Dispatch.

"MNOWLEDGE IS POWER, AND THE PRESS IS THE BOY

CONWAYBORO', S. C., THUI

The Borry Dispatch

THURSDAY MORNING. AT CONWAYBORO', S. C. BY GILBERT & DARR.

Vol.

TERMS. TWO DOLLARS invariably in advance. No paper will be sent out of the District, with-out the money accompanies the order.

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ments, or they will be published

broke upon her, her soul was bowed in agony, and under the fearful conviction she wept in sorrow and in anguish.

Driven to the dangerous company of club room politicians, he had by degrees become familiar with all their vices, and contracted all their habits. In the noisy scenes of political strife the obligations to his wife had been forgotten, and the family shrine was deserted, to mingle in the receiver of dissipation. The years the revelry of dissipation. The vows which he had pledged before the altar had been obliterated by the fumes of the wine cup, and she, whom he had sworn to love, was deserted for his boon com-

The deserted one met him, not with reprosches and taunts, but as she passed an hour in misery, a faint hope gleamed Her eyes were dimmed with the replied. 'Edward, dear Edward, I s

love you in the days of prosp in the bours of sorrow, and

keep my vow.'
Clasping her to his hearf,
tones of sadness:

to commit the crime that a felon's death. It was do ment of passion. We were cated, and he taunted me erty and your sorrows, and -you know the rest-

will be charged at adverti-

SELECTED STORY.

ALIĆE VERNON

A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

Alice Vernon was the pride of her parents-being their only child their whole affections were centered upon her. She was young, just blooming into womanhood. Nature had been lavish of ber gifts, and showered upon her, not only beauty and innocence, but also had given her a virtuous and loving heart. She was, indeed, in every sense, most beautiful; there was something so holy, so pure and so innocent in the lustre of her eye, something witching in the sunny smiles of her mouth that played upon her lips, that all hearts were drawn towards her. Seventeen summers had passed, with all their blooming beauties, and she had given her heart, with all its wealth of love, unto the chosen one of her soul.

They were married-and as she spoke the solemn vows at the altar, hope sat upon her brow. Her husband was one of whom she might well be proud. A handsome form and prepossessing address were combined with a genius that attracted the admiration of all. He was engaged in the study of law, and by close application had won some eminence. As all viewed the couple so happily matched, a life of prosperity was prophesied, by those who were present. And as to make sure this prediction, the first few years of their matrimonial life wore every prospect of a joyous end. Removed from the tumult and noise of the dom intruded-were they obliged to lieves himself a clock, and wou busy city, her husband erected a mansion replete with every comfort and convenience, in a small village some ten miles on the principal mail line. There, for a season, were they in the enjoyment of every blessing which makes life happy. Alas! that a change should come o'er the serene sky of their love, and the heavens be obscured by sombre clouds.

One day, about three years after his marriage, he had spent the day from home-a most unusual circumstance. Ambition had taken possession of his soul, and it was on that day the question was to be decided, who was to occupy the position of a legislator from that county. For some time previous, his mind had been engaged upon the plans to pursue, so that his desired ends might be accomplished; little by little had he withdrawn himself from the joys of home, and enlisted all his feelings in the result of

that day's deliberations.

It was a dark, dull and cheerless night, on which the wife was keeping her icils, watching for the return of her When we behold wor the couch of the suf-

autiful, so sublime, as her in the hours of midnight, watching with a throbbing heart for the well known steps of her

On the night in question, the lamps of heaven had one by one been extinguished by the heavy gusts of wind which piled cloud upon cloud in the horizon. The tenes of the clock pealed forth the hours of midnight, and as the mouning of the blast was heard, it struck upon her heart in a sad and dismal strain. One o'clock rung out from the old clock-the blast still raged in all its fury, when the door suddenly sprung open, and her husband stood before her. His dress was in a state of disorder, and as he fell helpless on the floor, beside his wife the fumes of liquor too plainly told the cause of his situation. As she raised his prostrate form, and laid him on the bed, and gazed upon his bloated face, agony unspeakable pressed upon

her. A dark cloud was brooding over the once happy pair. The bitter stream of had overwhelmed her soul. Whispered reports of her husband's downward course had been breathed in her ear, but with the true and faithful love of a noble wife, she met all intimations of the kind with seorn and contempt. But when the fearful truth come?

awoke feverish and con-Taking her boy from the cradle, wherein he rested, she placed him in her husband's arms. As he gazed upon the countenance of his wife, and met smiles where he expected frowns-as he beheld his little boy stretching out his little hands and laughing in glee—the fountain of his heart was unsettled, and tears of penitence flowed down his cheeks.

