THE HORR

Che Vorry Dispatch IN INSUED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. AT CONWATBORC', S. C.

BY GILBERT & DARR. TBRMS

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. In the Congress of the

rate States was mever so prosperous as destiny, according to their own will.

and our gratitude. From its commences stock of railroads for the accumulation of had been so recently associated. They ternational law, which has been record ment up to the present periol, the war business, has been constantly enlarging its proper. | operation ions and expanding its boundaries, so communication as to include new fields. The conflict | enemy's fleet, the

citizens have been seized auf borne away so far as they may have power over to laugaish in foreign prisons, without subject. We have already two i knowing who were their accusers, or the systems of through transportation fr specifications of charges made against the north to the south ; one from Bi them, while others have been fored to mond along the seaboard; the ot abandon their homes, families and pro through Western Virginia to New C perty, and seek a refuge in distant lands. leans. A third might be secured, Finding that the Confederate States were | completing a link of about forty mi about to be invaded through Kentucky, between Danville, in Virginia, and that her people, after being deceiv- Greensboro, in North Carolina. T

on the contrary, it was declared by our restraiged by the Constitutional obj Genurals, this they would

Confederate States : troops, if the Federal Government would The few weeks which have elapsed do likewise. Proclamation was also made invited to the practicability of securing his native State, returned in good faith since your adjournment, has brought us of the desire to respect the neutrality of its early completion, by giving the need- to Washington to settle his accounts and so near the close of the year that we are Kentucky, and the intention to abide by ful aid to the company organization and fufill all the obligations into which be now able to sum up its general results. the wishes of her people, as soon as they The retrospect is such as should fill the were free to express their opinions .-hearts of our people with gratitude to These declarations were approved by me, Providence, for his kind interposition in and I should regard it as one of the best be difficult to fix a limit to the period, with which he reported to his Governeffects of the march of our troops into during which we could conduct a war ment was abused, and his desire to ful-Abundant yields have rewarded the Kentucky, if it should end in giving to against the adversary, whom we now fill his trust to them, used to his injury. labor of the agriculturist, whilst the her people the liberty of choice and a encounter. The very efforts which he In conducting this war we have sought manufacturin industry of the Confede- free opportunity to decide their own makes to isolate and invade us, must no aid, and prepared no alliance, offennow. The necessities of the times have The army has been chiefly instrumentcalled into existence new branches of al in prosecuting the great contest in productions of our industrial system. ily of nations. But in doing so, we have manufactures, and given a fresh impulse which we are engaged; but the navy has to the activity of those heretofore in ope- also been effective, in full proportion to effect by arms, becomes daily more and offer a fair equivalent. The advantages ration. The means of the Conf-derate its means. The haval officers, deprived, more palpably impossible. Not only of intercourse are nutual amongst na-States, for manufacturing the necessaries to a great extent, of an opportunity to and comforts of life within themselves, make their professional skill available at increase as the conflict continues, and we sea, have served, with commendable zeal are grelually becoming independent of and gallantry, on shore and upon inland may have fingered in the minds of aly, tion of public law. the rest of the world for the supply of waters ; further details of which will be has been completely dispelled by subse- Perhaps we had the right, if we had

partially interrupted by the approaching many difficulties have arisen, which will winter, have afforded a protection to the be found fully developed in the report of country and shed a lustre upon its arms, the Postmaster General. The absorption through the trying vicissitudes of more of the ordinary means of transportation, than one arduous campaign, which entire for the movement of troops and military the our brave volunteers to our praise supplies, the insufficiency of the rolling astouishment, on those with whom they ration referring to this principle of in-

now extends from the shores of the sal of contractors to comply with the hold judges threatened, because thy up of their practice, rathe Chesopeake to the coufines of Missouri terms of their agreements, the difficul- maintain the writ of habeas corpus, so declarations are J. B. McCracken and Mrs. Nixon, we Jas. Phelan ; from Georgia, R. Toombs, the r motest points, for military gil, complicated a system as that which re- and law trampled under the heel of mil- ces, at the pleasure of those who make we have ever seen. Two of Mr. M.'s The residence of the late Dr. Harney, have been met, with promptness enough, quites postal facilities for every town and tary authority, and upright men and them, then, the commerce of the world, surnips would more than fill a peck men- in Baton Rouge. Louisiana, now the

