For thy its atmarment of death A hand of traitors stood, Who hoped to weer a garnished Areath By se thing laws of good. And rusing on his batrioners Before a freeman's flag.

At last a light was seen at sea. Gleami ; for o'er the wave; "Advantage is the formula see! We'll oig I'r them an seaan grave " Morning has beword with rey light Tre mist unveiled the sex; And now the flegt is cose to signi-And now begins the fray

A double line of batcle boares It's twosdende to its games; Then from an hundred cannon bear a A cloud . . . on ke and flame. Then bowing through the startled or The thells go with a turel; And bursting o'er the traitors law They do their bloody work.

Then from the fort is seen to thisir, The monater gods of war, And sier the waters smooth as glass The ballage skipping far; Unburt our fleet at agence, lies, The storm is loud and fast. And that der echoss on the skies E'en from the battles' blast,

Now most an hundred breats are seen To glide toward the part. And soon a thousand bayon is given And soldiers tread the earth. A moving line of battle treads
Along the yielding saids;
And just a mile or mer ahead The bate I freman stauls.

On with a steady trainp they de-Our soldiers brave and true; They soon will meet the tremounty loa-To red the ground anew Still glower the fires of battle, and Bright as the meteor's glare; While hundreds of the bleeding dead Are ready for the bier.

VIII

Then ecbelly 'long the line is heard The stern command to charge; Then as the leaves are whirling stirred. Before the sweeping blast. The formen, tottering, stands awhile, Then backward quickly fly, For soon our flag will going that pile So stained with human dye,

IX. Onward they rush, our heroes brave, Into the jaws of hell; Around them wraps the smoky wave Where many a hero fell. New on the ramparts they are formed, We know but cannot see: But by the way our gallants stormed We need not see to know.

X Tis night, and nature sleeps seroue, The moon comes up like gold ; Still men advance to gates of death As wolves upon the fold. The stars shine in the blue above. But, smoke obscures them new. Nature alone doth smile with love And men torget to bow.

But bark! what means this lull-This quiet in the strife? A man could have his hearing dall, And hear the pulse of life. And now three cheers break on the air. The noble fight is won;
Blood stains the traitor's hated bair— Still lives a Washington ! XII.

TI

The rockets glare upon the sky And pale the golden moon; The cannons frown'd creation's cry Amid the smoky gloom, Again the moon comes on the scene, The surf in silver bars Rolls on the barren sands its sheep Like rays of shining stars. XIII.

But dead and wounded thickly lie, Mute are the dead and pale, Those shots, that like the lightning fly, Have told their awful tale. And light breaks on our troubled sky-Hopes to the weak and brave. Those who our honored laws defy Need but a traitor's grave. Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 20, 1865.

Army Correspondence of the Indianapolis Witness. SAVANNAH TO FAYETTEVILLE

DEAR WITNESS: An active and vigorous campaign into the heart of South Carolina, the instigater of the present rebellion, has been marked with so much of interest that I scarcely know what to write, among the numerous thrilling incidents that have marked our course. The magnitude and results of the recent campaign entitle it to be ranked with the greatest achievements of the war. The invasion of South Carolina by Sherman's victorious army, and the occupation of her capital, almost unopposed, after a march of one hundred and twenty-five miles into the interior, has demonstrated anew the internal weakness of the Confederacy, and the hopelessness of a cause powerless to resist our efforts to sover its most important lines of communication.

The inauguration of the campaign was delayed some days by heavy rains in January, causing a long detour of the left wing of the army, in its advance from Savannah. Failing to make its way along the line of the Charleston and Savannah railroad, the column moved up the west

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moved from that point on the 30th of January. the 17th corps forming the extreme right, one the 15th the gight center, our right flank resting as the Combiner River, and our left on Consequentation. Our course was marked by burning dwellings and out-houses, most of the weathy plant is having fled on our approach

McPhersonville, where we remained in emp one day, was burned, all the citizens having fled This little town lay nestled among pines of almost a century's growth, which covered a large cotton plantation, along loned on account of starility. Tota of thousands of neres, now covered with afforest growth, have once been and reculteration, and thus surrendered to the metaline hand of nature, according to the South on suide of cultivation and moder the vallence of playe labor, reminding one very forming of the original curse protounceal upon the same stars from result of sing. Under the influences of tree labor these lands would be enstared to form by without about dominant. The time is not far distant when a pure civilization will blass the a South re Stors, tow in revolt against our free and liberal mettutions. Then shall the seel, as well as the perple of this region, be redeemed from the entropy glaring falsehoods, coupled with the whist abuse of human bondage.

