THE HORRY DISPATCH.

The Horry Dispatch

IS ISSUED EVERY

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 accompanies the order.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at Seventy-Five cents per square, (12 lines or less,) for the first sertion, and half that sum for each subsequent insertion.

The number of insertions to be marked on all advertisements, or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

One Dollar per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and monthly advertisements will be charged the same as a single insertion, and semi-monthly the same as new ones.

Communications recommending candidates for public office or trust—or puffing exhibi[illegible] will be charged as advertisements.

[illegible] Obituary noti[illegible] at adverti-

[illegible] their [illegible] But for [illegible] would be as deserts. They are our "guiding stars," and their smiles our reward.

The "Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society" of Charleston, has requested a list of *under-clothing*, needed by each corps of this Regiment, to be sent them forthwith, as they desire to furnish what may be needed in that line, to the Regiment. This is indeed very kind; but thanks to the careful forethought of *some one*, the "Rebels" are not in need.

When I see how well we are faring, and how we are blessed in health, I can't but cast a feeling thought for the condition of our brothers in the "Horry Volunteers." Poor fellows, some are sick and scattered in different directions, yet no doubt are kindly cared for by the good people of Virginia. We often see one or more of them in our camp, and rest assured they are gladly received.

I am sorry to say that by the rascality of a Richmond *drayman*, the box of clothing sent the "Horry Volunteers" by the ladies of our District, is perhaps *lost!* It was sent to the Express office, to be forwarded to Manassas, but the rascal never delivered it. The police of the city are in search of him, and all pains will be taken to recover the box

The destination of this Regiment is still unknown to the writer. In fact, the man who could tell anything about it, would be a *curiosity*. Report sends us one day to Cape Hatteras, the next to Charleston, and the third to Missouri! but still we are not moved.

In passing the Lincoln prisoners a few days since, your correspondent threw a few peaches in the windows, and the prisoners proved themselves as active in *catching*, as their brothers have in *running*. It is hoped my friends in Horry ry will not call this "giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

Two days ago our boys were surprised at the appearance in our camp, of "Uncle Jimsey Floyd," of Horry. The old gentleman stayed all night, and preached for us; taking for his text, "Have faith in God." After a few remarks on the text, and giving the boys good advice to guide them, he closed with a beautiful prayer to Heaven for our country and safe delivery from Northern tyranny.

To give you an idea of the varieties of a camp, I'll just mention that while preaching was going on in our street, [illegible] disturbed by what is known [illegible] water [illegible] passing by, [illegible] fellow remarks, "stop! what the devil is all this?" and they stop and listen; just then you hear the cry of "catch him! hold him!" and here come a dozen men chasing some fellow who has, perhaps, stolen another's hat, and "slam-bang" he goes square into the congregation, before he is aware of what is on hand, After several such (to the writer) amusing scenes, the minister gets quite an audience.

Your Camp Marion correspondent speaking of his boys doing everything by numbers, "one," "two," "right turn," "left turn," &c., reminds me of the fact that, Col. Gregg has added another rath-disagreeable "turn" to Hardee's drill, known as "*turn out;*" and is generally brought to a fellow's mind by the sound of a certain instrument kept at the guard house, about 4½ o'clock every morning. Of all the turns this is the worst that could be taken on your correspondent.

I would have sent the Roll of the Rebels sooner, but for there being no appointments made. Our Captain wishing to try the men, and be certain that those whom he appointed would not have to be changed after the Roll was once published.

The health of our Company is good, and the boys are in high spirits, anxious to be ordered where they can "do something for their country."

FRIDAY, SEPT, 13th, 1861.

The *curiosity* which I spoke of yesterday, I have seen to-day. The Regiment *has received marching orders!* and will undoubtedly leave this place on next Saturday for Norfolk. We shall then be under command of General Huger of South Carolina, an old U. S. officer.

Letters for the "Rebels" should be sent to Norfolk until further notice. It is said that it is a more desirable post for supplies, health, fights, and such *necessities* than Richmond. The enemy are making great preparations at that [illegible] and it is very proba- [illegible]

[For the Horry Dispatch.]