ed into a mistaken security, were un- construction of this comparatively shor flag, as if they had been on its soil ; and armed and in danger of being subjugated line, would give us a through route, frog a claim, on the part of the United States. by the Federal forces, our armies were north to south, in the interior of the to seize them in the streets of London, marched into that State, to repel the ene- Confederate States, and give us access would have been as well founded as to free ; and we have reason to know the large number of the prisoners of war, at my and prevent their occupancy of cer- a population and to military resources apprehend them where they were taken. strength that is given, by a conscious present in Richmond, to North Carolina tain strategie points which would have from which we are now in a great men Had they been malefactors, and eitizens sense, not only of the magnitude, but of and Florida, and bereafter Richmond given them great advantages in the con- sure, debarred. We should increase of the United States, they could not have the righteousness of our cause. will be charged the sam as a single inser- test - a step which was justified, not on- greatly the safety and capacity of our been arrested on a British ship or on ly by the necessities of solf defence, on means for transporting military supplies. British soil, unless under the express the part of the Confederate States, but If the construction of this road should, provisions of a treaty, and according to also by the desire to aid the people of in the jundgment of Congress, as it is the forms therein provided for the ex-Kentucky. It was never intended by in mine, indispensable for the most tradition of criminals. the Confederate Government to conquer successful "prosecution of the war, or sherce the people of that State, but action of the Government will not have lost all

s, and your attention is somed, before t administration.

alicious use of our resources, it would now is. The unsuspecting confidence

United States.

with aversion, from the bare iten nized so long by publicist

ing such a con a President makir sent of Congress-when they

DISPATCH.

high seas; and entering a British ship, work a revolution in the industrial syssailing under its country's flag, volated tens of the world, which may carry auf under the protection of the British Gov. ernment, upon that ship and beneath its

But rights the most sacred seem to

Aves -When

had entered, he was perfidiously arrested If we husband our means and make and imprisoned in New York, where he

exhaust his means, whilst they serve to sive or defensive, abroad. We have askcomplete the circle and diversify the ed for a recognized place in the great fam-The reconstruction which he seeks to demanded nothing for which we did not the causes which induced us to separate tions, and seeking to establish diplomatstill exist, in full force, but they have ic relations we were only endeavoring to been strengthened; and whatever doubt place that intercourse under the regula-

such military stores and munitions as found in the reports of the Secretaries of quent events. If, instead of being a chosen to exercise it, to ask to know The operations of the army, soon to be In the transportation of the mails, rebellion, in which we are engaged, we be binding must be effectual, so solemnmight find ample vindication for the ly announced by the great powers of Eucourse we have adopted, in the seenes rope, at Paris, is to be generally enforce which are now being enacted by the ed or applied only to particular parties. When the Confederate States, at your

Our people look, with contemptuous last session, became a party to the decla-

The customary lay of v

and Arizona. Yet, sudden calls from ties inherent in inaugurating so vast and sacred to freemen-when they see justice only to be enforced in particular instan- have received some of the largest turnips Benj. Hill.

elaimed a general jurisdictio. over the It remains to be seen how far it may - NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In Kentucky the Sovereignty Conventhe rights of embassy, for the unst part foring to other lands as well as in our tion at lussellville has adjourned, after held sacred, even amongst barbarians, y own. In the meantime, we shall con- forming a Provisional Government seizing our ministers whilst under the tinue this struggle, in humble depen. George H. J huson was elected Goverprotection and domains of a neutral un dence upon Providence, from whose nor, and Buwling tareen has been made tion. These gentlemen were as much searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the the Capital. Messrs. H. C. Burnett, secrets of our he mis, and to whose We Preston, and W. E. Simms, were rule we confidently submit our destinies. app inted a committee to negotiate for For the rest we shall depend upon the adultistion of Kenfucky into the ourselves. Liberty is always won, where 'S othern Confederacy.

there exists the unconquerable will to be Gen. Winder contemplates sending a will by regarded merely as a receiving

depot for such prisouers as may be taken, intention being to send fliem far-

ther South as soon as their number become burd asome.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed a law establishing a State Ordnance Bureau and appropriating \$300,000 to the manufacture of arms ; also auth rizing the Governor to press into immediate service all suitable guns in the State.