'You are my guardian augel, dear Alice,' he said 'and shall implant in my

wife smiled, even through her tears.

Confidence was for a time restored between them, but though unscen, dark clouds were hovering near. His hopes had been prostrated—his rival had conquered—his schemes had all failed, and once more he plunged in the vortex them both—one marble points out the la to satisfy his appetite, and to drown his disappointment. Old habits returned, increased as it were by a short abstinence. The-chains were on him, and he could not resist. Step by step he trod the downward path to ruin-business forsook him-the world withdrew its confidence. and finally he settled down to be a confirmed drunkard. Home was no more a place of resort—he hated it, and the tavern was pot. And when the physician end his abode. The beautiful mencion, in which they had passed so many happy hours, was sold—the furuiture was all disposed of, with the exception of a few articles absolutely necessary, and by friends forsaken, of home bereft, in a low and miserable hut, within a dark, dim along the street. alley, where the sunlight of heaven sel-

Yet still, even in all this accumulated stairs clicking with his tongue. A misery, the wife deserted not her hus- spectable tradesman in England evil Obliged to earn a livelihood for band. herself and boy, she worked day and seven shilling piece, and took the pa night uncomplaining, thus keeping inviolate her marriage vows. One morning favor of his friends, that if his wife he let her, with the promise of seeking a situation, and as she gazed upon his receding form, hope again smiled have supposed that many armed kni upon her. With a degree of cheerful were engaged in battle with them. ness that was not natural to her, she tulfilled her daily work, and night had come ere she was aware of it. But with the night came not the absent one. She slept none during the long interval before merning, but as she pressed her infant close to her bosom, she prayed that God might protect its father.

Day dawned, and the bright sun shed gladness on the earth, but there was none for her. It was near noon, when she observed a stranger intently gazing upon the lowly houses which lined the obscure alley, as if he was in search of some particular object. Noticing her, as she stood on the threshold, he approached her, and inquired:

'Is Mrs. Vernon to be found in this vicinity?"

'Xes, sir; I am the person-walk in,

I come to inform you, madam, that vour husband-

'What about my busband? For God's sake tell me the worst.' 'I am sorry-truly sorry-but he is in

prison, and wishes to see you.' In prison-and for what crime? No that cannot be. Speak, and tortue me

'For murder,' replied the man, in a low tone, not wishing to see the agony of the poor woman he left the house.

'Murder,' she shricked. 'No no, it cannot be, and overcome with her emo-She awoke to consciousness and to mise-Alas! too true was the stranger's

Yet even in that dark hour of crime, the light of her love threw its brilliance e'er the doomed man's pathway. She

clung to him, and forsook him not. The murderer was in a cell, he strug-gled in agony, and throwing himself down upon his hard and narrow couch, he wept burning tears of penitence. While meditating upon his unhappy lot, the door was thrown open and his wife stood before him.

'Alice, my Alice,' he exclaimed, 'you have not forsaken me-you, whom I so madly wronged-but why have you how little of the woman does it

God knows, Alice, I neg

to die.'

'No, no, Edward, y I will kneel and pray They cannot without anguish of a wife

The law took its cours

The tragedy was been satisfied—and the bo ber. With her mind era many sufferings, her heart be with the accumulated weight of she prayed for death. Within and cheerless room stood a coffiring the corpse of the one sing the gazed, and as she cast a v unmeaning stare at the face of her heart strings broke—and her arms around the coffin, and

Alice,' he said 'and shall implant in my heart the flowers of piety which shall grow and expand in foliage, imparting their fragrance all around, until they shall be transplanted to bloom with perpetual vigor in Paradise.'

'May God give you strength, Edward, to keep unbroken your promise, and then hew bappy we shall be,' and the young hew bappy we shall be,' and the young he was as a strip assistance. It was, indeed, at rible sight. Some compassionate hear took the little innocent from the dismandered in the strength of the said tribute to the When some kind neighbors scene - paid the last sad tribute to the dead-and then departed. Dark were the closing years of her, whose morning shone with such resplendent glory. But as she loved in life, so in death was that resting place of the recreant husband an the devoted Wife.

