

luxuriant pagoda the peering cry that was borne by the winds to the distant States and startled all, from the far off shores of Androsroggin to the Rio Grande, and gathering strength and volume rolled onward, arousing and terrifying the Mexican oppressors—'Redress for the wrongs committed on us—security in the future for homes and loved ones—Down with the tyrants, Texas shall be Free!'

Nacogdoches was quickly reached and the summons to surrender being refused, Rush assaulted the town on all sides with a bravery and determination perfectly irresistible, and though the defenders were vastly superior in numbers, discipline and arms to the ragged Rush led, the stern zeal and stubborn persistence of the latter soon compelled an capitulation. Throughout the entire conflict, Buckner bore himself gallantly, leading his men whose dangers were thickest, and animating them by his ringing voice and dauntless bravery; all the time, however, he kept a vigilant watch for Pindon. But that wily scoundrel managed to keep out of harm's way, until near the close of the fight, when he attempted to steal out unperceived with a few men from a side of the town most distant from the heavy fighting. Buckner detected the cowardly miscreant, and, calling two or three of his men, dashed off in pursuit; as they neared the fleeing party it was discovered that Pindon had Almeron, closely bound, with him, a prisoner. This sight stimulated the energies of Buckner, and redoubling his speed, he soon came up with them—an instant more and a ball through his hearted forever the wicked career of the brutal ravishing villain; his followers frightened and disheartened at once surrendered.

Buckner dismounting, quickly unloosed the cords that confined Almeron, and assisted him to mount a horse which had been caught for him by one of the men; his limbs were stiff and benumbed and his whole frame enfeebled from the confinement and harsh usage to which he had been subjected. But joy is a wonderful stimulant, and when he heard of his daughters escape and safety, the blood went gushing through his veins, and his cheeks showed again the return of renewed strength and animation.

The re-union of father and daughter was a happy occasion, and after the exchanges of affectionate greetings, they turned to thank the gallant young stranger who had been so instrumental in securing to them the rich bliss they enjoyed; not only was he amply rewarded for his conduct by witnessing the happiness and peace of the united parent and daughter, and their utterances of fervent gratitude, but the silent eloquence of the glances that beamed on him from time to time from Anita's expressive black eyes, set his pulses throbbing and made him feel able to dare all dangers in her behalf.

It is not for us to describe the exciting events that followed the capture of Nacogdoches; every reader is familiar with the interesting details of that momentous struggle of a weak and scattered people, for freedom and separate existence. Some months after the scenes we have attempted to describe, Anita and Harry Buckner were walking one evening together on the lawn in front of the house, when he said, taking her hand:

"Do you know Anita you have never repaid me for what you term my 'rescue' of your father?"

"And do you require compensation for the act, you mercenary man?" asked Anita looking upward to meet his gaze.

"Yes! I am selfish enough to demand an extravagant reward—it is yourself! Will you love me, darling, and give to my future the inspiration and the precious happiness of your presence?"

Timidly the little hand was placed in his, and a softly murmured "yes" assured Buckner that he had won for life the glorious treasure and priceless joy of a true woman's first, warm love. And there beneath the radiance of the bright southern moon while the birds sang their evening hymns, and the gentle winds passed lightly by, he pressed on her lips "the first kiss of love," and they exchanged vows of deathless love and devotion.

In all the struggles for liberty, Buckner took a conspicuous part, and afterwards filled several positions of trust and honor.


There is a young man in the army who was born July 4th, at four o'clock P. M., at No. 44, in a street in New York, 1844, a fourth child, has four names, enlisted into Company D, of the Fourth Battalion, Forty-Fourth Regiment, fourth company, and on the 4th day of September, was appointed fourth corporal, and is now going forth to defend his country.

At a wedding, the other day, one of the guests, who is often a little absent-minded, observed gravely, "I have remarked that there have been more women than men married this year."

Good for Tom.—Gen. Tom Thumb retires on a quarter of a million. This is but a fair illustration of the strange freaks of fortune, these "topsy-turvy" times. It seems easier to make a fortune by littleness than by greatness.

The Columbia Spy.

A. M. RAMBO, Editor,
COLUMBIA, PA.



COLUMBIA, January 9, 1864.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met on Tuesday last, and up to this date, after having had some eight or ten ballots for Speaker—Messrs. Clymer and Penny—they have been unable to organize the Senate owing to a tie vote.

