

The York Dispatch

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

Vol. 11: CONWAYBORO', S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1862. [No. 42.]

The York Dispatch

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 accompanying the order.

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

Advertisements of a longer or shorter
duration, or of a different character,
will be charged on a different scale.
All transient advertisements must be paid
for cash in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Snoring Wife.

Talk about your scolding wives and your smoky chimneys, but they ain't nowhere—they ain't a circumstance. I would rather have a chimney that emits smoke enough to cure the whole family, and be forced to live with a dozen Xantippes all together, than to have to "put up" with a snoring wife. Oh! the very idea makes a nervous man tremble from the top of his stove-pipe hat to about a foot below the soles of his boots! A snoring wife! Ho-o-o-o!

But I started out to tell a story, and I am going to do it.

Well, "In life's morning march, when my bosom was young," I wooed and won the beautiful and accomplished Miss Ann M. Dash. The difficulties of the courtship I will not here enumerate, for they will not wave into the plan of this story, which is intended to be short—very short.

The appointed time for the wedding arrived, and hundreds of young people, from far and near, assembled at the mansion of the old man Dash, to witness the ceremony and "trip the light fantastic toe." It was a brilliant wedding, and "Happiness, our being's end and aim," was ours. When a couple really love, their wedding-day is the happiest of their lives, and if they should be unfortunate in after life, they look back to that day as a bright oasis in the desert of their memory. About two o'clock in the morning the company broke up and we went to bed.

Before I got to sleep my wife began to snore.

I was dumfounded. "Ye gods!" I mentally ejaculated, "is this a reality? Is it possible that I am bound up for life to a woman who snores?" I was miserable.

Here I had been just a moment before in ecstasies over the possession of, as I thought, a treasure. "Can I love her?" I asked of my heart, and the answer instantly came, "It is impossible!" I debated with myself whether or not I should "secede," but snoring was not a ground of divorce. It ought to be—"you bet." I sat up in bed, and from thinking I went to talking.

"I can't and won't stand this; I'll just get up and leave, let the consequences be what it may. I love her, I know, but I did not know she snored."

About this time I noticed that she had quit snoring, and was shaking the bed with suppressed laughter, and I began to see that I was sold. There never was a poor devil, before or since, that rejoiced more at discovering that he had been sold.

"Why," said she, "I thought you promised to take me for better or for worse; but here you are raising a row, and threatening to leave me at the first little fault you find about me."

"Well," said I, "I will make the same promise again, if you won't snore; but I'll be hanged if I would live with a snoring wife ten minutes."

MARRIED LIFE.—A newly married pair are like two travelers to an unknown country—fresh views of each other's disposition are opening out before them every day, some beautiful, some unsightly, and mostly unexpected. A breeze occasionally springs up which may either enliven the journey by clearing the atmosphere, or dampen the ardor of the excursionists by ending in a thunder-storm. If the couple, however, have ordinary judgment, they will so arrange or dovetail their likings and dislikes as to jog on together agreeably on the whole. The cant of "incompatibility of temper" is for the most part the excuse of knaves and fools.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the *York Dispatch*.]
NEAR CENTREVILLE, VA.,
December 5th, 1861.

To Mrs. E. Gilchrist, President of the L. P. D. Ladies' Aid Association:
My Dear Madam—Allow me to return the thanks of myself and the Company which I have the honor to command, to you and through you, to the members of the Association over which you preside, for the very valuable box of clothing which I have received and used.

This evidence of woman's devotion to our cause, will temper the enthusiasm of victory, cheer us in the despondency of the reverse and nerve our arm in this contest for freedom.

I hope dear madam, for your sakes and for that of every mother, wife, sister and daughter in our beloved Southern land, that the power of our arms and the justice of our cause, with the countenance of heaven, will soon drive the invader from our soil, and restore peace and prosperity once more to our country.

Again I thank you and the Association for your kindness to my Company. I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully your ob't serv't,
W. C. WHITE,
Captain *York* Volunteers.

Legislature of South Carolina.
The following is a list of the Acts ratified by the Senate and House of Representatives on Saturday, December 21st, 1861:

ACTS ORIGINATING IN THE SENATE.

An Act to authorize the formation of a Volunteer Company of Light Artillery, and to incorporate the same by the name of the Waccamaw Light Artillery.

