



A. M. RAMBO, EDITOR.

COLUMBIA, PA. Saturday, Mar. 19, 1864.

Advertisements to secure immediate insertion, must be handed in on or before Thursday evening of each week.

First Trip over the Reading and Columbia Railroad.

On Tuesday last the President and some of the officers, with a few invited guests, made the first trip over the Reading and Columbia Railroad.

The trip was made merely for the purpose of examining the road. There will be a grand opening excursion about the first week in April, after which it will be opened for the use of the public.

On the arrival of the train at Reading the party proceeded to Borbon's Mansion House Hotel, where they were met by G. A. Nicolls, Esq., General Superintendent of the Reading Rail Road Company, Ed. Clymer, Esq., President of the East Pennsylvania Rail Road, F. Lauer, Esq., and others. After dinner Mr. Clymer made a neat speech, welcoming the party to Reading, and congratulating them upon the successful result of their enterprise; which was responded to in a few appropriate remarks by Col. William G. Case, President of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, F. Lauer and others.

The completion of this road has been looked for with great interest, not only by its friends in Columbia and Reading, but by citizens of Washington, Baltimore and New York, as it opens up one continuous route of railroads between New York and Washington City. From Jersey City to Easton, by New Jersey Central railroad, seventy-five miles; thence, by Lehigh and East Pennsylvania Railroads, to Reading, fifty miles; thence to Columbia, by the Reading and Columbia Railroad, forty-four miles; thence, by the Northern Central Railway to Baltimore, sixty miles. If the proposed link of ten miles from the Northern Central at Relay House, to the Junction of the Washington Branch, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Relay House, seven miles West of Baltimore, is built, then the distance from Relay House, on the Northern Central, to Washington, would be forty miles, making the total distance from New York to Washington city, by this route, two hundred and sixty-nine miles of a continuous line of unbroken railway, of the same gauge, between Washington and New York, which will be nearly two hours shorter than any other route, and without the vexations, delays or annoyances experienced either by the route via Philadelphia, or a more circuitous route by Harrisburg.

The R. & C. R. passes through one of the richest agricultural districts in our State, and for beautiful and magnificent scenery it cannot be excelled. It passes the far famed Litz Springs, where may be seen a spontaneous flow of pure water gushing forth from the rocks, at the rate of thousands of gallons per hour. It also passes the Ephrata Mountain Springs, known as one of the most popular summer resorts in the State; this and the Litz Springs, will, no doubt, during the Summer be visited by thousands of persons from Washington, Baltimore, New York and other places.

The little excursion to Reading on Tuesday was a pleasant one, and all seemed to enjoy themselves amazingly, especially our typographical friend Mr. Rouck. The principal places of interest in the city was visited, among them the extensive Brewing Establishment of Mr. F. Lauer, who is one of the directors of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, and is a cautious, affable and hospitable gentleman. He is one of the most successful and extensive brewers in this State, and is now turning out about one hundred and fifty barrels of malt liquors per day, with capacity for over two hundred barrels. "Lauer Ale" has an established reputation. We do not know the secret of its success without it is perfect cleanliness and the use of pure spring water. The Artesian well was also visited. Mr. Lauer has bored to the depth of some two thousand feet, most of the way through solid rock, water was reached but will not flow like a fountain, which was the object. He does not yet give it up; says he thinks of trying it again at some future day; we hope the fruits of his labors may be fully rewarded.

The grand excursion and opening of the road will take place at an early day. When that "reserved fire" from Tuesday last, is expected will burst forth in all its glory.

Bryant, a Democrat of New York, has introduced in the Assembly, a series of resolutions, declaring that the war must be prosecuted until slavery is annihilated, and that the constitutional prohibition of slavery would clear the path to our manifest destiny and produce the restoration of a united nation, and requesting Congress to submit to the people the constitutional arrangement, forever prohibiting and terminating slavery.

Another Draft Ordered for April 15th.

The President yesterday issued an order for another draft for two hundred thousand men. The order states that "to supply the force required to be drafted for the Navy and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for February 1st, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for two hundred thousand men for the military service of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States."