The Providence (R. I) Journal says that Hon. Jas F. Simmons, of Rhode Island, has purchased a vessel which has been loaded with a cargo of salt, shoes and various other articles needed at the South. It is designed to exchange her stores with the logal nich on the Southern coast for Cottens

Foreign files received at New York, by the Edinburg, furnish the following with munications referring to the former, must be regard to the privateer Sumter : The addressed to the Editor. Financial matters. British brig Spartan, Capt. McCulloch, and everything connected with the business , arrived at St. Thomas on the 11th inst., from Rio Janeiro. Capt. McCulloch resact any business during their absence from ported, that on the 5th inst. he fell in with the Sumter, and that her 1st Lieutenant visited him for the puspose of obtaining whatever information the Captain might possess regarding American affairs. take on any packages for "II ary Volun. | Captain McCulloch states that the Lieutenant behaved in the most courteous manner, and, while anxious to gather all the information he could, showed every disposition to be most reserved in all own vessel

> In St Louis, there has been an immense Fremout demonstration. The people fully endorsed Fremont, and his response showed that there was much trouble in the Federal wigwams He freely denounced the Lincoln Adminishave recently favored tration.

of vegetable pro-The following gentlemen have been elected Confederate State Senators : Williams, a mammoth potatoe, From Alabama, W. L. Yancey, C. C. weigung 61 pounds; and from Mr. Clay; from Mississippi, A. G. Brown,



EDITOR.

JOSEPH T. WALSH.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Der The Editorial and Proprietary departments of the Dispatch, will be conducted entirely independent of each other All comof the paper, will be conducted by the Proprietors, or Mr. N. G. Osteen, who will trantown.

For Virginia.

Mr. C. F. Buck leaves for Virginia on next Thursday, and will be glad to teers" left with him on Wednesday.

The President's Message.

Much of our space is devoted to the President's Message, but we feel assured things related to the movements of his that we could not have filled our columns with better or more interesting matter The document appears to be highly approved in all sections of our country, and as yet we hear no fault finding, even by the Charleston Mercury.

Thanks.

of superior numbers, but also to roll have all combined to impede the best geons, upon the mere edict of a despen- lation of a general law, will become subback the tide of invasion from the bor- directed efforts of the Postmaster Gene- when they find all this tolerated, app der

States. They greatly excelled in numbers, in available resources, and in the supplies necestary for war; military establishments had been long organized the most part, the army, once common meet all this, we had to create, not only tion, that the spirit of the volunteers and us, under Providence, to grapple successfully with these difficulties. A succesthey have been driven to assume the defensive ; and, upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents, as to men. the Confederate States are, relatively. much stronger now, than when the strug gle commenced

Missouri have conducted the war in the means for that purpose. face of almost unparalleled difficul ies. with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in of transporting troops and military supwhich they are struggling.

were possessed of certain strategic points of these difficultios can be overcome by and strong places within the Confederate time, and an improved condition of the country, by the restoration of peace; but others may be remedied by legislation, and your attention is invited to the recommendations contained in the report and were complete; the navy, and, for of the head of that department. The condition of the Treasury will, doubtless, to both, were in their possession. To be a subject of anxious enquiry on your part. I am hoppy to say that the finanan army, in the face of war itself, but vial system already adopted, has worked also the military establishments necessa- well, so far, and promises good results ry to equip and place it in the field. It for the fature. To the extent that Treasought, indeed, to be a subject of gratifie : | ury Notes may be issued. the Government is enabled to borrow money withthe patriotism of the people, have enabled out interest, and thus facilitate the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of the field of circulation sion of glorious victories at Bethel, Bull | which these notes can be made to occupy. Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, | The proportion of the field thus occupied, Leesburg and Belmont, has checked the dependers, again, upon the amount of the wicked invasion, which greed of gain, debts for which they are receivable; and and the unhallowed lust of power, brought when dues, not only to the Confederate upon our soil, and has provel that num and State Governments, but also to corbers cease to avail, when directed against porations and individuals, are payable in were disposed to make upou us war in thus daily becomin added to our Confederacy ; while, instead stock, bearing eight per cent. interest, at diers into incendiaries, and involve. us military means and financial condition, interest shall be punctually paid. The are certain rights of humanity which are

