

The Harry Dispatch

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

TERMS. TWO DOLLARS invariably in advance. No paper will be sent out of the District, without the money accompanying the order.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Harry Dispatch.] Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Bull Creek Association, held at their regular drill at Conwayboro', Spring, the 7th September, 1861. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Ruler of the Universe to take from our midst one of the officers of this Company, Lieutenant David Me Hux, it becomes us to give expression of our sorrows and loss arising from this sad dispensation of Divine Providence. Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our friend and fellow-soldier, D. Me Hux, we recognize the hand of God, who has seen fit to remove him from us. To this we bow in submission.

Resolved, That individually, we have lost a friend; as soldiers, a faithful officer and servant of his country, who was always ready to take up arms in his defence, and if need be, to give his life in vindication of his honor.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and relatives of said officer of our Company.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Harry Dispatch, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the widow of our deceased friend.

S. S. SARVIS, O. S.

Prepare for Winter.

It is undoubtedly true, that the sufferings of our soldiers have been greater during the past summer, than during any other season.

Our brave men have suffered, from the result of a change of life, from the want of food, badly cooked, and of inadequate provisions against the heat of the sun and the changes of the weather.

A more trying season than summer to Southern constitutions is now close at hand one to which the Northern constitution is adapted, and which, as it exists in Virginia, is not considered rigorous to men who have passed their lives amid the deep snows and biting blasts of the North.

We must be getting our soldiers ready for the winter, or all that they have suffered during this season will be case and healthfulness in comparison.

We believe that with the training our volunteers now possess, and habituated as they have been to their present mode of life, they can go through a winter's campaign with scarcely any sickness or suffering, if timely and efficient preparations are now made for their comfort and protection.

The winter is a more salubrious season than summer to men who are suitably clad and defended against the inclemencies of the season. Now, then, is the time to provide warm and comfortable clothing for our brave soldiery.

All that our volunteers need—blankets, flannel shirts, thick clothing, woolen stockings, strong shoes, stout coats, and other articles which soldiers require for a winter's campaign—should be ready by the first or middle of October.

For this purpose, we look to the active aid of every man and the personal labor of every woman in the Southern States. Every man, who has not volunteered for the war, should volunteer the largest contribution he can give for the preservation and efficiency of those who are fighting for his property and home as much as for their own; and every woman—let God bless them—we need not invoke them to perform any act that requires effort and self-sacrifice in this cause.

Everywhere, over the whole South, they are at work, nursing the sick and making clothing for the soldiers. All that is required now, is to give their labor the right direction. Let them begin now to make up the articles for winter clothing, and let their husbands, brothers and sons give every dollar they can to this sacred cause.

Every dollar in the South is given to the good cause, it will be wisely, as well as patriotically, bestowed; for, if through neglect or peevishness, our brave defenders are stricken down, confiscation will seize, despoil and beggar

every man in the South who has any thing to be seized and plundered.—Richmond Dispatch.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Harry Dispatch.] From the Seat of War. CAMP FLINT HILL, VA., September 5th, 1861.

The appearance in camp of the ever welcome Dispatch, reminds us of the pleasant duty we have presumptuously taken upon ourselves of communicating to our friends through its columns, and we would remind them that we consider our profuse promises, "to let them hear from us," redeemed by these communications, and in all sincerity, debit them with the same. We have had every attention we could expect from our friends, though we have often failed to receive their full benefit. Our mails generally, are quite as extensive as we could expect—yet there are isolated cases of complaint. Sergeant L. and Corporal J., having failed to get a letter by mail, or to buy one from the Postmaster, held a council of war and determined to advertise; I have dissuaded them from it, but really, theirs is a case for compassion, and I commend them to the kind consideration of the fair of Horry.

Quite a lively crowd has collected around me, and of course, the principal theme of conversation is our sweethearts at home. If we only thought as much of heavenly things as we do of their bright eyes and ruby lips, our hopes of future happiness might be more extensive, but not more pleasant. There is one thing you must all admit—or ought to at least—that mine (excuse the egotism), has the brightest eyes, the fairest face, the tiniest hand, the prettiest foot, the most graceful form and kindest heart. I would she knew that I surpass the constancy of those around me as far as she does the beauty of their lady loves. While they are flirting with the Virginia girls, and finding a new flame in every locality, I stay in camp and think of her.