> Singular Phase of Insanity There is no end to the false impre sions and delusions with which the min may be affected. A physician was one called to see a man laboring under fancy that he was converted into a ed to ridicula such an aides, he nantly replied, 'I am a tea-po forming a semi-circle with one placing his hand upon his hips, he sa there is the spout.' Men have believe themselves turned into barrels rolle

One case is recorded of a man who be fancied himself metamorphosed into eaution of requesting, as a particula should present him in payment, they Confederate States, against the vessels, would not give change for him. Some goods and effects of the Government of would not give change for him. Some have supposed that many armed knights the United States, and of the citizens or sea captain in Philadelphia believed many years that he had a wolf in h liver. A madman in the Pennslyvan hospital believed that he was a calf, an mentioned the name of the butcher whiled him, and the stall in the Phil phia market on which his flesh wa previously to his animating his body. One man believed his le of butter, and with the greatest avoids the fire; another imagine to be made of glass, and with care wraps them in wooden be he goes out to ride.

A prince of Bourbon often himself to be a plant, and tak stand in the garden would insi-being watered in common with t around him.

A French gentleman self dead, and refused t his dying of stary peroduced to of the illustrious dead, they invited him, after tion respecting the world of dine with another distingu deceased ghost, Marshal Turen-lunatic accepted this polite in and made a hearty meal. Eve while his fancy prevail, it was to invite him to the table of of rank and reputation. Yes man was not incapacitated from ing to his own interests.

FIRST LOVE-She put down again immediately; her lips me voluntarily as she lowered it: I t I could see, through the lace, that slight movement ripened to a sm Still there was enough left to look of enough to charm. There was the rim of delicate white lace, encircling lovely dusky throat; there was the figure visible, where the shawl had fallen op slender, but already well developed in its slenderness, and exquisitely supple there was the waist, naturally low, left to its natural place and size; were the little millinery and je ornaments that she wore simple commonplace enough in themselves each a beauty, each a treasure, There was all this to behold, all dwell on, in spite of the veil. Ti when the man really loves her?

HEONE UPON WHICH SHE SITS, AN ENTHRONED MONARCH."

WAR DECLARED!

Act of Congress in Full.

ACT RECOGNIZING THE EXISTENCE

WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES

D THE CONFEDERATE STATES, AND

NCERNING LETTERS OF MARQUE,

be between the two Govern-and, whereas, the President of

nited States of America has issued

roclamation, making requisition

the States of the American Union

aments upon the coasts of the

derate States of America, and raised,

zed and equipped a large military

has issued his other Proclamation,

suneing his purpose to set on foot a sekade of the ports of the Confederate

a has seconded from the Federal

Juiou and entered into a convention of

alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States, and has adopted

the Previsional Constitution of the said

States, and the States of Maryland,

North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Missouri have refused, and it is believed that the State of Dela-

ware and the inhabitants of the Territo-

ies of Arizona and New Mexico, and he Indian Territory south of Kansas,

ill refuse to co-operate with the Gov-

mment of the United States in these

ts of hestilities and wanton aggression, jich are plainly intended to everawe,

ress, and finally subjugate the people

he Confederate States; and whereas,

acts and means aforesaid war ex-

tween the Confederate States and

rument of the Unites States and

thereof, except the States of North Carolina, Tennessee,

Arkansas, Missouri, and Dela-

and the Territories of Arizona and

Mexico, and the Indian Territory

ection 1. The Congress of the Con-

lerate States of America do enact,

at the President of the Confederate

nole land and naval force of the Con-derate States to meet the war thus com-

senced, and to issue to private armed

essels commissions, or letters of marque

and general reprisal, in such form as he

shall think proper, under the seal of the

habitants of the States and Territories

percof, except the States and Territories

reinbefore named. Provided, howev-

that property of the enemy (unless it

contraband of war) laden on board a

tral vessel, shall not be subject to

under this Act; And provided

that vessels of the citizens or in-

ts of the United States now in the

the Confederate States, except

have been since the 5th of April

may hereafter be, in the service

Povernment of the United States,

allowed thirty days after the pub-

of this Act to leave said ports

ach their destination; and such

capture under this Act, during

iod, unless they shall have pre-

reached the destination for which

bound on leaving said ports.

ant pursuant to this Act.