In our advance from this point we met a weblrusistance from Wheeler's cavalty, at the crossing of the Big and Little Saltketcher, or Salkshatchie rivers, which unite to form the Compahee. These rivers are fringed, like all the streams along the coast, with narrow swange, which offer facilities for opposing our advancing army. The 17th corps had a brisk skirmen on the 4th, and the advance of the 15th corps a slight one on the 6th with some loss

We reached the milrend on the 7th, at Bamberg, seventy-six miles from Charle-ton, and as for from Augusta. The work of destruction was at once commenced, the whole unity being comployed for four days. At the and of that time, more than fifty miles of the road was thoroughly destroyed, the ties being burned the rails twisted by a new and ingenious method.

All the cotton along our route was burned, and much private property destroyed, besides the collection of vast quantities of subsistence for the army. The people were amply supplied with provisions, but the consumption of a large army left the. scarcely the means of supplying their necessities, and much suffering no doubt ensued. Added to foraging, many of our soldiers pillaged the houses of all classes, not excepting the negroes. This was done in violation of strict orders, and deserves the severest condemnation, and afterwards resulted in the nour-der of numbers of our foragers, capturally the enemy and shot in retaliation for the lawless nots of our soldiers during the campaign.

On the 11th we resumed the advance, crossing the South Edisto river, also the North Edisto after a slight skirmish on the 13th. At Sandy Run we also met the enemy's skirmishers, and on the 15th drove them, across the Congarec Creek after a brisk skirmish in which we list several killed and wounded. We camped within two miles of Columbia, in full view of the city, advancing our lines on the morning of the 16th to find the bridge destreved, and no enemy visible, except a single battery and a few skirmishers on the north bank of the Congarce. The 15th corps crossed the Saluda, above its confluence with the Broad river, and then skirmished across the latter stream, above the city, during the night. Under cover of a dense fog, on the morning of the 17th, our lines advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers from their position, and securing the crossing. At 10 a. M., Mayor Goodwin, with a flag of truce, came out and surrendered the city, our troops taking immediate possession. The army continued crossing the river during the afternoon, the 1st Division marching through the city with music and banners, proud of an almost bloodless triumph.

But the beautiful capitol of the Palmetto State was nearly destroyed by fire during the ensuing night. The soldiers finding large quantities of whisky, many became intoxicated and the city was fired early in the evening. The wind was blowing strongly from the a uth-west, and the flames spread rapidly in spite of every effort to stay their progress. The fire engines soon failed, and the city was abandoned to its fate. Guards were posted in all parts of the town to prevent further acts of incendiarism, and all possible via ilance was exercised, but in vain. More than half the city was consumed, including at the business portion, with two churches, the numery, and a large number of costly residences .-Such a scene I hope never to witness ngain,-Families ded in dismay from their mansions, with such articles of value as they could procure, leaving all their costly furniture to be destroyed .-Hundreds of families, upon whom the sun set in affluence beheld the dawn in helpless poverty and ruin. I could not erpress my sympathy for the sad groups I met in the out skirts of the city the following morning, forgetting that they were the enemics of my country, in pity for their condition. Probably not less than \$20,000,000 of

property was destroyed in a few brief hours. During the progress of the conflagration I met Dr. Breaker, the pastor of the Baptist church in the city, who felt deeply auxious for the safety of his new house of worship, which escaped destruction, though all around it was consumed. Many of the members were rendered homeless, and his support, already precatious, was rendered utterly hopeless. Although receiving a salary of \$5000, he expended \$3000 for house rent, the parsonage being such a house as would command \$300 annual rent in Indianapolis. The remaining portion of his salary would be equivalent to \$200 with us, and with prices such as the

with fatailies dependent upon them for support.

On Saturday and Sunday, February 18th and 49th, the army was employed in destroying the railrow's leading toward Richmond and Charles-ton, and the depots and arrenal, including large amounts of ammunition and Government stores. Among the latter was a large quantity of in-parted paper, used in the manufacture of Con drate Treasury Notes, which was carried on exclusively at this point, giving employment to a large number of women and negroes. At the publishing house of Evans & Cogswell, Parcel quantities of stationery were found, including the paper on which I am new writing, and or at numbers of various works published by that has One of these books was entitled 'Camp and Pieb" ... it is as from the Portfolio of an Army Chaptain," the design of - aich seems to have hour to believe up the failing fortunes and sink-mer hopes of the Southern people. The writer, Dr. Jos. Cro., of Charleston, S. C., and a pro-month Methodist preacher of the South, mon-fier- the greatest malignity of apirit, and disregard for truth, of any writer I have vet read. This he it is a bundle of misrepresentations and of the whole people of the North. Yet this man, tille many others who have urged on the unfiely me of treason and rebellion, received his contion at the North, and owes all that is worthy respect in his character to Northern influences torn in England, coming to America in boy-.ad. reared in central New York, educated at " Oncida Conference Seminary in Cazenovia, and preaching his first sermon . Pompey Hilli, Oneuclara county, he has finally taken the lowest cat in the wicked conneils of conspirators, and now breathes forth threatening and slaughter against his former friends, like the serpent, driving the poisoned fangs of haired into the hearts of the people who nursed him into life, and dishonoring the holy religion of which he is an acknowledged minister, by attributing to his counrymen fighting for the inheritance of their fathers, all the characteristics of demons. When a cause requires the assistance of such men to secure its cad, it must indeed be rapidly verging

