

"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON & CO.

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SELECTED POETRY.

Beauty and Innocence.

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

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.

a course would be inconsistent with the duty he was required by his Government to perform. The answer was communicated by the General-in-Chief to President Davis. At about 9 o'clock, General Beauregard received a reply from President Davis, by which he was instructed to inform Major Anderson that if he would evacuate the fort he held when his present supply of provisions was exhausted there would be no appeal to arms.

Considerable damage has been done to the roofs of the officer's quarters. At one o'clock the following was received from Morris' Island. Two guns in Stevens' battery temporarily disabled, Anderson's fire having injured the doors of the embrasures. The damage will be repaired speedily. His thought that fort Sumter will be breached in two hours.

Washington, April 11.—By the President of the United States—a Proclamation. Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the State of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand men, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

Proclamation by Abe Lincoln. WASHINGTON, April 11.—By the President of the United States—a Proclamation. Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the State of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand men, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

is no cause for it, you are bound to remove it. If it be well founded, you have no right to refuse to redress their grievances. Then, in either event, it is our duty to adopt such amendments to the Constitution as will insure the domestic tranquillity, safety, and equality of all the States of the Union. Do that, and the Union will be restored and preserved to future generations. Unless you do it, disunion is inevitable, whether peacefully or by civil war, God only can tell. The true way to prove that we have a Government is promptly to redress all grievances and to quiet all apprehensions. In this country, our Constitution has provided the mode for doing this. The clause which authorizes the amendment of the Constitution was inserted for the express purpose of enabling the people to do quietly and peacefully that which in other countries can be done only by revolution and blood.