The 15th day of April is the time appointed, and the draft, if the men shall not be raised by voluntary enlistments before that time, will commence as soon thereafter as practicable. The Government bounties are also extended up to the 15th of April. The proportional quotas for the different Wards, towns, townships, precincts, election districts or counties, will be made known by the Provost Marshal-General, and an account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies on former quotas. The news of this new draft will not much surprise the people, as premonitory symptoms of the same have been foreshadowed by rumors from Washington for some days past, and now that the order has come all the accompanying circumstances will rather afford relief than otherwise. We know now exactly what we have to do, and the time in which we have to do it in. We have in this draft two things promised which will greatly facilitate matters and give general public satisfaction at the start—these are, that the Provost Marshal-General shall furnish an account of the credits and deficiencies on former quotas, and that the Government bounties as now paid will be extended to the 15th of April. The first of these will give the different Wards, districts and counties certain knowledge as to the number of men they must raise, and the second extends the liberality of our citizens in furnishing recruits. This is in all probability the last call for soldiers that the Government will be required to make to put down the Rebellion, and as it embraces an arm of the service not heretofore named in previous drafts, it will, no doubt, be more cheerfully and speedily responded to than any of the others. Numbers of our war vessels, it is said, are now detained from active service for want of men, and as this service, independent of the bounties, offers peculiar inducement in the way of prize money for brave, ambitious and adventurous young men, there is no doubt a rush will now be made for the navy, both as seamen and marines. There is one month to do the work in, and it can and will be accomplished, without doubt.

Renewed confidence will be engendered throughout the community by the fact that Lieutenant-General Grant is now at the head of our armies, and an enthusiasm corresponding to the certainty of speedy success under the prestige of his name and fortune, will call out the noble patriotism of the people for a grand final enlistment which shall end the Rebellion and establish the authority of the Government over every foot of the soil belonging to the United States.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The News.

Lieutenant Gibson, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania, and Captain Sizer, Eighth Maryland, are restored to duty by order of the Secretary of War.

Lieutenant Nisbit, First Pennsylvania Artillery, is published for dismissal in fifteen days unless his absence without leave is explained.

Plates for printing the new five per cent. bonds are nearly ready, and the Secretary will probably be ready to commence their sale by the middle of April.

Colonel John Wooley, of Indiana from the Army of the Cumberland, has been appointed Provost Marshal, with headquarters at Baltimore.

The Committee on Naval Affairs having now completed their investigations, will come to some conclusion in a few days.

Major-General Lew. Wallace assumes command of the Department of Maryland on Friday next.

Charles Gilpin, Esq., was yesterday confirmed by the United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Lumbering prospects are bright in Wisconsin. The men who come into the towns from the lumber camps for supplies say that more logs have been cut and hauled, and more extensive arrangements made for producing lumber this winter, than ever before in that region. More men have been at work and better wages have been paid.

An examination of the midshipmen connected with the Naval School has resulted in the dismissal of twenty-two out of four hundred and forty-eight, the whole number. About twenty others, not having made sufficient proficiency in their studies, were put back into the next lower classes.

The small pox is spreading itself with fearful rapidity over the country. In Cincinnati it is worse than ever before in a united nation, and requesting Congress to submit to the people the constitutional arrangement, forever prohibiting and terminating slavery.

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Communications.

Columbia's Future. No. 11. When there is a lack of enterprise in an individual, or community, the energies of the people are always engaged in hunting up excuses for their own indolence, and in pointing out the faults of others. The human family cannot remain at a standstill; if they are not progressing, they are retrograding. Columbians will laugh at the old Dutchman, who refuses to purchase labor-saving machines, alledging that the implements used by his father, will answer for him; when they, by their action, inaction, and indolence, declare to the world that the accommodations in wharfs and warehouses, used commercial transactions, carried on with Comestoga wagons and keel boats, are sufficient for the commerce of an increased population, carried on with the modern improvements of Railroads and canals. I have heretofore called attention to the fact, that there are but two Central crossing points of the Susquehanna; that those points are Harrisburg and Columbia; that the former had about ten years the start, in becoming the terminus of several railroads, and has been rapidly increasing in population and commercial importance; that the time was arriving when similar improvements would force a similar prosperity in Columbia. The Reading and Columbia road is completed, which forms a direct line of roads, between Columbia and New York city. Negotiations are already going on to consolidate said roads, which if accomplished, will make it absolutely necessary for said consolidated road, to build another bridge at Columbia, and continue the road, direct from Wrightsville to Washington. The project of building the Susquehanna and Allegheny road from Wrightsville to Broad Top city, is being pushed with an energy that will insure its completion, at no far distant day; and the Columbia and Maryland line road is to be put under contract, early in the coming Summer. What preparation, is Columbia making to accommodate the business, which is thus being forced upon her? It is true that we occasionally hear Columbians (who buy their cloths in Philadelphia,) refer to the subject, and when a corner property is offered for sale, they will risk an opinion, that if Columbia should become a business, or a manufacturing town, that these said corner property will become valuable.—If these same sagacious Columbians were farmers, who had let their farms grow up to weeds and bushes through indolence, perhaps they would risk a similar opinion, that if some stranger would come along, clear off and cultivate their farms that then their farms would become valuable; but it is extremely doubtful, whether an idea would ever enter their heads that it is the duty of every farmer to cultivate his own farm.

