

# The Horry Dispatch.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER, AND THE PRESS IS THE ROYAL THRONES UPON WHICH SHE SITS, AN ENTHRONED MONARCH.

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## The Horry Dispatch

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BY GILBERT & DARR.

TERMS.  
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### SELECTED STORY.

#### ALICE VERNON OR 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 her 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 wistful 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 were every prospect of a joyous end. Removed from the tumult and noise of the 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mind had been engaged upon the plans to pursue, so that his desired ends might be accomplished; little by little had he withdrawn himself from the joys of home, and enlisted all his feelings in the result of that day's deliberations.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 vigil, watching for the return of her husband. When we behold woman sitting on the couch of the suffering, how by the

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

The deserted one met him, not with reproaches and taunts, but as she passed an hour in misery, a faint hope gleamed upon her brow. She awoke feverish and conscience-stricken, she met him with smiles. 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 angel, dear 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 how happy we shall be,' and the young wife smiled, even through her tears. Confidence was for a time restored between them, but though uncast, 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 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 his abode. The beautiful mansion, in which they had passed so many happy hours, was sold—the furniture 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 alley, where the sunlight of heaven seldom intruded—were they obliged to seek shelter.

Yet still, even in all this accumulated misery, the wife deserted not her husband. Obligated to earn a livelihood for herself and boy, she worked day and night uncomplaining, thus keeping inviolate her marriage vows. One morning he left her, with the promise of seeking a situation, and as she gazed upon his receding form, hope again smiled upon her. With a degree of cheerfulness that was not natural to her, she fulfilled 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 morning, but as she pressed her infant close to her bosom, she prayed that God might protect his 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?'

'Yes, sir; I am the person—walk in.'

'I come to inform you, madam, that your husband—'

'What about my husband? 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 torture me not.'

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

Her eyes were dimmed with tears, she replied. 'Edward, dear Edward, I love you in the days of prosperity, in the hours of sorrow, and I will keep my vow.'

Chipping her to his heart, tones of sadness: 'God knows, Alice, I never intended to commit the crime that has brought a felon's death. It was done in the moment of passion. We were excited, and he taunted me with my own sins, and your sorrows, and you know the rest—I am to die.'

'No, no, Edward, you shall not die. I will kneel and pray for you. They cannot take you from me. I will be with you until the day of your death.'

The law took its course, and the murderer was satisfied—and the boy, who had been stricken, she met him with smiles. With her mind overwhelmed by many sufferings, her heart bowed down with the accumulated weight of grief, she prayed for death. With her eyes fixed on the coffin, and her arms around the body of the one she loved, she gazed, and as she cast a wistful and unmeaning stare at the face of the man whose heart strings broke—and her arms around the coffin, she wept.

When some kind neighbor, who had been issued his other Proclamation, his sight which presented itself to the eye, he sought for a refuge in the arms of the State of Virginia, and entered into a convention of the Provisional 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 Delaware and the inhabitants of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, will refuse to co-operate with the Government of the United States in these acts of hostilities and wanton aggression, which are plainly intended to overthrow the Confederate States; and whereas, the Confederate States and means aforesaid war expenses are hereby authorized to use the land and naval force of the Confederate States to meet the war thus commenced, and to issue to private armed vessels commissions, or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as they shall think proper, under the seal of the Confederate States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the Government of the United States, and of the citizens or inhabitants of the States and Territories thereof, except the States and Territories hereinbefore named. Provided, however, that property of the enemy (unless it be contraband of war) laden on board any vessel, shall not be subject to capture under this Act; and provided, that vessels of the citizens or inhabitants of the United States now in the service of the Confederate States, except those which may hereafter be, in the service of the Government of the United States, shall be allowed thirty days after the publication of this Act to leave said ports to reach their destination; and such vessels and their cargoes, excepting articles contraband of war, shall not be subject to capture under this Act, during the period, unless they shall have previously reached the destination for which they were bound on leaving said ports.

A French gentleman, who had been introduced to her, and empowered to revoke the letters of marque and reprisal which he may at any time grant pursuant to this Act.