We have not moved since our last communication, though we have several times been packed up, to double quick after the Yankees. The position of the army of the Potomac, and the corresponding position of our other forces, is very interesting at this time. I would give you these in detail, were it the part of wisdom to do so. Gen'l Longstreet's Brigade has command of Munson's heights, from which the dome of the Capitol is distinctly visible. What are the intentions of our true and trusty leaders we only surmise. We place the utmost confidence in them, and feel sure of ultimate success.

Our news generally, is of the most cheering character, and we hope soon that the unfortunate affair in North Carolina will find as good a set off, as did the defeat of Gen'l Garnet by the brilliant battles of Manassas, the exploits of Evans on the Potomac, and the success of McCulloch at Springfield.

We were pleased to see the witty and genial communications from our brother soldiers and friends at Camp Marion and Richmond. We hope soon to welcome them among us, and to see them assigned to a position of honor. We most sincerely wish they may escape the terrible suffering through which we have passed. Our number is again swelling to respectability, and the men assuming their wonted cheerfulness.

Having nothing of general importance which we are allowed to write, we will essay to give you some idea of how we live:

Our men are provided with army tents, made after the pattern of the roof of a log cabin. In these five men are crammed, and when they are all at home, and a few visitors call, all our doors is brought into requisition to accommodate themselves and friends. Soldiers in their habits assimilate somewhat to civilized people. We eat three times a day, and, as a general thing, sleep at night, if we can get the chance. R-ville beats at six, breakfast at eight, drill at ten, dine at twelve, drill again at three in Brigade evolutions, which is quite an imposing affair, especially advancing in line at a charge, dress parade at six, take tea at will, tattoo at nine, taps at ten, and you have the whole round of ordinary duties from day to day.

We were glad to hear that our friends had made preparations for supplying us with such things as we shall most need in this cold climate, and cannot be elsewhere obtained by us. We are surrounded by a race of extortioners, and can get nothing only at the most exorbitant prices. If, however, they send us these things, without some one to come with them we shall never receive them. We have not yet received the smallest package sent us.

We close this roving, rambling letter with our kindest regards to everybody, and our love to all the girls.

The sickness in the army of the Potomac is diminishing. The hospital returns continue daily to make an improving exhibit.

Harry Dispatch

EDITOR. JOSEPH T. WALSH. Thursday Morning, September, 1861.



The Editorial and Proprietary departments of the Dispatch, will be conducted entirely independent of each other. All communications referring to the former, must be addressed to the Editor. Financial matters and everything connected with the business of the paper, will be conducted by the Proprietors, or Mr. N. G. Osteen, who will transact any business during their absence from town.

We have received No. 7 of the New Era published at Unionville and will gladly exchange.

For Virginia

It will be seen by a notice in this issue, that Lieutenant T. W. Beatty will return to Virginia on the 21st instant, and that he desires fifteen or twenty recruits for his corps, the Horry Volunteers. This Company is the only representation of Horry in the Army of the Potomac, and we should all be interested in having its ranks filled.

Thieves in Richmond.

The city of Richmond and our lines of Railroads, seem to be infested by thieves, and those too, of the meanest description. Of the many packages and boxes sent from this section to our volunteers in Virginia, not a single one has reached its destination. Their disappearance and non-reception may be ascribed to negligence on the part of Railroad and Express officials, but we believe that they have been stolen by some mean wretches, akin to those who are making the war and its incidents, sources of gain.

The last instance of this kind of robbery occurred in Richmond, and it does not do the authorities of that city much credit, to assert that the perpetrator of the theft has not yet been discovered. A large box well filled with clothing and many other comforts, intended for the Horry Volunteers, was dispatched under the escort of the "Horry Rebels," and thanks to their watchfulness, arrived with them safely at Richmond. At that place, it was given in charge to the driver of a wagon, for transportation to the Express office, and his receipt taken, since then nothing has been heard of the driver or box, and the Express Agents deny its reception by them. There is no corps of brave men in Virginia, which could not have more easily borne the loss than the Horry Volunteers, and it is a bitter shame, that after months of exposure and want, and nearly destitute of clothing, they should be robbed by this dastard of the garments and comforts—the results of the labor of their wives, daughters and sisters, at home. It was hard for the latter to give up their husbands, sons and brothers, and bid them God speed to the far distant seat of war; but it is still harder for them to know that their toiling to contribute to their comfort, has been all in vain, because of the base rascality of men who breathe a Southern atmosphere. We hope the villain may be caught, and for punishment, sent on to Capt. White's at Fairfax.