CAMP MARION,
September 20th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR,—I read with much pleasure in a recent issue of your paper, a communication from *my friend* a *Rebel*, written from Camp Bee, near Richmond. Some of his pictures of camp life were very vivid, and I am often reminded of them in our camp; particularly the rivalry of the boys in making the most noise, and the greatest variety of noises. There was another portion of his letter that came to me with the familiarity of a household word: The exhorbitant prices charged the soldiers by the Richmond merchants. Mr. Editor, a "Rebel" need not take the trouble of traveling as far from home as Richmond, to take experimental lessons, in the modus operandi by which soldiers are relieved of any superfluous weight, that may perchance, have found its way to their purses or pockets. The goodly town of his nativity affords a most striking example of the ease with which such feats are accomplished. If he was to walk down its "grass grown lanes," and take a turn on "the Bay," that place where its merchants most do congregate, and price any article of trade there found for sale, he would soon learn that there are places under the shadow of the Palmetto, as well as in the "Old Dominion," where patriotism and prices current bear a close affinity to each other. *A Rebel* says they had the unflinching effrontery to charge him fifteen cents for a drink of mean whiskey in Richmond, whereas he has often had it offered to him for nothing by the Major. Ah my dear "Rebel," there are many Richmonds, but only one Major like *the Major*, and that is himself. Why in Georgetown they would charge that for looking in at a bung-hole. But about prices: I will say that to the size of the place, Georgetown can show as handsome a sliding scale for prices, as any town of its age on this continent; and the beauty of its system is that all the slide is upwards. It can certainly boast of this one element in its composition that is not finished. Mind, I do not say that they use their four four pound weights as quoits, or the sharp corner of an anvil for a *hub*, neither do I say that they use their yard-sticks as walking canes, in order to reduce their length. Their pounds may have the legitimate number of ounces in them, and their yards the proper number of quarters and eights. I mean to say that it is the result of price—price without measure.

Now Mr. Editor, let me ask how it is, [illegible] daily raising the [illegible] before [illegible] out as they were [illegible] to take, why should they not adhere to it? Is it because business is paralyzed? other branches of industry are paralyzed also. Is it because money has grown scarce, rendering it difficult for them to meet their engagements? it is so with all other classes of pursuits. Rather is it not purely and simply because they have the articles in their own hands which *necessity* obliges others to have, and knowing that this necessity exists, they are determined to lose nothing by the stringency of the times; for if one dollar is as hard to get now as two was twelve months ago, and the merchant charges two dollars now for what he would have sold for one dollar, twelve months ago, he is losing nothing by the pressure which is falling so heavy on all other pursuits. Mr. Editor there are many ways in which patriotism manifests itself in these days of fierce and cruel warfare on our rights. There is a Post-office patriotism; it breaks out on the arrival of every mail, and men (?) that are neither fishing nor fighting, gloat over the Tel-lie-graphic dispatches of battles fought and victories gained, of sieges and sorties begun and ended, and boast with a knowing look, and more knowing shake of the head, (the dernier resort of a fool when he wants to look wise,) of the many things gigantic that "our" Beauregard is doing. There is the Pine-Box Patriotism, that manifests its presence at street corners, on store piazzas, and in very warm weather under the shade of outspreading oaks. This kind is greatly enhanced by juleps and jack-knives; It talks knowingly of the way things should be done, and how they should not be done—criticises the battles of Bull's Run, and Manassas Plains—curses the authorities for not breakfasting in Washington, lunching in Baltimore, dining in Philadelphia, sup[illegible] ping in New York, and going to bed at the foot of Bunkerhill Monument, by the light of burning Boston. It gnashes its teeth with rage at the bare mention of defending the State of South Carolina —insinuates that it is a mark of cowardice for any one to want to stop short of Virginia, the place where the enemy [illegible] to be met, and where the fighting [illegible] tented field, and then, very quietly [illegible] home and to its home comforts, [illegible] reads with a heart overflowing with sympathy, of the sufferings and privations of the soldier: how he is suffering for clothing, blankets, shoes—how the sick are destitute of these comforts, which are so necessary to his recovery, and drops a tear at the accounts of the many who are dying away from home, with no loved one near to pillow the sinking head and hear the last whispered word fall from the lips.