An Act to alter the time for holding the election for Ordinary of Anderson District.

An Act to incorporate the York Gas Light Company.

An Act to require the Circuit Judges to send with their reports to the Appeal Court the notes of evidence taken on the trial.

An Act to alter and amend the second section of an Act entitled "An Act to alter and amend the law in relation to fish sluices on the Catawba and Wateree rivers, and for other purposes."

An Act to authorize Trustees to invest funds in bonds of the Confederate States.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act creating a military establishment for the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes."

An Act to authorize certain Building and Loan Associations to suspend the call for monthly instalments.

An Act to amend the law as to the election of officers in the South Carolina College.

An Act to amend the charter of the Union Light Infantry Charitable Society and Company.

An Act to afford aid to the families of soldiers.

An Act to suspend the ninth section of an Act entitled "An Act to raise supplies for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three."

An Act to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at private sales.

An Act to encourage the manufacture of salt within this State.

An Act to authorize the City of Charleston to issue and put in circulation notes receivable in taxes and dues to the city.

An Act to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Columbia.

ACTS ORIGINATING IN THE HOUSE.

An Act to amend and suspend certain portions of the Militia and Patrol Laws of the State.

An Act to incorporate the Palmetto Lyceum of Charleston.

An Act to authorize the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of South Carolina to apply certain funds to the payment of debt and for other purposes.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide a Patrol and Military Guard for the City of Charleston and for other purposes."

An Act to incorporate the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Company.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of the Georgetown Railroad."

An Act to aid in the construction of the Barnwell Railroad.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and for other purposes."

An Act to incorporate the Trenchard Mutual Insurance Company.

An Act in reference to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State, and for other purposes.

An Act to confer the right of legitimacy on a certain child of Mary Mullinax.

An Act to regulate the reports of the railroad companies, and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the issue of stock to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars for the defence of the State, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company in South Carolina," ratified on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1857, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Carolina Insurance Company.

An Act to grant exemption to certain free persons of color who shall return to this State, from penalties provided by law.

An Act to incorporate the Insurance and Trust Company of Charleston, and the Calhoun Insurance Company.

An Act for re-building the city of Charleston after the recent conflagration.

An Act to incorporate certain religious and charitable societies, and societies for the advancement of education, and to renew and amend the charter of others heretofore granted.

An Act to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

An Act to provide more efficient Police Regulations for the Districts on the sea board.

An Act to charter a Cotton Planter's Loan Association.

An Act to incorporate certain Societies, Associations and Companies, and to renew and amend the charters of others.

An Act to enable volunteers in the military service to exercise the right of suffrage.

An Act to raise supplies for the year commencing October, 1861.

An Act to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, 1861.

An Act to provide for the payment by the State of the war tax of the Confederate States, and for the collection of the same from the tax-payers of this State.

An Act to establish certain roads, bridges and ferries, and to renew and amend certain charters heretofore granted.

An Act to regulate the election of members of the Legislature and others within the Parishes of St. Phillip's and St. Michael's.

European Intelligence.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR.

The London correspondent of the *New York Times* says: "Nearly the whole English nation, including the mob, are revelling in literal madness on account of the alleged insult to the English flag."

The Earl of Derby has been consulted by his Government, and he approved of its war policy, and he suggested that the captains of outward bound vessels should signalize any English vessels that war with the United States is probable. This suggestion was strongly approved by the underwriters.

The attitude of the French press is decidedly hostile to the United States. The Paris Constitutionnel says there is a strong necessity for an Anglo-French alliance, which would not be endangered by a war between England and the United States.

Orders had been issued for the British fleet in the West India waters, numbering some eighty vessels-of-war, (a larger number than the whole regular United States Navy,) to rendezvous at Havana; an order which is understood to be in consequence of the state of affairs growing out of the outrage upon the Trent.

Warlike preparations continue in England. The English ship owners have sent an agent to this country, with orders to hurry home all British bottoms immediately.

Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, died suddenly, on the 15th ult., of gastric fever.

The Paris Patrie says that all the great Powers of Europe have been consulted by Great Britain with regard to the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and they concur in declaring the conduct of Wilkes a gross violation of all the rights of neutrals.

