POL XX.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

MARCIA VARD NOTICE
MINORS Wishing to purchase MARKER
Di Mair descented Friends and Relatives,
and on the applying to Mr. Wil. HUNTER,
and horized agent.

MARC & PALMER.

April 8

NOTION

I persons holding claims against HERLT WHITE, deceased, will give she doto W. E. WHITE or W. M. SUSH, asthe W. E. WHITE or W. M. SUSH, asthe W. E. WHITE or W. M. WHITE,

Dental Notice

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Sline Lipseomb, and wife Artimises, ot al

Pefendant.

Politics to amend settlement and decree.

If appearing to my shill-faction that William Edward McDaniel, and wife Elwinsh S., W. T. Shook and wife Amanda S., children of W. P. Golightly, names not known; the heirs' of Wm. Buderwood, and wife Harriet, names not known, and Richard B. Willis, legattee of Martha L. Golightly, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered and decreed that they appear at the Court of Ordinary, to be holden for Spartanburg District at Spartanburg Gont's House on the 30th day of March next, to show cause, if any they now why a final settlement and decree of said estate made on the 12th of December inst. themid not be corrected.

state made on the Assemble of the should not be corrected.

Given under my hand and seal of office, the Sth day of December, A. D., 1882,

INO, EARLE BOMAR. o. s. p.

3m. of December, A. D., 1882, JNO, EARLE BOMAR, o. S. D. 41 DISTOLUTION OF PARTNERSHP

TAIR Copartnership heretofore existing be-tween THOMPSON & OLIPHANT, as Carriaga Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consents The entire business will be settled by JOHN THOMPSON, who is authorized to collect all the ACCOUNTS, NOTEa and DEMANDS is favor of the Firm and set-tle its liabilities.

JOHN THOMPSON, N. C. OLIPHANT.

The business will be confinded by the subecriber, and he respectfully asks the continu-ance of his customers and friends. JOHN THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

Will be sold on Tursday, the 10th day of March, to the highest bidder the VILLAGE HOTEL AND LOT. containing about four acres. The property is in fair condition, and being at the terminus of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, will be a valuable property to any person who may wish to engage in such busi notes. The property is open for sale at my time pre ions to the 10th. For information call on JOHN S. FORD, who is the proprietor of the House.

SAMUEL WILKINS. Ratherford, N. C., Jan. 23, 1863.
 Jan. 29

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. Neighbors vs. Richard B. Miller and Bil' for Ralief and to secure funds of absent

debter.

If appearing to my satisfaction that Richard
B, Willis resides from and without tha limits of this State. It is on motion of Bobo, Selletter, ordered that he appear and answer

this Bill of Complaint within three months from this date, or the Bill will be taken process fesso as to him.

T. STOBO FARROW, c. E. S. D.

Commr's Office, January 10th, 1863.

TOW TAX. ALL persons liable to do rord duty within the incorporate limits of the Town of Spartanburg, failing to pay Four dollars, on or before 1st day of March wext, shall pay double Tax, or otherwise an execution will be antered up for the full amount according to law. By order of the Town Council. During the absence of the Cirk, all amounts the will be received by the Intendent.

J B. CLEVELAND, Intendent.

0

Jan 15 44

COMMITTED To the Jail of Spartanburg District, a dark
Negro Boy, about 5 feet high, and weighs
about one hundred and thirty or forty pounds,
and is 18 or 20 years old, says his mame is
Henry, and was sold by J. Crews, of Laurens
District to a man named Fizzgarald, of Bunhombs Co., N. C. The owner will come for
ward, prove property, pay charges, and take
him away.

L. M. GENTRY, s s. D.
Feb 19

Notice to Creditors. A LL persons having claims against the Estate of G. W. EDGP; dec'd., will present the same properly attested, on or before the 20th day of March next, as a final settlement will be made before the Ordinary on that day.

JESSE BEATHERWOOD,

Administrator. 50

NOTICE.

The undersigned gives notice to those persons who have left orders for TOMB 570NES, &c., that he is now at Spartanburg, and is prepared to finish up their work with dispatch. He would be glad if those interested would call on him immediately. If they have had their orders filled elsewhere he would like to know it.

RICHARD HARE Surgical.