the Secretary of State.

be issued as aforesaid, the owner or own

bond to the Confederate States, with at

least two responsible sureties, not inter-

ested in such vessel, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars; or if such- ves-

sel be provided with more than one hun-

t the President of the Con-

and empowered to revoke

shall be, and he is be

ls and their cargoes, excepting arti-ntraband of war, shall not be sub-

th of Kansas : Therefore,

5,000 men, for the purpose as there-

DAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1861.

hereas, The earnest efforts made by Government to establish friendly recons between the United States and Confederate States, and to settle all ations of disagreement between the States. Sec. 5. That all captures and prizes of vessels and property shall be forfeited, and shall accrue to the owners, officers and due condemnation had, shall be distri-buted according to any written agree-ment which shall be made between they Governments upon principles of justice, equity and good faith, red unavailing, by reason of the

between the two Governbetween the two Governprize money, by the laws of the Confederol so kept as afores

ndicated of capturing forts, and strongholds within the jurisdiction and belonging to, the Confederate of America, and has detailed naof the Confederate States, or of persons ment of the parties concerned, or by the decree of any court having jurisdiction, according to the nature of each case, agreeably to the provisions established aforesaid, and making such captures, ac shall have been obtained by the commancording to any written agreement which | der of such vessel, shall be delivered up.

> or of a nation or State in amity with the Confederate States, and shall be proceeded against before a competent tribunal; and after condemnation and forfeiture thereof, shall belong to the owners, officers, and crew of the vessel capturing the same, and be dis ributed as before provided; rate States, and the other to the infor-and in the case of all captured vessels, mer. goods and effects which shall be brought | Sec. 13. That the owners or commandwithin the juarsdiction of the Confede- ers of vessels having letters of marque rate States, the District Courts of the and reprisal as aforesaid, who shall vio-Confederate States shall have exclusive, late any of the acts of Congr original cognizance thereof, as in civil collection of the revenue of the Confedecauses of admiralty and maritime juris- rate States, and for the prevention of smugdiction; and in the said courts, or gling, shall forfeit the commission or letcourts, being courts of the Confederate ters of marque and reprisal, and they States, into which such causes shall be and the vessels owned or commanded by removed, and in which they shall be them shall be liable to all the penalties finally decided, shall and may decree and forfeitures attaching to merchants restitution, in whole or in part, when vessels in like cases. the capture shall have been made without just cause. And if made without probable cause, may order and decree lawful prize of war, by any private damages and costs to the party injured, armed ship having commission or letters for which the owners and commanders of marque and reprisal under this act, of the vessels making such captures, and also the vessels shall be liable.

> board any captured vessel, or on board imposed by law. any re-captured vessel, shall be reported to the Collector of the port in the net amount (after deducting all charges Confederate States, in which they shall and expenditures) of the prize money first arrive, and shall be delivered into the arising from captured vessels and cargos, custody of the Marshal of the District, or and on the net amount of the salvage of some other military officer of the Con- vessels and cargos recaptured by the federate States, or of any State in or private armed vessels of the Confederate near such port, who shall take charge of

pense of the Confederate States. federate States is hereby authorized to captured or recaptured ve establish and order suitable instructions or to the for the better governing and dim

at pleasure, all letters of of the customs, to the commanue and reprisal which he may at any they shall give bond as before provided.

Sec. 10. That a bounty shall be paid ment of the by the Confederate States of \$20 for each | for the support and was 3. That all persons applying for of marque and reprisal, pursuant person on board any armed ship or vessel, widows and orphans of such persons as belonging to the United States, at the is Act, shall state in writing the and a suitable description of the commencement of an engagement, which ge and force of the vessel, and the shall be burnt, sunk or destroyed by any and place of residence of each ownvessel commissioned as aforesaid, which arned therein, and the intended shall be of equal or inferior force, the of the erew; which statement same to be divided as in other cases of signed by the person or persons prize money-and a bounty of \$25 shall g such application, and filed with erretary of State, or shall be debe paid to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels, commission. d to any other officer or person who ed as aforesaid, for each and every prisbe employed to deliver out such missions, to be by him transmitted oner by them captured and brought into port, and delivered to an agent authorized to receive them, in any port of the Confederate States; and the Secretary of Sec. 4. That before any commission the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay letters of marque and reprisal shall or cause to be paid to the owners, officers and crews of such private armed vessels, ers of the ship or vessel for which the commissioned as aforesaid, or their agent, same shall be requested, and the commanthe bounties herein provided. der thereof for the time being, shall give