3. That all persons applying for letters of marque and reprisal, pursuant to this Act, shall state in writing the name and a suitable description of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner thereof, and the intended destination of the vessel; which statement shall be signed by the person or persons applying for such application, and filed with the Secretary of State, or shall be deposited with any other officer or person who may be employed to deliver out such commissions, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State.

4. That before any commission of letters of marque and reprisal shall be issued as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the ship or vessel for which the same shall be requested, and the commander thereof for the time being, shall give bond to the Confederate States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars; with condition that owners, officers and crew, who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessels, shall and will observe

### WAR DECLARED!

Act of Congress in Fall. THE ACT RECOGNIZING THE EXISTENCE OF WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES, AND CONCERNING LETTERS OF MARQUE, PRIZES AND PRIZE GOODS.

Whereas, The earnest efforts made by the Government to establish friendly relations between the United States and the Confederate States, and to settle all questions of disagreement between the Governments upon principles of justice, equity and good faith, have proved unavailing, by reason of the refusal of the Government of the United States to recognize the Confederate States, and to acknowledge the independence of the same; and whereas, the President of the United States of America has issued his Proclamation, making requisition upon the States of the American Union for 75,000 men, for the purpose as therein indicated of capturing forts, and strongholds within the jurisdiction of the Confederate States, and belonging to the Confederate States of America, and has detailed naval armaments upon the coasts of the Confederate States of America, and raised, armed and equipped a large military force to execute the purpose aforesaid, and whereas, the President of the United States has issued his other Proclamation, announcing his purpose to act on foot a blockade of the ports of the Confederate States; and whereas, the State of Virginia has seceded from the Federal Union and entered into a convention of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States, and has adopted the Provisional 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 Delaware and the inhabitants of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, will refuse to co-operate with the Government of the United States in these acts of hostilities and wanton aggression, which are plainly intended to overthrow the Confederate States; and whereas, the Confederate States and means aforesaid war expenses are hereby authorized to use the land and naval force of the Confederate States to meet the war thus commenced, and to issue to private armed vessels commissions, or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as they shall think proper, under the seal of the Confederate States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the Government of the United States, and of the citizens or inhabitants of the States and Territories thereof, except the States and Territories hereinbefore named. Provided, however, that property of the enemy (unless it be contraband of war) laden on board any vessel, shall not be subject to capture under this Act; and provided, that vessels of the citizens or inhabitants of the United States now in the service of the Confederate States, except those which may hereafter be, in the service of the Government of the United States, shall be allowed thirty days after the publication of this Act to leave said ports to reach their destination; and such vessels and their cargoes, excepting articles contraband of war, shall not be subject to capture under this Act, during the period, unless they shall have previously reached the destination for which they were bound on leaving said ports.

5. That all captures and prizes of vessels and property shall be forfeited, and shall accrue to the owners, officers and crews of the vessels by whom such captures and prizes shall be made; and on due condemnation had, shall be distributed according to any written agreement which shall be made between the parties concerned, and in the absence of such agreement, according to the rules prescribed by the laws of the Confederate States.

6. That all vessels, goods and effects, the property of any citizen of the Confederate States, or of any persons resident within and under the protection of the Confederate States, or of persons permanently within the territories, and under the protection of any foreign prince, government, or State in amity with the Confederate States, which shall 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 by them of a just and reasonable salvage, to be determined by the mutual agreement 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 by law. And such salvage shall be distributed among the owners, officers, and crews of the vessels commissioned as aforesaid, and making such captures, according to any written agreement which shall be made between them; and in case of no such agreement, then in the same manner and upon the principles hereinbefore provided in case of capture.