Jeff. Davis has one of the Republican Senators a prisoner at Richmond, and the Democrats take advantage of the fact.

The Legislature of Maryland met on the 6th inst. The session will be an important one.

The Legislature of Delaware meets on the 12th inst. The principal feature of its proceedings will be a bill for the abolition of slavery in that State.

A very important seizure of Confederate Bonds and Treasury notes, to the amount of seven millions, was made in New York by United States Marshal, Murry's detectives. A large quantity of plates, dies, tools, machinery, &c., was also seized and the parties concerned arrested.

Senator Wilson's new enrolment bill exempts those who are physically disabled, and also makes the following exceptions: the Vice-President, the Judges of the Courts, the heads of the Executive Departments, and the Governors of States. It receives as substitutes only those who are "not liable to the draft," and a penalty of \$100 to \$1,000 fine, and thirty days to six months imprisonment, is provided in the punishment of enrolling officers who are engaged directly or indirectly, in procuring substitutes. The three hundred dollar exemption clause is stricken out.

Gen. Burnside, it is said, will be assigned to the Middle Department; Headquarters at Baltimore.

An arrival from North Carolina at Fort Monroe announces that the expedition into the interior, under Col. McClesney, met the rebels near Washington, and routed them after a brief fight. We captured ten prisoners, one cannon, a caisson, and the horses. The rebels left a Lieutenant and five men dead on the field.

It is stated that Gen. Butler has arranged with the President and War Department, a plan regarding the exchange of prisoners, which will very soon be seen in important results. What that plan is can not yet be made public, but there is ample assurance that it will bring the rebels to reasonable terms. It is known that the 35,000 rebel prisoners, more or less, now in our hands will be sent to General Butler's department.

The Army of the Potomac continues quiet in winter quarters. The enrolment of citizens with the army is nearly completed. The enrolment includes both whites and blacks.

An engine and a train of freight cars yesterday ran off the steamer Maryland and were precipitated into the Susquehanna river, at a short distance from the dock on the Havre de Grace side. No lives were lost. Prompt measures have been taken to clear the obstructions out of the river.

A collision occurred a few days ago on the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. The baggage master with three or four passengers were killed, and about thirty-five wounded.

Honor to whom Honor is Due.

It will be remembered by our readers that Professor M. Jacobs of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg recently published a book, giving a full and accurate account of the battle at that place, in which he justly claimed for the Pennsylvania Reserves the honor of taking and holding "Round Top," and also gave them credit for making a gallant charge down "Little Round Top."

The Book was severely criticized by a Col. now Brigadier General Rice, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, who denied that the Reserves were entitled to any credit whatever for the part they took in the engagement, and claimed for his men the honor duly belonging to the Reserves. Rice's criticism was extensively published and commented on by the press at large, and Prof. Jacobs was soundly berated for his supposed inaccurate statements. Col. Fisher, however, has come to the rescue of the Reserves and Prof. Jacobs, and in a letter to that gentleman fully corroborates his account of that portion of the fight in which the Reserves were engaged, and proves conclusively that this gallant body of Pennsylvanians perform all that Prof. Jacobs claimed for them. Below we publish Col. Fisher's letter.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES AT GETTYSBURG.

A Review of a Publication entitled "The Truth Regarding Some Important Historical Facts."

Rev. M. Jacobs, Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.—Dear Sir:—A slip out from a newspaper (said to be the New York Times) containing a letter addressed to you, and signed "James O. Rice, Brigadier-General Commanding

Second Brigade," of, I suppose, First Division, Fifth Corps, has just been handed me, which after quoting several paragraphs from your work, recently published, virtually denies to the Pennsylvania Reserves all credit for their participation in the battle of Gettysburg; first denying that a charge had been made from "Little Round Top," by our division, or any part thereof, and claiming for one of the regiments of his brigade the honor (if there be any honor) of taking and holding "Round Top."

I propose to state the facts connected with the action of the Reserves on that ever memorable occasion, so far as they came under my observation, and then leave the question where it has been placed by official reports of the battle, unless forced into some additional statements by future developments.