Sec. 11. That the Commanding Officer of every vessel having a commission, or letters of marque and reprisal, during the present hostilities between the Confederate States and the United States, shall dred and fifty men, then in the penal keep a regular journal, containing a true sum of ten thousand dollars; with condition that owners, officers and crew, who ings and transactions with such vessel shall be employed on board such com- and the crew thereof; the ports and missioned vessels, shall and will observe places he shall put into, or cast anchor the less he likes to hear another talked of

the laws of the Confederate States, and in; the time of his stay there, and the the instruction which shall be given them cause thereof; the prizes he shall take, according to law, for the regulation of and the nature and probable value theretheir conduct; and will satisfy all dam- of; the times and places, when and ages and injuries which shall be done or where taken, and in what manuer be committed contrary to the tenor thereof, shall dispose of the same; the ships or by such vessel, during her commission, vessels he shall fall in with; the times and to deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate with them, and his observations and remarks thereon; also, of whatever else shall occur to him, or any of his officers or marines, or be discovered by examination or conference with any marines or passengers of, or in any other shipsen

No. 12.

rate States.

Sec. 6. That all vessels, goods and effects, the property of any citizen of the nal so kept as aforesaid, and proper name and handwriting, to the Confederate States, or of any persons toms at or nearest to such port; the resident within and under the protection truth of which journal shall be verified by the oath of the commanding officer permanently within the territories, and for the time being, and such collector or under the protection of any foreign other chief officer of the customs shall, prince, government, or State in amity immediately on the arrival of such vessel, with the Confederate States, which shall order the proper officer of the customs to have been captured by the United States, and which shall be recaptured by vessels commissioned as aforesaid, shall be restored to the lawful owners, upon payment our to him on examination, material to by them of a just and reasonable salvage, be known; and no such vessel shall be to be determined by the mutual agree permitted to sail out of port again until such journal shall have been delivered up, and a certificate obtained under the hand of such collector or other chief officer of the customs, that she is manned by law. And such salvage shall be dis- and armed according to her commission, tributed among the owners, officers, and and upon delivery of such certificate, any seews of the vessels commissioned as former certificate of a like nature which

shall be made between them; and in Sec. 12. That the commanders of vescase of no such agreement, then in the sels having Letters of Marque and Reprisame manner and upon the principles sal, as aforesaid, neglecting to keep a hereinbefore provided in case of capture, journal as aforesaid, or wilfully making Sec. 7. That before breaking bulk of fraudulent entries therein, or obliterating any tessel which shall be captured as the record of any material transactions aforesaid, or other disposal or conversion | therein, where the interest of the Conthereof, or of any articles which shall be federate States is concerned, or refusing found on board the same, such captured to produce and deliver such journal, vessel, goods or effects shall be brought commission or certificate, pursuant to the into some port of the Confederate States, preceding section of this act, then and in such cases, the commissions or Letters of Marque and Reprisal of such vessels commander, respectively, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of \$1000, one moiety there f to the use of the Confede-

Sec. 14. That on all goods, wares and merchandise captured and made good and and brought into the Confederate States. there shall be allowed a deduction of 33 Sec. 8. That all persons found on 1-3 per cent. on the amount of duties

Sec. 15. That five per centum on the Sates, shall be secured and paid their safe keeping and support, at the ex- over to the Collector or other chief officer of the customs, at the port or place Sec. 9. That the President of the Con- in the Confederate States at which such

> may be slain, and for the support and maintainance of such persons as may be wounded and disabled on board of the private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid, in any engagement with the enemy, to be assigned and distributed in

> such manner as shall hereafter be pro-

vided by law.

PEDIGREE IN AMERICA .- Dr. Curtis, in his last State Registration report, speaks of a marked neglect of the American people as follows: 'More attention is given in this country to the pedigree of animals than of human beings, and many persons can tell the exact genealogy of a favorite horse for several generations, who do not know the maiden names of their own grandmothers, nor would it be possible for them to ascertain the fact from any legal records. It would probably be impossible for a large portion of the middle-aged men and women in the United States to prove that their own parents were ever married, and that they have any legitimate right to the name they bear.'

The more say one speaks of himself,