Next comes the Price Current Patriot. He who trims old coats off with a few pieces of blue ribbon, and sells them at the price of superior new goods—who pulls old calicoes from hidden recesses, which they have occupied until they might claim a title by possession, places them in the light of day, for which light he is thankful, because it costs nothing, and slaps on four hundred per cent. on the original cost—he who rushes to his store door at the sound of martial music, and swings his hat in the air as the brave boys march by, on their way to where *duty* calls them, and then rushes back behind his counter and, in order to make up for lost time, alters a five into a six, a nine to a ten, and then sighs with inward satisfaction at the sacrifices he is making for his dear country. In fine, he who is mean enough to sharpen both ends of a shoe peg and sell it to a blind neighbor for seed oats, is the man that comes within the category of the Price Current Patriot.

Without defining any more of the numerous branches of the patriot family, let me ask you, Mr. Editor, to unite with me in what I am going to repeat: From all such patriots Good Lord deliver us.

Anon I may have something to say about other matters, such for instance as a description of this locality, its extreme healthiness, and the reasons why it is so; and perhaps may enter into a description of the *Patriotic* citizens of the surrounding country. I say I *may* do this; but at present I am non-committal.

QUI VIVE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Horry Dispatch.]

To the Ladies of Horry.

I make this call to the friends, mothers, wives and sisters of the Volunteers of Horry generally, and especially to those of the Horry "Rough and Readys," the Company which I have the honor to command, feeling that it will be responded to with the same alacrity by you, as that with which your country's call was by us. Your brave and true men are in the field and ready for the strife, and I call on you, to provide them with [illegible] ties which it is possible [illegible] woollen cloth, to protect them [illegible] the cold of the coming winter. [illegible] confident that the District, by using [illegible] proper efforts, can do a vast deal for us. I want two hundred pairs of socks, made from cotton and wool mixed, also one thousand yards of cloth from the same materials, for shirts and drawers, dyed of a slate or lead color. Those that can not furnish wool for socks can find a substitute by picking up old flannel, worn-out merino, or goods of a similar character. Those that can furnish the filling, and have not the money to buy the warp for the cloth, will be furnished by making application to Mr. B. J. Singleton, and giving a statement of the number of yards of cloth that can be made, and the time in which it will be ready. Let all go zealously to work at once and do what they can. Success in the cause of civil liberty depends in a large degree on the *influence* and *exertions* of *woman*. I know that a large portion cannot do much in the way of contributing, so I will pay a fair price to all that do not feel able to give, but those that will contribute as a present will have my thanks and the thanks of the Company. All that will engage in the enterprise will please give their names to Mr. Singleton, stating what they will furnish, the time of delivery, and the price if to be paid for, &c. Let all do something, if it is only one pair of socks. I wish the materials as soon as possible, so as to have them made up. In conclusion let me return my thanks, and the thanks of the Company to all the friends that contributed so bountifully to our feast before our departure to the Camp. I will not mention the names of any of the donors for fear of not getting all.

SAM. BELL, Captain.
Horry "Rough and Readys."

Horry Dispatch.

EDITOR,
JOSEPH T. WALSH.

Thursday Morning, September, 26.

☞ 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 cheerfully surrender much of our space this week to the correspondence from the Camps, although we have been compelled to crowd out other matter prepared for this issue.

The Pee Dee Legion.

We publish Gen. Harllee's orders in this issue, and sincerely hope that the Horry Regiment, in selecting its field officers, will have an eye single to competency, and not popularity. The signs of the times indicate that the Legion may very soon, have work to do, and its Regiments should have leaders who will understand and perform their duty.

Self Reliance.