On the morning of July 23 this division marched from McCherrytown, after marching nearly all the night before, near to the scenes of the battle field. We arrived within sight and hearing of the battle about noon of that day. Some time in the afternoon we were ordered forward, and the division massed to the right of Little Round Top, but scarcely had this been done, when our position was changed, and we were thrown on the hill in the rear of a part of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps, and very shortly after taking up our new position, my Brigade (the Third) being in front was ordered to the left, to support the brigade then commanded by Colonel (now General) Rice, the enemy at this time pressing the troops in our immediate front so hard that they were driven back, and the First Brigade of the Reserves, with one regiment of my brigade, which had not yet got off the ground, were ordered to charge the enemy. The charge was made, led by Colonel McCandless, and resulted as stated in your book, in driving back the enemy, and in the capture of a large number of prisoners.

The charge, bear in mind, was not made over the men or through the lines of Colonel (now General) Rice, but two or three hundred yards to his right. You do not say, Sir, in your very interesting history of the day's proceedings, that the Reserves charged down Little Round Top, across the valley, below, and over the next hill, into the woods here and yonder. This, Sir, does not occur at all upon the fact, but is genuine history. The Third Brigade, which I then had the honor to command (and have that honor still), in the meantime was marching to the left to support Colonel Rice, and on arriving near his line I was met by him in person, and asked whether I commanded the brigade then coming up. I answered that I did. Colonel Rice at once asked me to support him, as he had been and was then sorely pressed by the enemy. I requested him to point out the ground where he wanted support, which he did. I at once threw the Fifth Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Dare, and the Twelfth, commanded by Col. Hardin, in the immediate rear of his line, and, at his request, threw the Ninth, commanded by Lieut. Col. Snodgrass, down to a gulch, and then, as I had the honor to command, led by Colonel Warner, on his left. The firing on both sides ceased very shortly afterwards.

Some time after the cessation of the firing I asked Colonel Rice whether he had not been annoyed by the enemy firing from that hill (indicating "Round Top") during the afternoon. He replied that he had not. I at once remarked that I would take that hill that night.

The Colonel replied that it might be a hazardous enterprise. I replied that all forms of active warfare were more or less hazardous. Colonel Rice then proposed joining me in taking the hill, to which I consented, requesting him to give me one of his regiments, and I would take two of mine and start up the hill at once. Col. Rice designated the Twentieth Maine, and the command of Col. Chamberlin, and I took the Fifth and Twelfth of the Reserves. About the time that the above named troops were ready to move General Crawford arrived on the ground, and at once communicated to him my intention of taking the hill (and then knowing it by the name of "Round Top"), to which General Crawford replied, "Go ahead, and take it."

I deployed Colonel Chamberlin's regiment as skirmishers, I think for the reason that his men were armed with longer ranged guns than mine, as my two regiments were armed with "smooth bores." Of this, however, I am not certain. I moved with this command up the hill, taking quite a number of prisoners; held the hill during the night and until the army moved from the ground, two or three days afterwards. In the meantime I was reinforced by a brigade from the Sixth Corps, under command of, I think, Gen. Wright. On my way up the hill I got information, coming from some rebel prisoners, that a movement was being made by the enemy to send a brigade down the valley, between Round Top and Little Round Top, for the purpose of cutting off and capturing the troops on Round Top (they having heard us go up.) I at once hastened down the hill, and moved the Ninth and Tenth upon the ground previously occupied by the Fifth and Twelfth, so as to cover the valley and prevent such a movement, should it be attempted.

In the morning, in consultation with Col. Rice, we agreed that it would be better to change the position of the troops on Little Round Top, and I accordingly threw my left around so as to cover the valley, and ordered the men to throw up a strong breastwork of stone, which was very soon done, thus rendering our position very strong and secure. This interview was the last I had with General (then Colonel) Rice.

I was not aware that General Rice, or any other person, claimed the honor of the conception of this idea, or the execution of the work of taking "Round Top," until I incidentally learned from a conversation with General Sykes, that the credit was awarded to another.

I do not wish to deprive General Rice, or any of his command, of the honor justly due them; but in awarding him and his brigade full credit for the noble deeds of himself and men, I cannot permit the most humble soldier of my command to be deprived of a single laurel, which he is clearly entitled to wear. It is true, Gettysburg might be erased from the lists of the battles in which the Reserves have participated, and enough will be left to immortalize them; but having

shared its dangers, it is but right they should share its glories. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. FISHER,
Colonel Commanding Third Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves.
Warrenton Junction, Va.,
December 14, 1863.

Written for the "Spy."
Columbia's Future.
No. 4.