For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means plies, be furnished, as far as possible, in

Since that time, Kentucky, too, has such a manner as not to interrupt the become the theatre of active hostilities, commercial intercourse between our peo-The federal forces have not only refused ple, nor place a ch ck on their productto acknowledge her right to neutrality ive energies. To this end, the means of in the war, but have invaded her for the transportation from one section of our purpose of attacking the Confederate country to the other, must be carefully States. Outrages of the most de-potic guarded and improved, and should be her people. Some of her most eminent the State and Confederate Governments, Havana to Eugland. They have thus can never attain that end.

in a territory so extended as ours, innocent women dragged to distant due, so far from being placed under the regu- sure.

ral, whose zeal, industry and ability have ded by people who had been in the When the war commenced, the enemy been taxed to the utmost extent. Some enjoyment of freedom but a few mounts the course of nations, in regard to this the above names, Commanders in Linsuch a people and themselves. With such a people, we may be content to bre at peace, but the separation is final; and we will accept no alternative.

> they have waged against us must be characterized as barbarous, wherever it is understood. They have bombarded un defended villages, without giving notice to women and children to enable them to escape, and in one instance selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually, whilst asleep and unsuspicious of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property, and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon noncombatants, have marked their forays

along our borders and upon our territory. . we ought to have admonshed by these things that they that value need be feared, so long as the outlaws and enemies of mankind. There try.

punctual payment of this interest, has entitled to respect, even in war, and he been secured by the act, passed by you who refuses to regard them, forfeits his at the last session, imposing such a rate claims, if captured, to be considered an a dealt with as an offender, against all law, human and divine.

> But not content with violating bur rights, under the law of nations, at he they have extended these injuries within other jurisdictions. The d guished gentlemen whom, with you proval at the last session, I commis ed to represent the Confederacy at the captain of a United States show of

n. ject to the caprice of those who execute Il or suspend it at will. If such is to be

The nature of the hostilities which blockade of our coast, and shall direct it visit their native soil, to lay it waste,

But although we should be benefitted by the enforcement of this law, so solemply declared by the Great Powers of Europe, we are not dependent upon that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food clothing and arms.

If they should be forced to forego many of the luxnel ad some of the comforts

the const a people fighting for the sacred right of this medium, a large amount of it may the most cruel and relentless spirit, yet dependent of the rest of the world. If, ore and more inself-government and the privileges of be circulated at par. There is every we were not prepared to see them fit out in this process, labor in the Confederate freemen. After more than seven months reason to believe that the Confederate a large naval expedition with the con- States should be gradually diverted from of war, the enemy have not only failed Treasury Notes are fast becoming such a fessed purpose not only of plunder, but those great Southern staples, which have to extend their occupation of our soil, medium. The provision that these notes to incite a servile insurrection in the given life to so much of the commerce of but new States and Territories have been shall be convertable into Confederate midst of us. If they convert their sol- mankind, into other channels, so as to make them rival producers ; instead of of their threatened march of conquest, the pleasure of the holder, ensures them in a species of war which claims non- profitable customers, they will not be against a depreciation below the value of combatants, women and children as vic- the only, or even the chief, losers by the that stock; and no considerable fall in tims, they must expect to be treated as change in the direction of their indus-

Although it is true that the cotton supply from the Southern States, could only be totally cut off by the subversion of our social system, yet it is plain that Since your adjournment, the people of of taxation, as must provide sufficient prisoner of war, bat must expect to, be a long continuance of this blockade might by a diversion of labor and an in-

vestment of capital in other employments. so diminish the supply as to bring ruin upon those interests of foreign countries, which are dependent on that staple .--For every laborer who is diverted from the culture of cotton in the South, perhaps four times as many elsewhere, who have found subsistence in the various be forced also, to change their occupaWe are much obliged to the par- perty of General Harney, of the Fede-

----Drayton and Steedman.