7. That before breaking bulk of any vessel which shall be captured as aforesaid, or other disposal or conversion thereof, or of any articles which shall be found on board the same, such captured vessel, goods or effects shall be brought into some port of the Confederate States, 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 distributed as before provided; and in the case of all captured vessels, goods and effects which shall be brought within the jurisdiction of the Confederate States, the District Courts of the Confederate States shall have exclusive, original cognizance thereof, as in civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and in the said courts, or courts, being courts of the Confederate States, into which such causes shall be removed, and in which they shall be finally decided, shall and may decree restitution, in whole or in part, when the capture shall have been made without just cause. And if made without probable cause, and costs to the party injured, for which the owners and commanders of the vessels making such captures, and also the vessels shall be liable.

8. That all persons found on board any captured vessel, or on board any re-captured vessel, shall be reported to the Collector of the port in the Confederate States, in which they shall first arrive, and shall be delivered into the custody of the Marshal of the District, or some other military officer of the Confederate States, or of any State in or near such port, who shall take charge of their safe keeping and support, at the expense of the Confederate States.

9. That the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to establish and order suitable instructions for the better governing and discipline of the crews of the vessels commissioned as aforesaid, and to empower to revoke the letters of marque and reprisal which he may at any time grant pursuant to this Act.

10. That a bounty shall be paid by the Confederate States of \$20 for each person on board any armed ship or vessel, belonging to the United States, at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be burnt, sunk or destroyed by any vessel commissioned as aforesaid, which shall be of equal or inferior force, the same to be divided as in other cases of prize money—and a bounty of \$25 shall be paid to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels, commissioned as aforesaid, for each and every prisoner 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 the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay or cause to be paid to the owners, officers and crews of such private armed vessels, commissioned as aforesaid, or their agent, the bounties herein provided.

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 keep a regular journal, containing a true and exact account of his daily proceedings and transactions with such vessel and the crew thereof; the ports and places he shall put into, or cast anchor

in; the time of his stay there, and the cause thereof; the prizes he shall take, and the nature and probable value thereof; the times and places, when and where taken, and in what manner he shall dispose of the same; the ships or vessels he shall fall in with; the times and places, when and where he shall meet 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 ships or vessels, or by any other means, in the fleet; and he shall cause the same to be entered in the journal, and to be signed by him, and by the commanding officer of such vessel, and by the collector or other chief officer of the customs at or nearest to such port; the truth of which journal shall be verified by the oath of the commanding officer for the time being, and such collector or other chief officer of the customs shall, immediately on the arrival of such vessel, order the proper officer of the customs to go on board and take an account of the officers and men, the number and nature of the guns, and whatever else shall occur to him on examination, material to be known; and no such vessel shall be 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 and armed according to her commission, and upon delivery of such certificate, any former certificate of a like nature which shall have been obtained by the commander of such vessel, shall be delivered up.

12. That the commanders of vessels having Letters of Marque and Reprisal, as aforesaid, neglecting to keep a journal as aforesaid, or wilfully making fraudulent entries therein, or obliterating the record of any material transactions therein, where the interest of the Confederate States is concerned, or refusing to produce and deliver such journal, commission or certificate, pursuant to the preceding section of this act, then and in such cases, the commissions or Letters of Marque and Reprisal of such vessels shall be liable to be revoked; and such commander, respectively, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of \$1000, one moiety thereof to the use of the Confederate States, and the other to the informer.

13. That the owners or commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal as aforesaid, who shall violate any of the acts of Congress for the collection of the revenue of the Confederate States, and for the prevention of smuggling, shall forfeit the commission or letters of marque and reprisal, and they and the vessels owned or commanded by them shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures attaching to merchants vessels in like cases.

14. That on all goods, wares and merchandise captured and made good and lawful prize of war, by any private armed ship having commission or letters of marque and reprisal under this act, and brought into the Confederate States, there shall be allowed a deduction of 33 1-3 per cent. on the amount of duties imposed by law.

15. That five per centum on the net amount (after deducting all charges and expenditures) of the prize money arising from captured vessels and cargoes, and on the net amount of the salvage of vessels and cargoes recaptured by the private armed vessels of the Confederate States, shall be secured and paid over to the Collector or other chief officer of the customs, at the port or place in the Confederate States at which such captured or recaptured vessels or cargoes are delivered.

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 any one speaks of himself, the less he likes to hear another talked of.