toward rain: But I must pause, and leave the desolated capital of South Carolina to follow the course of the army on its return to the coast. My regiment was last to leave the city. On Monday, Pobruary 20th, we moved north-west toward Winnsboro, and after three days rapid marching, crossed the Waterce river, when we changed our course, moving to the east of Camdon, and crossing Lynch creek, a branch of the Great Pedee, on the 3d of March, after four days delay by the high water. While here, news of the evacuation of Charleston and Wilmington was received, through prisoners from the latter place, proving the wisdom of Sherman's plans and

We moved forward upon Cheraw, on the Great Peder, which place was occupied by the 17th corps on the 3d of March. A large amount of ammunition and seventeen pieces of artillery fell into our hands. A fearful explosion occurred sere on the morning of the 5th of March, which resulted in the killing and wounding of a number of soldiers and citizens. While the army was effecting a crossing of the Great Pedce, a force was sent to Ficrence, to destroy communications and stores, under command of Col. Williams, of the 12th Indiana. I accor panied the party, which returned on the 6th, having lestroyed considerable public property, and brought off thirty prisoners after a severe skirmish with a superior force of rebels.

The army moved from Cheraw n to ? Fayetteville on the Cape Fear . ver, encountering almost insuperable difficulties on the conte. the roads becoming nearl / impassable from in

rains. The march occupied five days, our advance pecupying Fayett ville on the 10th The enemy evacuated the place on the 9th, leaving the arsenal and all the valuable machinery, with guns and ammunition, to destruction. The loss them to irre-arable. We reached communieation at Fayetteville, by steamhoat to Wilmington, and now enjoy an opportunity of writing to our friends, after six weeks of silence. We also bok for a large mail before leaving here for Goldsboro, our next objective point, from whence I nope to write you again.

M. D. GAGE, Chaplain 12th Ind. Vels.

(From the Philadelphia Press)

REBEL LEADERS AND THEIR FOLLOWERS. A very just distinction is being drawn between he authors of the rabellion and the people they drove and cheated into its support. Since the reent repeated evidences of the barbarities heaped upour prisoners by the traiter chiefs, and the adnission by a committee of the rebel Congress that Libby prison had been undermined and would have seen blown to atoms, with the thousands of Linius soldiers confined in it, had these latter attempted to scape, there is a concerted publis equation against making any terms with the had mon-whether in mi itary or civil life-who have kept the rebellion dive, and have firsted the S othern masses to contribute to it their lives and their property. But there is a sentiment no less decided in favor of torgiving these same masse. upon the sentiment we have the carnest hope that pratever toring are proposed by Mr. Lincoln will is conspect and ruletanamuseg to notice liow tini adjustment. It politiciaus assail cacho personally because of afform to be presented to differing views on the participants in the attack the victims and com; upon the Pederal t These gentleman a time of excitement like this hould re ollect that we cannot expect alon to be of one opinion. The wisest may err, and even the weakest may succeed in recommending . . proper remedy for a crying disease. No one coulty desires to protract the war for Juthern people. Enternam Wood \$150 per the sake of figuring. And out of the attrition of

Ferry, and moving upon the South Carolina product, salt \$5 per quart, etc. The prospect of railroad, while the right wing advanced from Pocotalize. The column under Gen. Howard moved from that many ten at the 10th, and a dependent months and for a product of the product of th abordathmed party and some the control and utter are read were and a state for the remarks of the Rev. Henry ... Previous but Smader, to his cona shifty a signed to hear of pronouncing the widers the riding of the national mage eventus arms

I For support all 14th lest, a fell was:
"It where these, we a the prospect of litting the fact trianformer place serious filmose visionary, he had speken of such an avent with initiation. But ow, as the time to traity do v ucts, his soul trens-It is within him to be selema meaning. Many sould go there imband only this to mg of sedemin promating to the westerful execution the history of the proper Hawkin'll or cury if any seems there with no other needing these that of Cortains partition to it is went with feel age of equitation were a false - this part for word as a nother in application for their continuous form the day of their strapporties.) the day of howhedge. It would be to say to tree, their after four years of blood and larkman or had brotest back to them the same carts of fare the that had someten in these long cur ye s. If the te my emoded in that spirit to oth alone, but on the whose undivided country, he would well once them ? . The reminous freatment

of the South respectle is all that as necessary to exon, or, and it consign to perpetual infamy and maximum, then obless and savage men who began is war, and mave failed under the rules of their bonsta ! Controle to r.