The frequent expressions of anxiety as to what position the European powers will hold towards the South, have always excited in our mind, contempt and mortification. They will not and should not meddle with our strife, and if let alone we will achieve our independence. The following remarks of the Charleston *Courier*, expresses the sentiments which every Southern heart should entertain on the subject:

"The South under the sublime inspiration of her noble cause, feels herself more than equal to the work that has been forced upon her. The successes that have crowned our arms have confirmed that elevating confidence, and we fight under the consciousness of our invincibility. The nature of the conflict precludes the possibility of foreign interference. We alone can decide the momentous questions that have brought the two sections face to face in martial array. It is our institutions, our rights, our property, our honor, our homes, our lives that are threatened by the sordid and boastful slaves of an unmitigated, mean and cruel despotism. We must vindicate, defend, punish and repel. We must defeat and conquer our foes. The slightest assistance given us by these nations will be exaggerated by our cowardly and unscrupulous foes, and will detract from the glory of our success, and seriously mar its effects. To accept aid from any power will damage our cause, and entail evil on coming generations. To build our hopes of succes on the arms of another people, would be an admission of inability for the great work we have [illegible] taken to do. Heaven has ordained [illegible] us for this work. Our hearts are true, our arms are strong, we have an inborn love of freedom, we have a clear perception of our rights, our resources are inexhaustible. With such a country as ours, such instincts and aspirations, and such a foe as we are called to resist and punish and humble, it would be both sinful and cowardly to rely on any other help than that which Heaven will grant.

* * * * * *

"A proper sense of our own dignity, a correct conception of the nature of the present struggle, a full appreciation of the cause in which we are engaged, make the desire for foreign assistance dishonorable, and inspire an assurance of ultimate and complete success, that will clothe us with a greater strength than we would feel if we were backed by the armies of England and France."

An accident occurred on the Mobile and Girard Railroad, at Station No. 6, on Wednesday last, by which the engine was thrown down an embankment twelve feet high, and the engineer so badly wounded that he died the next morning. The fireman, Edmund Browning, was also badly injured.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The following important and necessary order has appeared in the Charleston papers:

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL FORCES.

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
Charleston, Sept. 19, 1861.

Orders No. 29.

I. All persons whatsoever are positively prohibited from making any lights or signals of any kind, on the beaches or the vicinity of the coast of the State, without special authority from the proper military commanders.

II. No persons whatever are allowed to frequent or visit the Islands on the coast, except the proper residents thereof, unless upon military duty; and every person doing so will be summarily dealt with according to military law. It is especially enjoined upon the offi[illegible] duty on the coast, as [illegible] good citizens resid[illegible] and bring before [illegible] found in their respe[illegible] all officers are enjoined to [illegible] every such case as may be bro[illegible] fore their notice, and bring parties gui[illegible] ty of any acts inimical to the country to the speediest punishment.

By order of Brig. Gen. Ripley:
LEO D. WALKER, A. A. A. G.

The Governor of North Carolina has issued a notice to the agents of the various railroad companies, prohibiting their conveying bacon and leather out of the State under the penalty of a heavy fine or imprisonment. They are also instructed to report to him the names of the shippers and owners of such articles, as under this prohibition may be stopped.

The telegraphic cable between Forts Moultrie and Sumter has been successfully laid. This is an important connection. Messrs. J. N. Gamewell & Co., the patentees of the fire-alarm telegraph, were the parties who accomplished the work.

Charles Henry Foster, claiming to be a Federal Congressman from North Carolina, called on President Lincoln a few days ago, for the purpose of tendering the Yankee Government a full brigade of loyalists from that State.

The sequestration of Yankee effects is going on at Richmond at the rate of nearly a half million for the past few days. In New Orleans many of the Yankees are bundling up their notions, and endeavoring to escape before the expiration of the forty days, while many pseudo friends of the South are arriving from the North to protect their property from sequestration.

Twenty-two refugees from Maryland have reached Richmond, including two members of the Legislature. Many others are packing up, and will follow There is a perfect reign of terror in Maryland. Women are violated, property destroyed, and the slighest suspicion leads to imprisonment, and in many cases with death.

A special dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., dated the 18ht, to the N. O. Picayune, states that the Tennesseeans have taken possession of Elizabethtown, forty three miles South by West of the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road. They found a large amount of rolling stock, which was quietly taken possession of. Eleven companies of Kentuckians rallied around our Banner at that place.

The recent proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba in regard to vessels bearing the flag of the Confederate States, has caused quite a flutter among the abolitionists, and also in diplomatic circles.

The following is the po[illegible] Charleston as ascertained [illegible] census: Whi[illegible]

The North (G[illegible] following interesting [illegible] with the Yankee Genera[illegible] We learn from a reliable source [illegible] weeks before McClellan was tendered the commission of Major-General by Lincoln, he was trying to secure a position in the Confederate Army—that his feelings and sympathies were all for the South, but the temptation of superseding Gen. Scott was too much for his principles.