Our shopkeepers and merchants get up early, and make preparations for the little patronage they receive on market days; and yet they seem to be perfectly contented to let our town go to the fillders green, by permitting our wharfs to fill up in front, and our streets to be fencued up in the rear. Our wharf owners have become rich in the very trade they are blockading, through their neglect to keep the river navigable; and our farmers in the rear, who refuse to open streets and sell their lands, even at a thousand dollars per acre, owe four-fifths of the value of such lands, to its proximity to the town, which they are trying to injure by preventing its growth. Columbia is very much like the fable of the dog in the manger, the old foggies in front and rear, occupy the manger, and the people (not donkeys,) stand and stow, when there is plenty within their grasp. Legislative enactments and Council ordinances will open our streets. If we wish an increase of patronage, we must sow the seed that will produce it; but if we wish an increase of poverty, then let us continue along in the do-nothing policy, adopted by our citizens and city fathers; the policy appears to be congenial to both. Let us be very particular not to get any business men in our Council, for in that case they might adopt improvements, which would increase the patronage of our town, and thereby defeat the poverty manufacturing system of our do-nothing policy.

Progress. Written For the Spy. Our New York Letter. N. Y. CITY, MARCH 18th, '64. DEAR SPY—Owing to personal sickness I was unable to send you my promised letter. And now at the very eleventh hour I am penning you these hurried lines, hoping they'll "come to time" in time for this week's Spy.

The Spy comes to hand regularly each week, and is ever perused with interest and attention. I purpose saying a word (not altogether mal apropos, I hope,) about the papers of the last three weeks: the paper for February 27, '64, had a very funny poem by Henry J. Howard, Esq., ("What's in a name?") all about one John Thomas Turquin (?) Jones "Poick"; and general jangler extraordinary; it had been won by my good-looking friend "Willie Ware" with the black

curly hair; and a poem by "The Unknown," a New York letter by "ourselves," a good essay on "Individualism" by "J. S. G." (give us more than the mere initials next time, please); some good readable miscellanies; Educational Department "by the accomplished 'Noukosmos'"; "lois" of fine advertisements, a queer one on "Public Writing"; Editorials; "News items"; a witty and vivacious letter from "Henry J. Howard," &c., &c., making up quite a readable paper taking it for all in all. The Spy for 5th March, '64, contained a very pretty and unique "Skating Song," by "Lu Light"; a poem by "Eva Alice"; "What is Love?" (a question the author wished to have answered, just as if he didn't know himself) by James S. Watkins, Esq., (one of Dow's handsome poets); a piece on Railroads by Jos. S. Gilt, Esq., (who, I see very sensibly drops the semi-anonymous initials "J. S. G."); a sprightly "Letter from Reading," by "Reporter"; a fine letter from Lexington, Ky., by J. A. Reynolds, Esq., whose beautiful writings I greatly admire; "A silent but powerful evil" (a surreptitious "puff" and advertisement) by "P. J." clippings and miscellanies; "heaps" of good advertisements; good editorials; "News items"; a communication from "Progress, Jr.," a good letter from Trumansburg, N. Y., by "Lu Light"; a letter from "Hellam Twp.," if this "top" means township (if not, what does it mean?) it is a poor saving of type, not to write it in full, how can a stranger be expected to know what it stands for? It might mean "thirty wasps playing," "twenty women planning," "two week's puffing," or anything else, ridiculous or sublime; "Columbia's Future"—No. 9., a Hiawathical poem by "Progress," (Senior, I presume) he says 1863 for 1864; winding up an excellent paper with "Local Department," and "To Correspondents," which is getting to be quite spicy. The Spy of 12th March, '64, has "The Song of the Rock," by "Alced," and "The Return," by "Amicus"; a sketch by "Lu Light"; a letter from Henry J. Howard, in which he seems intimate with the folks at the theatre; we have "been there" often, both before and behind the scenes and curtain, in various capacities! The complimentary words to me in friend Howard's letter are duly appreciated.—He is an able and judicious writer in both verse and prose. Then we have the "Educational Department" ably edited by the redoubtable "Noukosmos," in which "Chorus," "Reveries" and others wrestle (mathematically,) while "Noukosmos" is the mightiest athlete of them all. The "Tobacco" article in a late Spy must have cost the editor great labor, and evinced talent in its tedious getting up. There were several fine editorials; "news items"; "clippings"; "Columbia's Future, No. 10," by Mr. "Progress" (or Mrs. or Miss mayhap); a witty letter from the genial Henry J. Howard; "Historical Sketches" by "H. W. G.," "Local Department," "To Correspondents," spicy, &c. There! who have we bored? We pass on.