RICHARD HARE, Survivor

NOTICE.

DR. L. C. KENNEDY having left his Books of ACCOUNT AND NOTES in my hands for collection and settlement during his ab-sends in the Confederate servicy. All persons 22

Administrators Notice. Li persons having demands against the Estate of G. F. Chapman, dec ased, will sent them to the undersigned for settlement. WILSON WINGO, Admr. For the Carolina Sportan. TO MY BABY. SY HABRY HOPEPUL.

My darling, crowing little boy. My darling, srowing little boy,
What is it gives thee so much juy?
Thy pape's forst must be a toy
To buby's eyes?
Which round thee rise.

Loften watch thy little calls. Where lengthing dissplan over chare, Each other in a happy roos, O'er thy award brow,

By Augel's whispers some have mid, (When hovering cound the little hand The durling infant's fancy's frd, Pm sure 'tis true's

While wetching you. But now the smile has passed away. And on thy face I grive to my, A frown as dark as dismal day

Has taken its place; Can the young mind be dull and gay, In such short space !

Were it now like days of old, And things were done as I've heard told, They'd say, some will spirit bold Was hovering near, Then quick the Sacred Book unfold, And place it here-

Upon my knee, and pillowedsthere, Thy little head would place with care, And though the spirits power was rare, 'Twould not avail : With Ged's word thus no spirit dare

Thy thoughts assail. Although the custom in our day, Would force a laugh among the gay, Yet would to God that we like they Of olden time, Would place such value on a ray,

Of light davine. Again the frown has passed away, As oft' upon a summer's day, After a storm a dazzling ray, Of bright sunshine. Breaks o'er the vault in grand display

Of golden lines. God bless my darling little one, May all befriend my pretty son. And may thy race on earth be run

That at its end ; Bright Heaven may be thy happy home, And Christ thy friend.

BOSQUET.

THIS thorough bred STALLION, imported the 12th idetant, at Sportanburg C. H., and Col. S. N. Evius. He will be at Spartanburg C. H., Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays of each week, at Col. S. N. Evins' Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesd ys.
BOSQUET will serve maves at \$30 the sec-

son. Those putting mares will be called on the eck in June for the season money

PEDIGREE.

Besquet is a beautiful black brown, fifteen hands three inches high, of great power and good temper and action. Free from all blemishes or any other defects whatever. He was got by Mr. Jauquies' Gameby, his dam Miss Betsy by Muley Moloch, her dam Bavarian by Tramp, g. d. Comely by Comus, g. g. d. Auticipation by Beaninbrough, out of Expectation by Herod, Gameboy, by Tomboy, his dam Lady Moore, Carew by Tramp, the dam by Mendicant winner of the Oaks in 1846, and also the dam of Beadsman, winner of the Derby in 1846, g. d. Kite by Bazzard, Olympia by Sir Oliver. Grooms tee \$1. by Sir Oliver. Grooms tee \$1. W. C. GIST.

Jonesville, S. C. feb 5-51-12w THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. William Greer, Applicant.

Jas. M. Greer, et al Defendant. Petition for final settlement and decree of Es

T appearing to my satisfaction that the heirs of Jane Blundel, deceased, names not known, the heirs of Sally Snowden, deceased, known, the heirs of Sally Snowden, deceased, names not known, Joseph Greer, Margaret Cook, heirs of Pataey May beld, deceased, names not known, Henry M Greer, Robert Greer Irvine Greer, Albert Greer and Jas. M. Greer, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered and decreed that they be and appear at the Court of Ordinary, to be holden for Spartanburg District, at Spartanburg Court House, on Friday, the third day of April next, to show cause, if any they can, why a final settlement and decree of the estate of Isabet Greer, deceased, should not be made, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 2nd day of January, A. D., 1863

day of January, A. D., 1863-JNO. EARLE BOMAR, c. s. p.

Equity Sale.

D. G. Banton and wife and others vs. Arthur Morgan and others.

Tappearing to my satisfaction that Arthur Morgan and Willis Ellis, defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State. On motion of Bobo, complainants solicitor, it ordered that they appear, plead or answer, within three months from the publication of this notice, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against them. lesso against them.