The London News, of the 31st of August, says: At five o'clock last evening an extensive fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Harrison & Wilson, sugar bakers and refiners, situate in Upper Dock-street, East Smithfield, and within a few yards of the St. Katharine Dock. The premises consisted of an immense block of brick buildings, covering more than a quarter of an acre of ground, about eighty feet in height and fifty feet in width, containing nine stories. The loss of property is estimated at £30,000. Messrs. Harrison & Wilson are insured, but whether to the full amount of their loss is not known.

The Confederate Government last week purchased the entire stock of coffee in the hand of wholesale dealers in New Orleans —a little over one thousand bags—for army consumption.

The imports into the city of New York for the year, up to August 24, was about sixty-nine millions less than same time last year. For the balance of the year the reduction will be about sixty-nine millions more. So much for the loss of the Southern trade.

The New York Herald contains a circumstantial account of the total wreck of the Confederate war steamer Sumter. The wreck is alleged to have occurred on the Island of Trinidad, on the 20th of August. One of the crew who had deserted, the Herald says, reports that the vessel was most probably wrecked intentionally by a portion of the crew, who were dissatisfied.

[illegible] treat[illegible] Cleat River [illegible] count of the position of Lee, who is so situated as to compel them either to starve or surrender"

There has been a general disappearance of naval officers from Savannah, Georgia. It is understood that orders were received for them to repair to some point on the coast.

In Kentucky matters are fast coming to a head. "It was rumored at Frankfort that Gen. Zollicoffer, with 10,000 Tennesseeans, had taken possession of Cumberland Gap, where they will be able to maintain themselves against any force that Lincoln can bring against them."

Gov. Perry is vigorously prosecuting the defence of the coast of Florida. He calls on planters to furnish help to complete the batteries at the Light-House and Old St. Marks, and estimates that the work could be finished in fifteen days by sixty laborers.

A sailor captured by the Yankee steamer Massachusetts, but subsequently sent adrift in a leaky boat for refusing to take the oath, has arrived at New Orleans. He was picked up at sea. He reports that the enemy have nine batteries on Chandler Island, and are expecting lumber to build a house for a hospital. The enemy expect twelve thousand troops to be divided on the Island and in that neighborhood. They also declare their intention of fortifying Ship Island, and thus prevent communication between New Orleans and Mobile.

Although a battle seems most imminent near Washington, it is believed that important events will first occur at Norfolk or in its vicinity.

On the 13th instant an engagement took place upon the occasion of an attack upon and the burning of Hall's house, near Arlington A detachment of the New Orleans Washington Artillery and a portion of Col Winder's Regiment, made the attack, which was vigorously opposed for a while by the Federals.—The impetuosity and daring of the attack, however, on the part of the Confederates, who went into the lines of the Federals to effect their purpose, struck terror to the enemy. After fighting their way to their object and the burning of the house, the Confederates returned to their camps without the loss of a man The Federals in the engagement lost four killed [illegible] number w[illegible] were [illegible] inst., [illegible] foot, destined fo[illegible] South Carolina

NOTICE.

MAJOR T. H. HOLMES, will act as Recruiting Master, to recruit for the ranks of the "Horry Volunteers," now in Virginia. Authority will be conferred on him to give free transportation by Railroad to the Company.

Able-bodied men who have the patriotism to sacrifice their time, and life if needs be, on the altar of their country's liberty, will be gladly received. I appeal to the men of Horry, to show themselves worthy sons of their sires who so freely bled and died, that the blessings of a free government might descend to their children. The battles of the South, must be fought in Virginia. On her soil our liberty will be gained, or utter ruin overwhelm us. I appeal to you fellow-citizens, to succor and sustain your companies in Virginia. If they be sacrificed, then our liberties fall with them.

Sept 26 30—tf T. W. BEATY.

HARLLEE & WALSH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND SOLICITORS IN EQUITY

Office—Conwayboro', S. C.

Gen. W. W. HARLLEE, JOS. T. WALSH.

Feb 28 1 1y