War news is sought for with great avidity here, the evening papers, the "Post" (administration, edited by the poet Wan. Cullen Bryant,) and the "Express" ("peace," and ex Know Nothing organ,) sell like hot cakes in Winter; the first edition being issued at 3 P. M., then follow, in hourly succession, the 2d, 3d, 4th and even the 5th edition, sometimes. The evening papers in Brooklyn (over the river opposite N. Y.,) are the "Union and Eagle," (democratic,) they have no daily, and only one or two rather unimportant, wishy-washy weeklies.

The city is crowded, amusements are plenty, and business is quite brisk. The great Union Sanitary Fair, closed, in Brooklyn, recently; Several hundreds of thousands of dollars were realized thereby. The New York Fair commences shortly, for which great preparations are being made.

In haste, Yours truly, JAMES A. C. O'CONNOR.

For the Spy. On Both Sides at Once. Frank N. is a genius in his way, doing many things that seem odd to the uninitiated, and causing many a hearty laugh by his peculiar use of language.—He has moreover a brother, who is also a little remarkable in some respects; given to writing poetry, and a great musician. But to my story: I was spending the afternoon with the brothers; evening came, and with it a snow-storm, as I was pressed to remain over night, as they said the bed was supply large for three. We retired; Frank taking the middle of the bed. About midnight I was roused by something pressing on my breast, I turned and heard this soliloquy: "Can't understand it, Charlie always was a strange fellow, but I can't understand this—sleeping on both sides of me at once!"

Increase of the Army. The gain to our armies since November 1, 1863, is by volunteer recruits, 200,000; by the draft of 1863, 40,000; by deserters returned, 27,000; by the invalid corps, 25,000; and by re-enlisted veterans, 100,000; total 390,000.—To this add 70,000 colored troops and 63,000 white recruits enlisted between the 1st of January and the 1st of November, 1863, and we have 528,000 as the gain to our armies from January 1, 1863, to February 23rd 1864. Deduct 125,000 as the casualties—disease and battles—for the year, and we have a net gain of nearly 400,000, all of which, except 63,000, has been made since November 1, 1863.

News Items.

Important Order by the President. A DRAFT FOR 200,000 MORE MEN. The Bounty Extended to April 15th. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 15.—General Orders, No. 100.—The following is an order by the President of the United States: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1864.—In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for February 1st, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for two hundred thousand men for the military service of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States.

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, election districts or counties, will be made known through the Provost Marshal-General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies on former quotas. The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required in each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistment, and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, &c. which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quotas.

The draft will commence as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. The Government bounties as now paid will be continued until April 15th, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22d, 1861.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Official.—E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The War in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, March 15.—There was some slight skirmishing yesterday beyond Morristown, in which the rebel Colonel Jones was killed.

All is quiet to-day. The rebels are supposed to be in force at Bull's Gap. A lieutenant engaged in recruiting for the First United States Colored Heavy Artillery, was shot yesterday, near Louisville, by a rebel citizen.

The cars went to Morristown yesterday. All was quiet at the front.