A Pressing Invitation.

The New York Herald having recently in a heavy blow off of gas, grandly described the "tremendous thrashing which the Yankees will give us along the Potomac, if they can get an opportunity," is thus invited "to come along," by the Richmond Dispatch: "Afford you an opportunity? Why, your miserable slave of a baboon, the Confederate colors are in sight of the capitol at Washington! Come out, if you dare, from your dens, and see whether you cannot get an opportunity. When our men drive you from the next height, do not run into shelter like the genuine heroes of Bull Run, but support your advanced guard with your whole force. Send on your man McClellan, if you really mean for him to advance. Cease swaggering and lying, and turn to fighting, if you do not wish to retain among the nations the reputation which you earned at Bull Run—that of the most arrant poltroons that ever hid a lily liver under a bullying exterior."

The Captain General of Cuba has issued the following proclamation: "I have determined, [under date of August 17th,] that all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce, and proceeding from the ports of the Confederate States, shall be gutted and cleared under the Confederate flag. They shall be duly protected by the authorities of the Island; and, further, all foreign consuls have been notified that interference on their part will not be tolerated."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Legislature of Kentucky, which does not represent its citizens, is pursuing a course calculated, speedily to involve that State in the meshes of Lincoln. The State Senate has adopted the resolutions previously passed by the House, instructing the Governor to issue, forthwith, a proclamation, peremptorily ordering the Confederate troops to quit the soil of Kentucky. The Bill makes waging war on the United States or the enlistment of troops for the Confederate States, or inducing others to do so, or joining or parading with any company with the intent of joining the Confederate Army, a felony, punishable with from one to ten years imprisonment. The invasion of Kentucky by any of her citizens serving as Confederate soldiers, is made a crime punishable with death. The Act is framed so as, if adopted, to go into effect at the expiration of ten days (!) In his reply to the late protest of Governor Magoffin, against a violation of the neutrality of Kentucky by the Government, President

Davis remarks that, "neutrality, to be entitled to respect, must be strictly maintained between both parties; or if the door be opened on the one side for the aggressions of one of the belligerent parties upon the other, it ought not to be shut to the assailed when they seek to enter it for the purpose of self-defence."

The towns of Hickman and Columbus have been taken possession of by our troops, the reasons for which, are given in the following proclamation of General Polk: "The Federal Government having, in defiance of the wishes of the people of Kentucky, disregarded their neutrality by establishing camp depots for their armies, and by organizing military companies within the territory, and by establishing military works on the Missouri shore immediately opposite and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town, it has become a military necessity for the defence of the territory of the Confederate States that a Confederate force should occupy Columbus in advance. The Major-General commanding has, therefore, not felt himself at liberty to assume the loss of so important a position, but has decided to occupy it. In pursuance of this decision he has thrown a sufficient force into the town and ordered them to fortify it. It is gratifying to know that the presence of this troops is acceptable to the people of Columbus, and on this occasion he assures them that every precaution will be taken to insure their quiet and the protection of their property, with all their personal and corporate rights."

The Charleston Courier gives the following account of the reception of the Yankee prisoners at Charleston:

At an early hour yesterday morning, the prisoners, one hundred and fifty in number, sent from Richmond for confinement in Castle Pinckney, arrived in this city by the Northeastern Rail Road. They were in charge of Capt. Gibbs, C. S. A., accompanied by an escort of twenty-five Louisianians and twenty-five Mississippians, under the command of Lieut. Brackett.

In consequence of the early hour of their arrival and previous disappointments, but a very small number of spectators, exclusive of the military, were present to witness the landing of the prisoners from the cars.

An escort, admirably arranged, consisting of the Rifle Regiment, Col. J. L. Branch, and a squadron of cavalry, Lieut. Col. W. B. Ryan commanding, had been at the depot in waiting from ten o'clock Thursday night till Friday morning.