The fine schooner *Prince of Wales*, Capt. Adair, from Nassau, bound to a Confederate port, was chased ashore near Georgetown, on the 24th ult., by a Lincoln cruiser. She was afterwards fired by the captain to prevent her falling into the hands of the Yankees. Her cargo consisted of 1,000 sacks of salt and sundries.

The York Dispatch.

EDITOR,
JOSEPH T. WALSH.

Thursday Morning, January 2.

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, 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.

From and after this date Cash will be required in advance for all advertisements.
January 2nd, 1862.

We would be extremely obliged to those of our subscribers, who have only paid one half of their subscriptions, if they would call at our office and settle the balance due. Our wheels squeak.

To Our Subscribers.

The proprietors of the *Dispatch* find it absolutely necessary to reduce its size, and to issue only a half-sheet, and in doing this, they follow the example of every other secular weekly paper in the State, (except two.) It is needless to comment upon the hardness of the times—our subscribers know and feel what it is. We have done our best to please and will continue to do so. We have made sacrifices in order to continue the publication of the paper, and will continue to make them, and we sincerely hope that our subscribers will meet us in the same spirit.

Provost Marshals.

Attention is invited to the appointment of a Marshal and members of the Police Court for this District. According to the Act (which we will publish in full next week) Messrs. Reeves, Gore, Deussenbury and Sessions are not Deputy Marshals, but members of the Court. The Marshal appoints his Deputies, who it seems, alone receive pay for their services.

The Methodist Conference has appointed to the Conwayboro' Circuit for the ensuing year, Rev. Messrs. G. H. Wells, J. H. Tart, and A. Ervin, Supernumerary.

Relief to the Families of Soldiers.

The Act passed by our Legislature, to afford aid to the families of soldiers, is in effect, as follows:

Not less than five or more than ten freeholders in every Tax District in the State have been appointed, to constitute a Board of Relief, who shall have power to levy an assessment on the general tax of each year, sufficient to afford aid to the destitute wives and children of absent soldiers—the said assessment not to exceed 40 per cent. The Board is to decide who are the proper objects of this aid, and they have the discretion either to give money, or its equivalent in food and clothing.

The New Year—Our Prospect.

The year 1862, dawns upon us, with bright prospects, and as full of great events as has been the year 1861, the present year bids fair to witness greater. We are entering upon the second act of the great tragedy of the civil war, whose closing scenes we ardently hope may be ended before the present year expires. We have surprised the world and ourselves, by what we have already accomplished, and our capacities, powers and resources, have increased with our wants. In Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-two, we behold the South, more independent in every respect, than she has ever been before, and may the next year, find us in the happy enjoyment of peace, and of the rewards of the sacrifices and struggles which we now make and endure. The Richmond Enquirer which occupies a more central stand point than we do, gives the following view of our prospect: "Respecting the general prospect before us, we feel fully justified in making a highly favorable report. We have everything to inspire us with confidence in the early success of our arms, the defeat of our foes, and the establishment of the liberty and independence of our country. We are not alone in the opinion that the Lincoln cause is in a bad way. Abolition members of Congress frankly acknowledge the fact. Frank Blair, Jr., admits that the North has not gained a single victory in this war, and he does not seem to anticipate any without a change in the mode of conducting it. He complains that no advance has

been made, that not a foot of land has been gained by the Yankees. He might have truthfully gone a great deal further. He might have said that the Yankees, instead of holding their own State, Missouri, of which they had undisturbed possession at the beginning of the war, are now in serious doubts as to their ability to hold any portion of it.

Some of the Abolition papers of the North now admit, in substance, that their

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Baltimore Clipper of the 24th ult., says that it is asserted in Washington that the English affairs growing out of the Mason and Slidell arrest will be peaceably arranged in a few days. Per contra, a gentleman who has just reached Richmond from Washington announces in official quarters that Lord Lyons had made a demand on Monday last for the restitution of Mason and Slidell, and that the Lincoln Government had positively refused.

Gen. Scott has arrived at New York, and is expected in Washington in a few days. He says he is the bearer of the earnest desire of Napoleon for the maintenance of peace between England and the United States. He telegraphs to Washington—"All is well."

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 18th ult., asserts, upon direct information from Washington, that there will be no advance upon the Potomac until spring, and that no general engagement will take place this winter unless brought on by Gen. Beauregard.

Phillip St. George Cooke, Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, accidentally killed himself lately at his residence in Richmond, Va. He was a gallant soldier.

