, property, to the muraurs of our fathers, and granted or any disturbance of peaceful cit zens in any their just demands, the war of the Revolution part of the country. And I hereby command | would have been averted, and the blood that was spilled would have been saved. "If we consider this question calmly, and

make such amondments as will convince the people of the Southern States that they are safe and secure ir their persons, in their prop lie affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, erry, and in their family relations, within the I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both House of Congress. Senators and Representations are remained in the Union with safewharves and battery.

At thirty minutes past four o'clock the conflict was opened by the discharge of a shell

Its Merlons stood unmoved, and are this morning in as good a condition as they were fill midnight. A party ascended to the roof of the capital and hoisted the Confederate States before their strength was tested by the rude

Richnon, April 14.—The demonstrations in honor of the surrender of Eart Sumter lasted to the roof of the surrender of the surrende flag. It was subsequently removed by the guard. o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day cy of the Union men of this country?determine such measures as in their wisdom President of the United States holds the des-They are cautions in expressing any opinions the public safety and interest may seem to tiny of this country in his hands. I believe he means peace, and war will be averted, unless he is over-ruled by the disunion pertion hand, and caused the seal of the United of his party. We all know the irrepressible conflict is going on in their camp; even debating whether Fort Sumter shall be surrendered when it is impossible to hold it; whether Major Anderson shall not be kept there until he starves to death, or applies the torch with his own hand to the match that blows him and his little garrison into eternity, for fear that somebod of the Republican party might say you 1 1 backed down.— What man in all America, with a heart in his bosom, who knows the facts connected with Fort Sumter, can hesitate in saying that duthe last efforts of Mr. Douglas in the United States Senate, when he had the whole abolition erew to contend against:

ty, honor, patriotism, humanity, require that Anderson and his gallant band should be instantly withdrawn? Sir, I am not afraid to say so. I would scorn to take a party advan-

> heart of every patriot in the land; confidence will be restored; business will be revived; joy will gladden every heart; bonfires will blaze upon the hill-tops and in the valleys, and the church bells will proclaim the glad tidings in every city, town, and village in America, and the applause of a grateful people will greet you everywhere. Proclaim the policy of war, and there will be gloom and adness and despair pictured upon the face of every patriot in the land. A war of kindred, family, and friends; father against son, mother against daughter, brother against brother, to subjugate one half of this country into obedience to the other half; if you do not mean this, if you mean peace, let this resolution be adopted, and give the President the opportunity, through the Secretary of War, to speak the word 'peace;' and thirty million people will bless him with their prayers, and honor him with their shouts of joy

----AN UNDERGROUND PASSENGER .- The agent of the Underground Railroad in this eity (who, by the by, is attached to the Democrat) reports to that paper a passenger who was here yesterday on his way to Canada .-It is said that he was 21 years old, and was the property of Charles Frazer, of Charleston, S. C. He says he was employed as a cook at Fort Moultrie after that place was taken possession of by the State. fied, he left on the 9th of March, with a lot of the volunteers, who took the cars. There was a Northern man on the train, who allowed this negro to play the part of his servant as far as Baltimore, when he was taken aboard the underground ears.

The story may all be true, but it don't wear an air of probability. A great many of these runaways are bogus chaps, and we should not at all be surprised if one of them was here yesterday, in the person of this chap, He was sure to get assistance as a nigger of distinction-one who had cooked at Fort Moultrie, and whose master was a brother-in-law of Gov. Pickeus. Such a darkey would be a star almost anywhere. He has gone to Canada or somewhere else to get assistance .--We would not persecute, or do injustice by a suspicion to a poor fugitive, and if the party were an imposter, what we might say would be very apt to induce a certain class to hug bim all the closer—they do so love the race! [Rochester Union.

BENEFIT your friends, that the may love you still more dearly; benefit your enemies,