. ABOUT ADVERTISING.

Advents, a, win his a to numbered countries has replication in Laboral is dided about five weeks after the execution of Charles I, and relates to certain Person 1: note Staff by the second according as but it permited 1652. The tocrease of granter-cold translations, it - buildings of communication which bring city and mustry into easy relations water each other, and the operation of the law of competition among traders, may given an immense are the te advertising, and made it an absolute neresity in the establishment and continuance of a

The advertisements is no ordinary number of the London Times exceed 2500; the annual advertising alls of one London firm are said to amount to £40. 000; and three others are mentioned who each anavaily expend for the same purpose £10,000. The expense of advertising the righth edition of the En-cyclopic La Brittanica is said to have been £8,000. is a's anserted that £2,000,000 a year are expended in England in extra advertising, by circulars,

hand-bills and placards.

So universal, indeed, has become the practice, that hose traders woo do not avail themselves of it are o the condition of persons who reline to profit by ern aids to business. They allow wilfulness or predice to triumph over their personal interest, and ive to others, perhaps to tess scrapulous and less intelligent mes, a monoply of the advantages which are equally within therir own reach. There is, also a certain price in some business men which binds them to the fact that the mage of themselves which they loving y contemplate in the mirror of their selfextrem, must so vivily or affectionately perceived peet that purchasers cannot be ignorant of their whereal uta, and must know that their goods are the pest obtainable, and must come to them their mest enterprising rivals, who are less troubled with a sense of self-importance, do not distain to give the greates, possible publicity to their wares, and per tically carry their commedities to the perere such of the a For what is advertising, is it is , but the personal appearance of the seller of goods to a light the attention and patrouage of the

In great action adding in more common than to see large busy conversabilishments, which seem to have an temperso advantage over all competitors by the wealth, expensions are prestige they have acquired, trop gradually out of public view, and the succeeded by firms of that respetal, more energy and more determination for one the first that they sell such and such a spoothing known than one end of the hand to the other. In other words, the new establiabneous advertise; the decision of slightly. The for-mer are rayous to pass out of discurity late publicity; the latter believe that their publicity is so obstand that they must furnet themselves on public attention or be disregarded; the second, having once obtained public attention, suppose they have arrested it permanently, while, in fact, nothing is more characteristic of the world to or the wass with which it forgets .- Boston Transcript

AVOIDING A DUN.

A compositor in one of the daily newspaper flices, though a good fellow like many of the printing profession, (for they are all good felows,) suffers from report describes of limited finances, or revenue figure questional to his disbursements. He has a not jestions to paying his debts, even to the last penny, when he has the money: but when no is short, he abhors the idea if meeting his erminors, for he hates a dun as he hates the u-1 or a dirty . prost " On one of the last occasions of the presure upon typo's menetary market, he was descending from a news room to the street, that he met a collector, who asked him if James 11 Zoneth - giving the printer's name - some I in that office.

"Why do you wish to see him?" asked

... I beyon bill against him (producing it) for \$20, left by Dr. A, who, you remember, countly died, and his accounts have been placed in my hands for collection."

"James II. Smith," replied the compositor, reperting his own name slowly, as if it had a mysterious, familiar sound, and be was endeavoring to recall it I have heard that name before, surely - James II. Smith - James H .- James 11 .- the yes! (as if with suchen remembrance,) he man to be employed here, certainly, certainly be del i remember n w; he worked next to my case, poor fellow l' and the speaker paused and looked sad.

"Did anything happen to him?" Asked (k-

"Yes, he died one morning suddenly of the cholers, after attending the sick bod of a dying

"Did he leave anything?" asked the man .

"Oh no, the boys in the office had to bur him. I gave five dollars myself to help in put ting the generous creature under the sad ile died penniless."

"They there is no use in keeping this bill, I

None at all," said James H. Smith, And the edd ever tore up the bill and departed, he continued, to himself, "guess I've get rid that oblibare. It wasn't, parkaps, much of a story I was telling Probably I was only antiipating a little after all-except in the five dolars contribution "

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITY.