In glancing over the map of the eastern portion of the State we notice but four central inland towns, Easton at the Delaware Crossing, Reading on the Schuylkill, Harrisburg and Columbia at the Susquehanna Crossings. The former three became central points several years ago, and have been rapidly increasing in population and commercial importance. With the completion of the Reading road and the erection of a railroad bridge, Columbia will have as much artificial advantage, as a central point, as either of said towns, and more natural advantages than all three of them together. She is almost surrounded by iron ore banks, in the midst of a rich and fertile, farming country, producing all necessary supplies for operatives, and has a gigantic water power which can be extended along the bank below the dam, by a canal or mill-race, so as to afford room for buildings, and power enough for fifty or a hundred ordinary manufacturing establishments. By the erection of a boom a large portion of the lumber sawing will be transferred to this point and as lumber can be run, in the log, two dollars per thousand cheaper than when sawed, the saving would soon be sufficient to pay the expense of a boom. Should a boom be built it would require some six or eight gang Saw Mills, of the largest capacity, to cut the logs that would be sent here for sale.

By excavating a canal from the end of the dam as deep as the bed of the river, eight hundred feet below the dam and between said canal and the river, will give a water power equal to the whole power as now used, and can be used for floating logs to the Mills and taking lumber away in boats, as water power is much cheaper than steam, and as water mills cost but about half as much as steam mills, this arrangement offers greater inducements than are offered at any other point in Pennsylvania. The balance of this power should be used in working up pig metal into merchant iron, nails and all kinds of machinery and machines used in manufacturing iron and lumber, also farming implements, from a threshing machine down to a grubber, and household utensils from a cooking stove down to a carpet tack. Why should a community buy any thing that they can make themselves? Home defence is independence. Home patronage is the first principle of enterprise, and a concert of action always verifies the truth that "in union there is strength."

Col'a, January 5, 1864.

Geo. D. PRENTICE.—It is said George D. Prentice, the distinguished editor, humorist, historian and poet, has become so intemperate that some of his personal friends are about making arrangements for his removal from Louisville, Ky., to a country residence which they have provided for him. Here is another striking example of the fearful ruin being wrought by intemperance upon the intellectual men of our land. We often shudder and grow heart sick over the devastating effects of war, but the baneful evil of which Prentice has long been a victim far transcends in the magnitude of its results the most "cruel war" ever waged upon the American Continent.—It is an evil that is constantly at work, preying upon the vitals of our country, dethroning human reason, transforming intelligent men into sullen fools and incarnate demons, sapping the foundations of pure enjoyment, and poisoning those pure fountains whence should flow the peaceful streams of domestic happiness.

It is sad enough to think of the most ignorant man in community making shipwreck of mind and body upon the quicksands of inebriety; but when we see such intellects as that of Geo. D. Prentice settling down into the gloomy night of intemperance, we may well mourn over the persistent self-ruin which characterizes some of our race.

For the Spy.

MR. EDITOR.—I claim to be a modest and unassuming citizen of our Borough, consequently I refer to the subject of this communication, more with regret than with pleasure. The other day when in the discharge of my duty as a citizen for the election of our Municipal officers, I was really surprised to observe with what importance, certain individuals undertook to impress the officers of the election with their explanations of the laws relating to a certain ex-Shoe-maker, who when I had arrived at the polls, had mounted a bench in the room where the election was being held, and was expounding the laws relating to Borough elections. Wax-ends never flow faster than did legal decisions from this wax-and-awl Chief Justice. The subject in controversy was whether a citizen between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two (his Borough tax being paid) was a legal voter. Chief Justice wax-and-awl challenged his vote, and with much vehemence demanded the authority for any man to vote at a Borough election, whose age was between the aforesaid periods.

The second case was that of a highly respectable citizen, (Freeholder), who has been paying his taxes regularly for the

last twenty years, but his name through neglect, not appearing in the collector's book, was refused his vote. But the most flagrant decision which Chief Justice wax-and-awl gave on the occasion was, that no citizen, (even were he assessed), was entitled to vote, who had not paid his tax for the present year, when he and he held in reference being made to the tally sheet and collector's book. Chief Justice wax-and-awl had voted early, and his own tax had not been paid. Now, Mr. Editor, we conceive some of these decisions not the true intent and meaning of the law, and cannot conceive that it was ever intended or contemplated by our incorporated Charter, that any citizen should be disfranchised, because he was between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two. There are a number of other points, which I would desire to attract notice to in relation to our late election, but space at present will not permit. More anon. CHIEF.
COLUMBIA, Jan. 7, 1864.—1*

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficult menstruation, or stopping of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Protrusion, Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate females without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise.—They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Columbia going east,
Columbia train, 8 15 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation, 6 50 P. M.
Trains leave west,
Mill train, 12 00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation, 6 50 P. M.
Columbia train arrives, 8 20
E. K. DOICE, Ticket Agent.