Two native South Caroliniaus, bearing ago, they believe that there must be law, it is plain that it will thus become a coln's Navy, participated in the attack some radical incompatibility between rule for the weak and not for the strong upon their native State at Port R-yal, that he did not support Mr Crittenden's Feeling that such views must be taken The brother of one of them, commanded propositions of last winter. Very proby the neutral nations of the earth, I our forces. South Carolina is ashamed bable have, therefore, caused the evidence to of her ungrateful and ignoble sons, and for the independence we have assertial, be collected which proves completely the even our enemies must despise them for utter inefficiency of the proclaimed their unnatural baseness. For pay, they certainty that Captain Percival Drayton,

to be laid before such Governments as with torch and sword May shame and shall afford us the means of being heard. ignominy be the fate of the recreants,

Reverses.

Will any one think that we err, when we assert, that our State needed the les son taught it by Providence, at Port Royal? Have we been guiltless of pride, arrogance, and vain glory since the capture of Fort Sum'er? Cannot our sins sometimes so previl against the justness of our cause, as to bring upon us severe rebukes and chastisements? God hath tried us with victory, and He may now

try us by reverses. Are we not again in the capture of our Ministers, but who will say that the event will not result in benefit to us? Would that the entire nation sincerely trusted in the living God, and boasted less of the skill and valor of its Generals.

Duel near Manassas.

A hostile meeting took "place on the 21st inst., between William A. Conrtney, correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, and Captain Cuthbert, of the Palmetto Guards.

The cause of the difficulty was a recent publication by the Palmetto Guard, re- troops from Galveston. flecting injuriously upon Mr. Courtney. After an exchange of shots, the matter was honorably settled.

We regret very much that South Caroliniuns should be seeking the lives of each other almost in sight of the enemy. If the result had been fatal to the Mercury's correspondent, we would not have envied the feelings of its Editor.

Skirmishing has been recommenced between our army, and the again advancing forces under McClellan. On the 18th instant a skirmish took place near tain courts, have been recently seizer by employments growing out of its use, will Falls Church-our advance forces taking thinks there is a likelihood of Lord Pal-10 prisoners and killing five or six of the war, on board a British steamer, on their tion, while the war which is waged to federals. Two of our cavalry were killed tions involved in the seizure by the Yancharacter have been perpetrated upon the object of anxious care on the part of voyage from the neutral Spanish port of take from us the right of self-government, and two or three wounded-one named kees, on the high seas, from a British Chichester, the other name unknown.

ral Army, is to be immediately confiscated.

The Buffalo (N. Y) Courier states, on the authority of Thurlow Weed, that Mr. Lincoln has expressed his regret

The Charleston Courier, of the 18th says: It can be announced with some of the United States Navy, commanded the armed steamer Poeshontas in the late action at Hilton Head. Captain Drayton is the brother of Brig. Gen. Thos F. Drayton, of the Confederate service, who commanded on the Confederate side in the action above referred to.

Congress has confirmed the appointment of the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, as Secretary of War. Ex-Governor Bragg, of North Carolina, has been appointed Mr. Benjamin's successor as Attorney General, and has entered upon his duties.

Beecher's independent says that Serator Seward has expressed the conviction that the Federal Government cannot succeed in the present war, and that peace will be declared within ninety days.

On the 9th instant the Confederate schooner Boyal Yacht was boarded at Galveston, Texas, by a party in the launches of an United States frigate .---After a sharp fight the crew of the schooner, 12 in number, were overpowered and made prisoners. The Yaukess then abandoned the Royal Yacht, after an unsuccessful effort to destroy her by fire. She was recovered next morning by our

We have bagged another Lincoln Congressman to keep Ely company. A Northern paper says : In the secont raid on Guyandotte, Major Whaley, the member of Congress from Wayne county, was captured. Col. Jenkins, who led the rebils, captured three hundred Enfield and State guns, about sixty of the Union soldiers, and some horses.

Captain James D. Buffock, who lately successfully ran the blockade while in command of the splendid steamship Fingal, has arrived in Richmond. He merston's proving indifferent to the onesvessel, of Messrs. Mason and Slidell,