T. STOBO FARROW, C. E. S. D. per A. Wingo, Deputy Com. Comr's office, February 21, 1863. Feb 26 50 3m Peb 20 NOTICE.

AVING moved to the country I offer for sale my office on Church street, on salesday in April noxt. Twelve months credit or cash to suit the purchaser.

I slee farbill any person for frading for the following moter: one given for \$300 or \$350, dated in \$6 or '57, signed dy Ross C. Smith, Adm'rx. of W. F. Smith's cetate to Lee Li Smith. Another given by W. F. Smith and Wm. Norisic Wm. Littlejohn, Sr. The amount paid by myself in February, 1859, was \$576.56 Also another given by Rosa C Smith for \$1.300. The above named notes have been misplaced while absent in the army.

LEE L. SMITH.

March 12 52 4t

Re-Construction. A SHORT SERNOR FOR THE PEOPLE.

TEET.—And after all that is come upon us for an avil deeds and for our great tresspass, soing that Theu our God hast purched as less than our leignities deserve, and hast gives as such deliverance as this; should se again break by commoudments and join in admity with the people of these aborabations? Wealths Thou not be angry with as fill Thus heatstoonsumed us, so that there should be no remained up meaning?—Erre, is, 43, 14.

The peculiar adaptation of Scripture to the constantly occurring events of life must often have impressed every thoughtful mind. There is no condition in which we can be placed where we cannot find some word of inspiration which seems of such peculiar fitness as to excite our surprise and admiration. These venerable records of the past thus convey to us the lessons of wisdom and experience, which shen properly tiewed, may be required a directions for the regulation of our conduct. In the trying times upon which we have fallen who has not observed with wonder and appropriateness of those words of St. Paul in the beginning of the sixth chapter of his First Epistle to Timothy, where he gives directions in reference to the relations of master and slave, and denounces at the contract of the sixth chapter and slave, and denounces are supplied to the second state. with just severity those false philanthrop-ists who would teach insubordination, and closes with the impressive words, "Fram

such withdraw thyself In conformity with the apostolic injunc-tion, the Confederate States withdrew from a political association with just such per-sons as St. Paul enounced. For doing this a war the most unjust, cruel and atrocidus has been waged against them. As long as their enemies entertained the least hope of subjecting them, but one voice was heard among them, and that voice was the demand for the vigorous and unrelenting prosecution of hostilities, even to the bitter end Conquest, subjugation, annihilation if nebessary, but war, war, war. From no-party at the North was there heard a whisper of peace, a proposal of adjustment or reconciliation. Philanthropy was engrossed with one fanatical idea, and could find neither time nor place to compassionate the sufferings of an innocent people whose territory was ruthlessly invaded, and whose sons were murdered because they dared to defend their homes from pollution and violence. Religion was prostituted to have demonstrated the fact that separate the service of Satan, and its ministers, the and independent States could unite for professed Ambassadors of the Printe of Peace, were the loudest advocates for staughter. Every consideration of reason and every prompting of humanity were abjured; and the will and universal shout of a demoniae people was for war.

For nearly two years has this continued But the promise of early success was not realized, the confidence in numerical superiority and in the vest armometr of war and the proud ambition so common to man.

was disappointed—even the navy, so posed to be irresistible, fittled to accomplish the work of subjugation. The smaller party grew weaker and weaker. The South, out whence they came could never agree, of from the sympathies of the world, but expected to become one in a great Repub relying upon the Providence of God and lie, in which, while the independent right those high moral considerations which constitute the true secret of power and success; maintained her cause with a noble keroidia; and again and again all over her terfitory flew the inspiring di-patches of her leaders, "God has given us the victo-And now at last, when our enemies discover the hopelessness of the work they have undertaken when their promises to when they have used up the pauper forbeen lording it as masters in former years -when they have emptied their prison houses and penitentiaries to turn loose up-on us in vandal fury the very fith and off scouring of the earth-when they have accumulated - upon themselves a toad of debt which their posterity will be unable to pay for generations to come, and and that the heart of the South is yet ussub dued, and never can be subdued-now when there looms up before them the prospect of utter and irremediable tuinnow, forsooth, they profess for us whom they have sought to murder, to subjugate and to destroy, so strong and undying a triendship that they cannot live in a state of separation from us, and offer us the clive branch of peace upon the condition of a re-construction of the Union. To such a proposal how appropriate an answer is found in the text, " Should we again break thy commandments, and join in affinity with that people of these abominations?" The bare proposal of such a thing manifests its impossibility. It adds insult to injury. It shows the other irreconcillia-bility of the characters of the people of the two sections. The man of the North who makes such a proposition is lauded and cheered - the Southern man who would entertain it would be sunk in the esteem of his fellow-citizens beneath contempt. There was a time when the traveller