The following were the companies of the Rifle Regiment composing the escort, who assembled pursuant to previous notice: Washington Light Infantry, Lieut. O. O. White, Commanding; Moultrie Guard, Capt. Palmer; Palmetto Riflemen, Capt. McLehens; Zouaves Calets, Capt. Chichester; Jamison Riflemen, Lieut. R. James, Commanding; Beauregard Light Infantry, Capt. P. B. Lalane. The squadron of Cavalry consisted of the Charleston Light Dragoons, Capt. Rutledge, and the German Hussars, Capt. Cordes.

The main body of the escort halted in Washington-street, and formed into a hollow square, while the Zouaves were detailed as a special guard to receive the prisoners upon their leaving the cars. As the train backed in near the platform, a line of sentinels was thrown out to command the track and prevent the escape of any of the prisoners.

The officers were first taken out by Lieutenant Brackett, commanding the detachment from Richmond, and transferred to Captain Chichester, of the Zouave Calets. The Zouaves were drawn up in two columns, and the prisoners received between the lines. The privates were also turned over by the same officer to a place in the column in the rear of the officers. A square was thus formed,

the head and rear being the first and second platoon of the company from Richmond. Having joined the main body of the escort Washington-street, the line of march was taken up for the Jail, where the prisoners are to be confined until removed to Castle Pinckney. The route was as follows: Down Washington to Calhoun, through Calhoun to King, down King to Beaufain, thence to Mazyck-street into Magazine, the head of the square halting in advance of the "back gate" leading into the jail.

The Zouaves Company being the special guard, remained on duty as guard for the prisoners while in the jail.

The detachment from Richmond were escorted to the Charleston Hotel by the Washington Light Infantry, Lieut. Wilkie.

On the line of march most of the prisoners exhibited a miserable appearance.

They manifested no disposition to escape, while most of them seemed to be in good spirits and spoke jestingly of their change from a tobacco factory to what had more of the appearance of a State prison.

The Zouaves will act as a Special Guard, until the transfer of the prisoners to Castle Pinckney.

Preparations for their receipt at Castle Pinckney are in progress, and their removal is expected to be made on Tuesday next.

The third story of the Jail has been assigned to the Privates. The Officers have rooms assigned them on the first floor.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation, calling for an immediate organization and training of the entire militia force of the State, after the fashion in which our Charleston militia are at work.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that Lincoln's "detectives" have prepared a list of "secession sympathizers" in that city. They have "spotted" about seven hundred citizens as inmates for Fort Lafayette.

Conventions were held in Baltimore city and county last week, and delegates appointed to a State Peace Convention to be held hereafter in Baltimore. The proceeding were harmonious.

The crew of a British war vessel, which was off Hatteras during the bombardment, state that, in addition to the Harriet Lane's fuel and guns, the Yankees lost two surf boats and sixty men drowned.

The recent wise and salutary measures of Congress confiscating the property of aliens and enemies will affect that unamiable old military peacock, Winfield Scott, to the extent of several pieces of real estate owned by him in Richmond, which will now be cleared to the use of the Government.

Bomba III.

We took occasion a short time since to compare the Baboon at Washington to the two Neapolitan tyrants, father and son, who earned the execrations of the world and of all future ages by the reign of terror which they deliberately organized and carried out within their dominions.

The charge which was made against the younger Bomba in the British Parliament, and which contributed more than anything else to deprive him of all sympathy when he fell, was that he governed by means of the police.—Our American Bomba copies his example most sedulously in this respect. We are told by his organ, the New York Herald, that his Prime Minister Seward, having, we presume, nothing else to do, is engaged at this moment in organizing a system of espionage on the French plan; that is on the plan adopted by Fouche in the days of the consulate and Empire, which filled every house with spies, planted distrust in every social circle, and banished peace, security and confidence from every household in France. The most confidential conversations were not sacred from the prying malice of this terrible system. The nearest relatives knew not how to trust each other. The father knew not that his son might not be a spy upon his actions; the mother knew not that she might not be denounced by her own daughter.—Ineradicable suspicion was sown between husband and wife, brother and sisters, master and servant. Each felt that the other held his life in his hands. Such was the system which Mr. Seward is employed in imitating, and such were its results. It was copied with improvements by the two Bombas, and the younger of them lost his crown for the offence. When Garibaldi came to try conclusions with him, he found secretly anybody among his nine millions of subjects to stand at his back. The invader walked through his territories, as though he were leading a holiday procession.