The Louisville Journal of the 18th ult., states upon what it deems very good authority that Seward has really given Archbishop Hughes a secret mission to Spain.

THE SIEGE OF MATAMORAS.

The Brownsville Flag, of December 5, gives a long and interesting account of the result of the siege up to the fourteenth day. The fighting seemed to have dwindled down into a simple contest between sharpshooters, very few shots taking effect, from the fact that both parties were behind barricades and the fight was mostly in the night time.

THE FIGHT AT DRAINSVILLE.

The Richmond Enquirer says that there is nothing in the late affair at Drainsville to discourage, in the slightest degree, a soldier of our cause. Our officers and men fought with marked bravery and effect. They saved all their guns, baggage wagons, etc., and killed a large number of the enemy—a much larger number, it is confidently believed, than were lost on our side. The Yankees retreated across the river immediately after the battle. So that we need not apprehend anything in the way of a demoralization of our forces, or the elation of theirs.

LATEST BY MAIL.

[From Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

RICHMOND, December 28.—Up to Christmas Day the Lincoln Cabinet had come to no definite conclusion in regard to the Mason and Slidell embargo. All the prominent European Powers sustain the course which England has adopted. The Charleston Mercury says: The latest advices from the North leave very little doubt, that the Yankee

missioners, now in Port Warren, upon the humiliating terms proposed by the English Government.

The large Government stables at Washington were burned on the 26th ult., destroying 200 horses, a large lot of harness, forage, &c.

NORFOLK, December 29.—The Confederate steamer *Seabird* yesterday captured a Yankee schooner, which was being towed to Fortress Monroe by the United States steamer *Express*.

M. Thouvenot, his despatches to the French Minister in London, says that France must make the case of the Treat substantially her own.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that the Mexican imbroglio is beginning to assume a serious aspect.

News from the Coast.

The Charleston Courier of the 28th ult. says: The demonstration of the enemy at White Point seems to have been a very slight affair, as they quickly moved off again, and in an hour afterwards no enemy was to be seen. Our troops under General Evans, had prepared to give them a warm reception and check their further advance, had they ventured beyond range of their gunboats. Early Friday morning the enemy's boats hauled off from Cole's Island and put out to sea. They were soon out of sight and had not returned up to last evening.

Nothing further had been heard from Hardeeville or Red Bluff, and it was supposed by passengers by the Savannah train that the reported landing of the enemy at the latter point was premature. We have no doubt the Yankees are feeling their way, and will endeavor to make a strike somewhere in close proximity to Charleston or Savannah. Our Generals are on the alert, however, and will be ready to meet them at any point.

A general engagement cannot be long postponed.

On the 25th ult., a detachment of Captain Moore's North Carolina Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Baker, fired on a gun boat at Buckingham Point, with good effect, and inflicting serious damage to the vessel. The wheel house was knocked away, and the splinters were seen to fly in every direction. This vessel afterwards drifted with the tide towards Hilton Head shore, and is now lying up high and dry, completely disabled. After running on shore, those on board sent up rockets as a signal of distress.

The occupations of men are, unfortunately, for the most part, such that they shut out all deep thought while they are going on, and yet make no ennobling claim on the mind.

OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN A. DENBROUR, died in this village on the morning of the 19th of December 1861, in the thirty-third year of his age, after a long and painful illness, and in peace with God and man. To the bereaved we would say

"Weep not for him! There is no cause of woe. But rather nerve the spirit, that it walk Unshrinking o'er the thorny path below. And from earth's low defilements keep thee back!"

So, when a few fleet, swerving years have flown, He'll meet thee at Heaven's gate—and lead thee on!

Weep not for him!"

WANTED.

THE undersigned desires to employ a number of WEAVERS, to weave HOMESPUNS. For further particulars apply to
J. N. PIERCE.

NOTICE.

GUARDIANS, TRUSTEES AND RECEIVERS, whose duty it is to make annual returns to the Commissioner in Equity, will make such returns on or before the 10th day of January next, exhibiting with their returns vouchers for the items charged.
JOHN R. BEATY,
Com. Eq. H. D.

In my absence J. T. Walsh, Esqr., will attend to returns and other business connected with my office.
J. R. BEATY.

Dec. 30, 1861.

Jan 2

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