from these sunny lands would stand in the presence of the haughtiest peer of Europe, and feel the stirrings of national pride while he avowed himself a citizen of the United States. But that time is past forever. Now, the blush of the shame would mantle his face to be called by such a name. He had rather become a self-ex- human passion would soon subside and re patriated wanderer on the bleak hills of conciliation and re-adjustment might be Scotia, a denizen of the hardy Switzer's mountains, or dwell in the land of Prutes, and help to regenerate to her classic soil, than to acknowledge himself a fellow-citizen of those who had tamely submitted to the despotism of a Black Republican Administration, and folded their hands in during the war to have been so decisive as meek submission to the manacles it im-posed. What! to be the fellow-citizen of might have been some reason to fear that

prayer, and say with his tips to God what he dered not hely in heart. To be called the fellow citizen of Lovejoy, and Chasses and Summer, of Langela, and Someri and Butler! Surely the men who make such be proposition are mess. Surely they have a atrained conception of peace, and of what peace implies. Let is for a meaning the result of the reasonably expected of it? Cought we expect on they propose. What might be reasonably expected of it? Cought we expect on the Chasses the man, who had burned his dwelling and assued his distilled man who had been instilled from very Book for the should be benighted from very Book for Somerous of the should be benighted from very Book for Somerous the state of the country might so before him daily as he follow in the Chasses the man, who had burned his dwelling and assued his about the work was not become over of untulemble footbing and ablitation out the the bleat middled in the following the best below. The state of the state

robbed of their pride, and hope and glory.

They may not yet have drunk of that dread cup which makes the timid brave, and stirs the heart to deeds of fearful ven-

geance; but what home in the South is that which has not felt the fury of this war?

A peace upon the bissis of reconstruction would be a foul hypocrisy. For, already "the mountains which divide us are the dark mountains of death, and the streams which flow between, like the waters of Egypt, have been turned into blood." The sid of his people which Ezra confessed and for which he acknowledged their afflictions and captivity to be but a just and moder ate punishment, was that they had joined in affinity with other nations contrary to the Divine purpose and command. Strikingly like theirs has been the sin of the South in originally forming a Union be-tween races so uncongenial. The history of the first American Revolution should their common defence without the neces sity of a formal Union. As distinct and separate Colonies they had fought the battles which secured their independence, and the and with the blessings of a gracious Providence they might have continued to live and prosper as independent States in peace, without the intervention of a Federal Un-

lie, in which, while the independent rights of each respective State were to be secured and acknowledged, a great central Government was to represent their courmon interests. Such an Union, as might naturally be expected, would have a direct tendency to social suralgametion and national con solidation. The lapse of years has shown the fallacy of the theory which hoped from such incompatible elements to produce an harm-colous whole. The effort of man was directly opposed to the order of God. Na-ture proclaimed many from one, man sought to reverse it, and proclaimed to the world "E pluribus mam." The South may be fiered the securites of a Constitution and laws, such as it desires, but if the experience of the last half century has taught any lesson it is the inadequacy of all such uarantees when unsupported by an idencomposed the old Union were not more dissimilar and uncongenial than their interests were incompatible and antagonistic. The Southern people have now paid the penalty for not standing fast in the liberty wherewith God made them free—of seek ing help from man rather than from God by encouraging foreign emigration to en-able them to cope with the populous na tions of the world—of repeating the ex-periment which was made on the plains of Shiner, but which Heaven miraculously defeated by the confusion of tongues There they sought to prevent the dispersion of the races, here they have sought to conglomerate into one great mass again the dispers d of all nations. The result of the first attempt is recorded in Genesis; the result of the last is prophetically foretold in