READING AND COLUMBIA R. R.
Train leaves Columbia at 1 20 P. M.
Returning, leaves Adamstown 6 40 A. M.
Arrives in Columbia at 9 10 A. M.
R. CRANE, Supt.

YORK AND WRIGHTSVILLE R. R.
Trains from Wrightsville and York
will run as follows, until further orders:
Leave Wrightsville, 7 20 A. M.
" " " 1 00 P. M.
" " " 7 30 P. M.
Leave York " 6 10 A. M.
" " " 12 10 P. M.
" " " 4 30 P. M.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
Reported by Janney & Andrews, Commission Merchants, No. 631 Market street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1864.
Flour, extra family, \$7 50 a 8 00
" do Superfine, 7 00 a 7 25
Superfine, 6 00 a 6 50
Rye flour, 5 00 a 5 25
Wheat, white, 1 75 a 2 00
" do red, 1 63 a 1 65
Rye, 1 40 a 1 42
Corn, New, 1 10 a 1 12
" Old, 1 22 a 1 25
Oats, 81 a 87
Clover seed, 8 00 a 8 25
Timothy seed, 2 50 a 2 75
Lard, 20 a 21
Butter, best quality, 26 a 31
Eggs, per dozen, 28 a 30
Whisky, per gallon, 87 a 90
Tallow, per pound, 10 1/2 a 11 1/2

COLUMBIA FLOUR AND GRAIN
Reported weekly for the Spy by Ephraim Hershey.

Family flour, \$8 00 per bbl.
Extra do, 7 50
Superfine, do, 7 00
Rye, do, 6 00
White Wheat, 1 60 per bus.
Red " 1 60
Rye, 1 15
Corn, old 1 00
" do new 90
Oats, 80 32 lbs.
Timothy seed, 2 50 per bus.
Clover seed, 7 50

COLUMBIA PRODUCE MARKET,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 7, 1864.
Corrected weekly for the Spy.

Potatoes, per bushel, 30 a 35
Eggs, per dozen, 22 a 25
Butter, per pound, 28 a 35
Chickens, per pair, 10 a 12
Lard, per pound, 10 a 12
Hams, per pound, 10 a 12
Sides, per pound, 8 a 10
Tallow, per pound, 9 a 11
Country soap, per pound, 6 a 8

COLUMBIA LUMBER PRICES
CURRENT.
Reported for the Columbia Spy by John B. Bachman, Susquehanna Planing Mills, Front street.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 4, 1864.

White Pine Samples, 15 00
" " Cullings, 25 00
" " 2d Common, 30 00
" " 1st Common, 25 50 a 30 00
" " Pannel, 45 00 a 50 00
" " Joist and Scantling, 30 00
Hemlock, Joist and Scantling, 20 00
Ash and Oak, 40 00
Dressed flooring boards, 32 00
" " " 20 00 a 45 00
" " " 25 00 a 35 00
Poplar, 25 00 a 30 00
Walnut Plank, 30 00 a 35 00
Pickets Hooped, 12 50 a 15 00
Planing lath, 2 25 a 3 00
Shingles, 25 inch., 17 00 a 20 00
Ratchet, 5 00 a 6 00
Rooping lath, 4 50 a 5 00
Ash, none in market.

BALTIMORE MARKETS
Baltimore, Jan. 8, 1864.

Flour, extra family, 7 50 a 8 50
Superfine, 7 00 a 7 25
Rye flour, 6 62 a 6 75
Wheat, white, 1 85 a 1 95
Wheat, red, 1 55 a 1 68
Rye, 1 45 a 1 50
Corn, 1 25 a 1 30
Oats, weight, 70 00
Clover seed, 8 00 a 8 50
Timothy seed, 3 00 a 3 12
Flouring Alum, 2 25 a 3 00
Salt, fine, 2 65 a 2 70
Tobacco, Maryland Leaf, 7 00 a 8 00
Whisky, per gallon, 95 a 95

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A FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
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