The Cleveland Herald in commenting upon a recent pivorce case which was before the Course. in New York not long since draws the following truthful picture. Would that it might be studied to prefit :

The pernicious ystem of hotel hoarding, and - what amounts to the same thing -tashi mabia boarding-house living, is the bane of score as married people particularly those newly insiried. The idleness it creates in the wefe, the gossip it fosters is buth, and the presponsies kind of life it begets, are rainous. The bear tachments attriber emong them that of a locusand this love never can spring up in those was know no home in this true, in tependent, exclusire sense. Simistifities formed at a promisenous hearding table, or on that common second - often very common - the public parlor, are not of one's own choosing, se dom are heart-felt, so if sincere, ter often, on the nart of one or ske other, calcuble if ust even criminal.

This habit, on the part of newly married perple, to seek public board is an evil, it not pres . har to American society, at least much greatur than in any other land. It grows out of two conditions, mainly. The busband, we faucy, in oftenest the one in fault. He boards in order to have less demestic care, that he may devote the more time to his business. But both parties each that manner of living, in many cases, to shirk the demands of hospitality. In too many instances, however, pride alone is the controlling augtive; it is thought a certain amount of money will procure genteel boarding that will not support feshionable housekeeping. An analysis of the motive, nine times in ten, will lead to the same result-selfishness or pride.

(From the New York World.) FERNANDO WOOD ON LIB TRAVELS.

Hon. Fernando Wood sails to-day, with his wife and daughter, in the City of London, of the Inman line, for Europe, where he proposes to travel for a lew mouths, making a brief stay in London, and proceeding, by way of Paris, Florence and Rome, to Athens and Constantinople, returning by the northern route to Great Britain, and spending the summer months in England, Scotland and Iroland. The p-sition which Mr. Wood so long occupied, as the mayor of New York, threw him into contact with the principal foreigners who have visited this country of ate years, from the future heir to the Engligh throne and the Prince Napoleon, down to Japanese Tommy It was one of these distinguished personages, the Duke of Newcastle, of the Prince of Wales' sulwho prenounced him and Major General Banks the two most marked and representative Americans whom he met in this country. The duke has since

But the hospitalities which will doubtless be ex tended to Mr. Wood, by the English and French achility, will afford him an epportunity to viadicate the Duke's good opinion, as well as to correct a false impression which has tong prevailed among the bigner orders in England and on the continent, that the peace men of the North are not determined that the Union shall be preserved. Mr. Word is the mosprominent of the leaders of the so-called Peace parv. but his last speech in Congress was an templatic declaration for war-negotiations falling to restore peace and the Union.

If Mr. Lincoln should ever write the secret history of this war, we presume he will credit Mr. Wood with the inception, if not the antacquest conduct, if the Blair-Seward peace conference at Mampton Roads; and the tribute which Mr. Greety paid to the ex-Mayor as a consistent friend of peace, at the recent dinner in Mr. Wood's honor at the Aster Hose, can hardly fail to fill also a page in that distinguishd journalist's "History of the American Conflict.

THE FISHERMAN, - I was some time since walking ipon the wharf where a fishing boat lay, and sa l was passing and repussing, the master was uttering the most tremendous catas. At length I turned to him, and standing baside his boat, said : "Sir, I am unacquainted with your business

What kind of lishes are the se ?" He replied, "They are cod fish, "How long are you usually out in order to obtain

vour lowls? trionus ?"

"I'wo or three weeks," was the austro.

" At what price do you self from ? He informed me.

" Well, have you not but I work to obtain a heter in this way?

"Y s. Bard work," sort in-I inquired, "With what do you out thee: 6st "

Del you ozer e the macketed ?"

"And I suppose you bait them with claims, to
"O, no," said he, "they win not him at claims."
"Then you must have different kin is not be. for fferent surts of lish ?"

" Well, now, did you ever earch a fish without a

"Yes," said he, "I was out hast year as I one day, when I was fixing my han, my hand in this the water, and the fool to a half of it, and I draw one

Satan was very much like a listiculum. He always baits his hook with that kind of bair which differ ent sorts of sinners like best; but while he were i catch a profane swearer, he does not take the trottes a put on any base at ail, for the book will always bue

at the bare book He was silent. His counterance was selening and after a moment's panse, as I turned to go swar. I heard him say to one standing by into "Types that's a minister."

A lady recently wrote from England to the War Department, at Washington, requestis, from them. all the names of the mer who not been keletta this war, to see if her son, John Smith, was almong them

Quilp, when requested to "take time by the ferelock," expressed a denbt whether the old fellew and any hair left to take hold of,