Revelations. It is not hard to discover in the histor of our present struggle the special interpo-sition of Divine Providence, to prevent a re-construction of our former Union. That Union had been so long and deeply cherished and venerated in the bearts of our people that when the work of its disruption egan the strongest efforts of many good and patriotic men were directed to hea the breach. There were many no doubt who entertained the hope, even after hos tilities had commenced, that the tide of

helpless and virtuous innoceace polluted by their lawless lusts—the proclamation of their tyrant i-viting to arson, rape and insurrection—all, all declare the character insurrection—all, all declare the character and perposes of our foes if once they are permitted again to hold us in their power. We have fought, and suffered and bled? We have laid a hecacomb of victims the sanguidary but holy alter of constitutional liberty. And shall it be all in vain, is it only to restore the status ante bellum? Only to go back burdened with a load of debt to the embraces of an unhallowed alliance? Is it for this one alliance? Is it for this our martyrs have bled and died? Is it for this that the gentle women of our Confederacy have emp-tied their treasures and poured out their prayers and tears? And now they speak n vain. The South has never desire war. It only asked for peace from the the beginning. It is willing still for peace. But peace not upon the terms dictated by its foes—not peace and reconstruction, but Peace and INDEPEN-

From the waters of the Rappahannock and the Mississippi—from the hills of Tennessee and the plains of North Carolina, our gallant soldiers look back to their long left homesteads and desire peace. But ask them whether, after all the privations they have have been added. tians they have borne, and the gallant deeds they have so nobly done, they are willing to have peace upon the condition of submitting again to the rule of the waxed stronger and stronger as the contest whole. The Caviller, the Hugenot and er they are willing to leave it to their was prolonged, and the arrogant boaster the Puritan, men who, in the countries children to fight again the battles they have the graveyard of its sons, that every house should be desolate and without inhabitants; that the last soldier of the habitants; that the last soldier of the Contederacy should expire wrapped in the battle flag of liberty than field up the independence for which we are contending, and 'join again in affinity with the with the people of these abominations.'"

From the days of Abraham and Lot till

now all good and well intending men have fet that it was better to live in seperation and in peace than to live together in constant broil. The desire for a re-union of the so called United and Confederate States. must be found either in ambition or cupidity, either to constitute a vast and over shadowing national power, Babylon-like, or to make the South, as it was made for years, tributary to the pro-perity and in-crease of the North Neither the one nor the other can be justified by the dictates of prudence or wisdom of philanthropy or charity. Re united, a hollow hypocrisy and jealousy would underlie all intercourse.

As seperate and distinct Governments each might act with becoming regard to the interests of the other. Re-united, the fires of the old hatred might be for a time smoth red, but only to burst forth in a future day with redoubled fury. Separate and spart all unhappy collisions might be

litical relations only that this subject is to be considered. Its moral and religious as-pects are equally important; indeed room important. There is no room for doubt now, that the disintegration of the old Unmeek submission to the manaeles it imposed. What! to be the fellow-citizen of men who had submitted to the fetters a base despotism imposed upon the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and even the freedom of prayer—which had, without warrant of law, imprisoned men and women, and entering the temple of God dragged the minister from his pespit because he would not make a mockery of the war to have been so decisive as to settle the issue in controversy, then there might have been some reason to fear that the same result might have been reached. But such was not the Divine will. It permitted our enemies to encroach upon our soil—to descerate many fair and verdent and women, and entering the temple of God dragged the minister from his pespit because he would not make a mockery of the war to have been some reason to fear that the division of the large ecclesiastical associations of the country. Those divisions had their origin in the false and faustical construction of the Bible by the religionants of the country. Those division of the country. Those division of the country. Those division of the country. Those division of the Powent to the division of the division of the division of the division of the country. Those division of the country. Those division of the divis

the second of th

moral opinion which, as the South, has rebuked the blusphemer and throws meri asontemps upon his name. The North has
ranted its superior saventy by libelling the
paople of the South as mor stealers and
alaye drivers, while they have fattered
upon the pains their fathers made by the
Airican slave trade, and enjoyed with
quiet boutentment the emoluments the
gethered from the products of slave isour
They have bessled their superior cultivation and refinement and appreciation of
moral excellence, while the very air the
breathe was full of the losthsoms odour
arising from a corrupt press, which set a breathe was fall of the losthsome odoster arising from a corrupt press, which est all decency at defiance, and justified its base, ness by afterning that only in this way could it suit the tastes of its readers. The records of its courts publicly proclaim how little respect is had to the marriage row, while its laws of divorce declare how light and feeble are the bonds which hold the family together. The whole moral and religious character of the people of the two sections is essentially antagonistic, and can never harmonize. In morals as we'l as in physics there are ingredients so essentially dissimilar that they can never unite, for "what communion hath light with darkness? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?"