The North Carolina Indians.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Mar. 15.—Peace has been ratified with the North Carolina Cherokees. Those recently captured say they were induced to take up arms under the belief that they were fighting for the United States Government. Two were permitted to go in search of the band, and represent the facts. Their Chief Tackeana, a few days since, with thirty of the tribe, accepted the amnesty proclamation. Since the return of these Indians to loyalty, the rebels have committed numerous outrages on them.—Twenty have been thrown into prison, and the rest are concealed in the mountains.

Lieutenant General Grant's Battles.

The following is the list of battles in which Lieut. General Grant has taken part: Palo Alto, May 8, 1846; Resaca, de la Palma, May 9, 1846; Monterey, September 23, 1846; Vera Cruz, March 5, 1847; Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847; Chapultepec, September 13, 1847; Belmont, November 7, 1861; Fort Hensley, February 6, 1862; Fort Donelson, February 13, 14, 15, 16, 1862; Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 7, 1862; Port Gibson, May 1, 1863; Fourteen Mile Creek, May 3, 1863; Raymond, May 12, 1863; Jackson, May 14, 1863; Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863; Big Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863; Vicksburg, July 4, 1863; Chattanooga, November 23, 24, 25, 1863.

The Mineral Wealth of Arizona.

J. Ross Browne, who is now in Arizona writes from the city of Tucson on the 18th of January, and thus speaks of the mineral wealth of that region: "I have been pretty extensively over California and Washoe, but have not yet seen a country to compare with Arizona in the richness of its mineral productions. The average yield of the silver mines in the neighborhood of Tubac, imperfectly as they have hitherto been worked, is very far above anything yet discovered in Washoe. I have seen more solid masses of precious metals, and richer ones, since my arrival here, than I ever saw before as the result of similar working. By the time this reaches you, we will, in all probability, have a Territorial Government; and, with what aid the military powers can afford, these silver mines will very soon show what kind of stuff the country is made of. Weaver's and Walker's Diggings, La Paz and the Castle Dome Districts, are already exciting the attention of large prospecting parties.—Adventurers are crowding in from California in all directions, and strong parties are now being organized to explore the San Francisco Mountain range. It would pay the Government to send three thousand troops here for the permanent protection of the mines. A force of one hundred men would be sufficient to protect the entire silver region of Santa Rita, Cerro Colorado and the Patagonia. A few hundred cavalry in the Paezer Diggings, and occasional stations at the dangerous passes, would give security to life and property, and the result would be such a development of mineral wealth as we have not yet seen in our history. I speak positively, for I know what the country is."

Historical Sketches.

BY H. V. G. The Founder of Pennsylvania. On a small peninsula of Dorsetshire, extending into the English Channel, and converted by the rising of the tide into an island known by the name of Portland Isle, Granville Penn, the lineal descendant and representative of our Founder, has built himself a noble residence which, in honor of his illustrious ancestor and the Commonwealth he established, he has named Pennsylvania Castle. If pride of ancestry were an allowable sentiment, this gentleman might take his place among those of loftiest pretensions, for in the history of no country could any personage be found whose character surpassed in purity, strength and symmetry that of him who has the best right to be regarded as the historical founder of the Penn family.

Those who have read Dixon are aware how utterly M. Macanally's charges against William Penn are refuted by that writer. Indeed it would be incredible, if it were not a demonstrated fact, that any writer of Macanally's standing, should risk his reputation by making accusations which bear such evidences of having been trumped up to serve an especial purpose; and it is, to say the least of it, extremely creditable to M. Macanally that he so steadily declined, to the hour of his death, not only all preparation to the character of the great man he had traduced, but utterly ignored the fact that all his charges had been completely disproved. Those charges still stand in Macanally's History of England, a striking monument of distinguishedness on the part of their distinguished author.

It is not one of the best evidences of the grasp of Penn's mind and of his interest in the general welfare of the whole human family, that he was the first to propose a Congress of Nations for the purpose of settling all national difficulties without recourse to the bloody and expensive arbitrament of war. Dr. Franklin, we believe, has generally received the credit of having originated the conception, and he was certainly a staunch advocate of this substitute for the trial by battle. But the original document, presented to Queen Anne, by Penn himself, was exhibited at the Peace Congress at Paris a few years ago, to the great edification of that body; the substance of the proposition is summed up in these words of the document itself: "the desirableness of peace, and the truest means of it; to wit: justice and not war."