Yet it was not either their chains or their dungeons, their police or their spies, that formed the most damning accusation against the Bombas. The crowning act of outrage in the case of each was the bombardment of his own cities. Bomba the elder bombarded Naples, and Bomba

the younger bombarded Palermo. Outraged humanity, all over the world, rose up against these atrocious deeds. There is nothing to justify it in any military code known to the whole world. Yet our Bomba at Washington proposes to imitate the example. We are told by his miserable fool, the Baltimore American, that he is erecting batteries to command the city, upon Federal Hill, and we are given to understand that, upon the approach of a Confederate force, he means to burn it to the ground. We hardly know how to believe that he can be meditating a crime so heinous, and we should not believe it had he not taken pains to render us incapable of surprise at anything he may do. Were he not capable of entertaining thoughts at least as bad, he never would have sanctioned the proclamation of that "bastard brat of a vagabond fiddler," Fremont, in Missouri. We need not picture to our readers the horrors of a bombardment in such a city as Baltimore, where the population is 230,000. We have but one hope in the case. We can hardly believe that a Government which needs more than any other the good opinion of foreign powers, would forfeit it by an act of such unpardonable atrocity. We say unpardonable, for the Neapolitan Bomba was annihilated King, and considered his power to be derived immediately from above. But this man was elected to preside for only four years, and professes to hold his authority from the people.

While we should deprecate the destruction of Baltimore as a deed of unalloyed and unapproachable wickedness, and deplore it for the sake of those among its noble inhabitants who are embarked in the same cause with ourselves, and execrate the authors as enemies of God and the human race, we are convinced that it would add tenfold strength to the Confederate cause. All earth would rise up as one man to curse the perpetrators of such an atrocity. The very stones in the fields—the very bricks in the cities, would rise up against them. They would soon have cause to rue the hour in which they first dreamed of such a crime. The civilized nations of the earth would make common cause against men thus proving themselves worse than barbarians. It would be no violation of international law to hang up like dogs, wherever caught, the authors and instigators, from the President in the White House to the officers directing the conflagration.—Richmond Dispatch.

Wednesday of November, 1861. The electors of the several States meet at their respective State capitals on the first Wednesday of December, 1861. The Confederate Congress meets at its present capital, Richmond, Virginia, on the 18th February, 1862. On the following day, February 19, 1862, the votes for President and Vice President are counted.—On the 22d February, 1862, the President will be inaugurated in due form.

We presume that all the Confederate States have made the preliminary arrangements for the election of the officers of the Government, now so near at hand. They have arranged their electoral districts, we believe, and taken all proper steps for holding the elections in accordance with the provisions of the Confederate Constitution. We hope that we shall have no other preliminary arrangements for our first Presidential election. We are gratified to be able to give the assurance that the election is not likely to be a matter of contest between rival chieftains and cliques, but merely the formal and authoritative declaration of the choice, by acclamation, on the part of the Confederate States of America, of their high Executive officers, for six years from the 22d February, 1862.

The election of members of the Confederate Congress also takes place on the day of the Presidential election. The States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas, will be fully represented in that body. Missouri, almost certainly; Maryland, quite probably, and Kentucky, possibly, also.

The Confederate Senators will be elected by the Legislatures of the respective States above named, all of which will convene before the day appointed for the meeting of the Congress in Richmond.

FINE, THOUGH FALSE.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, pretending to write from somewhere in Georgia, indulges in this flight of fancy:

With the exception of South Carolina, which has ever been a festering ulcer of aristocracy—a running sore, with florid regal circle, on the giant body of the great Western Republic—the masses in the Southern States, on the first day of this year, were as true to the Union as the chaste young bride, with the hymeneal blushes enlivening the pallor of her virgin cheek, to the joving Romeo upon whose arm she leaves the impression of her weight with such confounding affection.

"Ain't that gay?" as Mose said to his Lize.