

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT INAUGURATED.

CIVIL STRIFE COMMENCED IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

The Abolition War of Seward, Lincoln and Company.

The telegraphic dispatches announcing that civil war commenced in Charleston Harbor, on yesterday morning, will cause intense excitement all over the country. Civil strife has commenced. The Abolition and disunion administration have attempted the coercion of the Confederate States. Such are the first fruits of Republicanism—the end no one can foresee. Mr. LINCOLN will seek to evade the responsibility of inaugurating civil war, by charging the overt act upon the Montgomery Government. If war was not intended, why was a military and naval expedition fitted out, with the men and appliances to reinforce and occupy Fort Sumter at all hazard? This was not a peaceable mission. It was an expedition intended to convince the people of the Southern States, in Republican language, that we have a government. It was known that the demonstration would be regarded as an act of war and the men of the South would have been regarded as mere braggarts if they had not resisted unto death. Their honor was at stake. If they had yielded without resistance they would have stood disgraced before the world.

What will war accomplish? If the Confederate States are not defeated, after the contest for the mastery, the same result will follow which would have been secured without a resort to hostilities. The political difficulties will become a subject of negotiation and compromise, with probably a recognition of the rights demanded by the South, or else a separation. If subjugated, the government will hold conquered and hostile provinces. It must not be forgotten that the Confederate States have made no hostile demonstrations upon the North. They sent commissioners to seek an adjustment of the difficulties, but they were repulsed. The door for reconciliation, compromise, or a peaceful separation, was closed against them. The Declaration of Independence is our authority that any State or nation deliberately resolving that its government is intolerable has a right to change it. And the Confederate States, not we, have the right to judge whether our Government is oppressive to them. But enough for to day. Our heart sickens at the terrible calamities which civil war will visit upon the country. We can only hope that wise counsels may yet prevail, and that we may stop upon the threshold of hostilities. If we can not live in peace with the seceding States we say "Let them go out." It is better to have them friends out of the family, than enemies in it. Such considerations should influence every wise and good man.

—We refer to the telegraphic columns for the details of the commencement of hostilities and its progress till night.

Is the crisis an artificial one?