Let then the history of the past warn us

Let then the history of the past warn us of the danger to which we are exposed, and let us not dare to provoke the Divine anger by entertaining for a moment the hope or the thought of such attother Union as that from which we have just escaped. The sufferings of the present time ought surely be enough to make us afraid of the heavier evils which such a course would involve. For does not the text admenish us of coming wrath if we join again in affinity with the people of these aboutinations? Does it not teach the imperative lesson that if found guilty of returning to the association of those from whom God hath now delivered us, he will be argre with us will the has comment nor escaping."

GOVERNOR BROWN AT HIS FARM. A. gentleman who left this city last week, to tought for Southern indepetitiones, or to live a week minority with every right of freedom at the mercy of a Northern majority? and one universal shout shall proclaim the same heroic determination that hore them to the field. They shall tell you, "better that every field should be the graveyard of its sons, that every heads a large number of small wagons, carts, &c., with numerous toot passengers, all proceeding to the same destination, and when he arrived there, to his appring the large number of small wagons, carts, &c., with numerous destination, and when he arrived there, to his appring the large number of small wagons, carts, &c., with numerous destination, and when he arrived there, to his appring the large number of small wagons, carts, &c., with numerous destination, and when he arrived there, to his surprise, he saw that quite a large num-ber of men and women with vehicles of the

his surprise, he saw that quite a large number of men and women with vehicles of the same description, were around the corn cribs and harn of the Governor, who was engaged in the distribution to them of corn, shucks, i.e., in proportion to the nice of their families and their wants.

Upon inquiring, the gentleman learned that those who had gathered there were the poor wives, widows and children of the soldiers from Cherokee county, among whom Governor Brown was distributing his surplus corn. The sight was a most grateful one to our traveller, who came back to Atlanta impressed with the double conviction of Governor Brown being not only a good Governor, but a good man.

The grateful toars which he saw in the eyes of the good women of Cherokee, who were being made the recipients of Governor Brown's patriotic liberality, made an impression upon him which, he says, will be lasting, and which has taught him not to be chary in his charities in the fature.—

Atlanta Intelligencer.

Gen. Jeb. Stuart in Camp.—A writer from Virginia gives the following pen and ink sketch of the American Murat:
"I was at Gen. Stuart's headquarters to and apart all unhappy collisions might be avoided. The inspired writer of the text acknowledges in his prayer the lentency of the punishment of his people in comparison with the greatness of their sins. And this is always a characteristic of true repentance.

"The impious Cein may say, "My punishment is greater than I can bear;" but the humble peuitent will rather say, "Where doth a living man complain, a man for the punishment of his sins? Let us search and try our ways, and turn agains to the Lord. Let us lift up our hearts with Carhands unto God in the heavens." It is most becoming in the people of this Contecteracy to contess their many sins unto God, to acknowledge His mercice, and to praise Him for the great deliverences Ho has given them. For, what people of modern times have been so wonderfully sustained and delivered!

But it is not in its economical and political relations only that this subject is to be considered. Its moral and and and in the musical department he has Sweeney, a son of old Joe."

THE YANKER PLEET AT PORT BOYAL THE YANKER PLEET AT PORT ROYAL.

The News of yesterday says: "We learn from a reliable source that there was a fleet of one lean fred and thirty-one ressels yesterday at Hilton Head, vis there iron clads, three frightes, thirteen genbosts and one hundred and twelve transports. We hear of no resels on our immediate coast. The enemy are probably waiting for the arrival of more iron-clads the departure of some of which free the departure of some of which if Northern ports have been announced, fore making their grand attack of Char ton or Savanah, or both."