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. Reported by Jamney & Andrews, Commission Merchants, No. 391 Market street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 16, 1864. Flour, extra family, \$7.00 a 7.50. Do, superfine, 6.25 a 6.75. Do, super, 6.00 a 6.25. Rye flour, 6.00 a 6.25. Wheat, white, 1.65 a 1.80. Do, red, 1.50 a 1.65. Corn, 1.15 a 1.17. Do, new, 1.35 a 1.40. Clover seed, 7.50 a 8.00. Timothy seed, 2.75 a 3.00. Flax, 3.25 a 3.40. Butter, best quality, 35 a 40. Eggs, per dozen, 28 a 30. Whisky, per gallon, 61 a 65. Tallow, per pound, 12 a 12 1/2.

COLUMBIA PRODUCE MARKET. COLUMBIA, Mar. 16, 1864. Corrected weekly for the Spy. Potatoes, per bushel, 10 a 11. Eggs, per dozen, 28 a 30. Butter, per pound, 35 a 40. Chickens, per pair, 50 a 75. Lard, per pound, 10 a 12. Hams, per pound, 10 a 12. Shoulders, per pound, 10 a 12. Sides, per pound, 10 a 12. Tallow, per pound, 9 a 11. Country soap, per pound, 6 a 8.

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

Family flour, \$8.00 per bbl. Extra do, 7.50. Superfine, do, 6.50. Do, per pound, 40 a 45. White Wheat, 1.00 per bus. Red, 1.55. Rye, 1.25. Do, old, 1.00. Do, new, 1.00. Oats, 75 a 80 lbs. Timothy seed, 3.00 per bus. Clover seed, 9.00.

COLUMBIA COAL MARKET. Reported for the Columbia Spy by Bruner & Moore.

BAITMORE CO. AND DIAMOND. Rait, Co., No. 4 and 5, 57.00. Lump coal, 4 and 5, 6.00. Stove and Egg, 5.75. Ranges, 5.25. Nut, LYKENS' VALLEY COAL, 7.50. Nut, PITTSBURG, 6.00. Lump, 5.40. Stove and Egg, 7.00. Ranges, 5.25. SHAMOKIN. Stove and Egg, 7.25. Ranges, 6.75. Nut, 5.75. PRESTON. Eggs, 7.00. Stove, 5.00. Nut, 4.75.

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

COLUMBIA, Mar. 16, 1864. White Pine Samples, 25.00. Cullings, 20.00. 2d Common, 30.00. 1st Common, 35.00 a 40.00. Nut, 40.00. Joist and Scantling, 30.00. Hemlock, Joist and Scantling, 18.00. Ash and Oak, 25.00. Dressed flooring boards, 35.00. Cherry, 20.00 a 45.00. Poplar, 25.00 a 35.00. Walnut Plank, 30.00 a 50.00. Pickets Handed, 12.50 a 15.00. Planing lath, 2.25 a 3.00. Shingles, 23 inch, 17.00 a 20.00. Bunch, 1.80 a 2.00. Roofing lath, 4.50 a 5.00. Ash, none in market.

BAITMORE MARKETS. Baitmore, Mar. 16, 1864. Flour, extra family, 8.00 a 8.50. Flour, superfine, 6.75 a 7.00. Flour, extra, 6.00 a 7.50. Rye flour, 6.00 a 7.00. Wheat, white, 1.75 a 1.80. Wheat, red, 1.55 a 1.68. Rye, 1.45 a 1.50. Corn, 1.15 a 1.18. Oats, 75 a 80. Clover seed, 8.00 a 8.50. Timothy seed, 3.00 a 3.12. Salt, Ground Alum, 2.25 a 2.50. Salt, fine, 2.15 a 2.30. Tobacco, Maryland Leaf, 6.75 a 7.50. Whisky, per gallon, 61 a 65.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. HAYES' REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THE GONORRHOEA. Dr. Hayes' Remedy for the Cure of the Gonorrhoea, is a simple, safe, and effective medicine, which cures the disease in its early stages, and prevents its return. It is sold by all druggists, and may be obtained by mail, on receipt of the price, 25 cents per bottle. Dr. Hayes' Remedy for the Cure of the Gonorrhoea, is a simple, safe, and effective medicine, which cures the disease in its early stages, and prevents its return. It is sold by all druggists, and may be obtained by mail, on receipt of the price, 25 cents per bottle.

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