The Columbia Spy.

A. M. RAMBO, — Editor

Columbia, Pa.

Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867.

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

Terms—$2 per annum in advance.

Union Republican Nominations.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Republican County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY,
ABRAHAM GODSHALK, East Cocalico.
ADAM C. REINOEHL, Manheim twp.
ANDREW ARMSTRONG, East Donegal.
DAVID G. MILLER, Mount Joy.
CITY TREASURER,
WILLIAM THOMAS, Fulton.
RECORDER,
JOHN BAKER, Lancaster City.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN STROHM, Jr., Providence.
PRISON INSPECTORS,
JEREMIAH ROHRER, Lancaster city.
CHRISTIAN LEEFEVER, West Lampeter.
AUDITOR,
ADAMSTOWN ROBERT, (Pequea,) Strasburg twp.
DANIEL HERR, (Pequea,) Strasburg twp.
T. SCOTT WOODS, Paradise.
AUDITOR,
SAMUEL SHOCH, Columbia.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN W. F. BOYD, Fulton.

The undersigned President and Clerks of the Union Meeting of Delegates, do hereby certify that the gentlemen named above are the nominees of the Union Republican party of Lancaster county, for the several offices to be chosen on the second Tuesday in October next.

JOHN J. COCHRAN, President.
J. I. HIXTON, E. M. SHERMAN, M. SHERRY,
F. SNYDER, Clerks.

Rewarded.

The late Chief Justice Woodward, of this State, has been rewarded by his decision while upon the bench, that the "Draft was unconstitutional," by a nomination for Congress in the 12th Congressional District. Thus all the men who gave aid and comfort to the Rebels, by crippling the energies of the North, received their "thirty pieces of silver."

Death of Baron de Lisle.

Colonel de Fleury, Baron de Lisle, of France, who died in New York on Saturday, seems to have been as much a soldier of fortune as any of the lanzknechts of the middle ages. He was educated in Paris. He visited the United States, and in 1848 traveled through California. Then, after assisting in locating the Nicaragua railway, he wandered through South and Central America until 1859, when he located at the city of Mexico. Maximilian gave him a captain's commission, from which he rose to a colonelcy. When the pseudo-Emperor was sentenced to be shot, de Fleury was a prisoner under sentence of death. He bought his escape, and fled as far as New York on his way to France, when disease, less placable than a Mexican foe, ended his warrings and wanderings.

Stanton and Grant.

When Secretary Stanton left the War Department, it was given out in the public newspapers that there was, and had been for some time previous, a perfect understanding between himself and Gen. Grant. The regular correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that the friends of Mr. Stanton, in Washington, positively assert that that gentleman said at a dinner given him in Boston some days ago, "that there never had existed between him and Gen. Grant any understanding in relation to his (Stanton's) going out of the War Department; and further, that the first intimation that Mr. Stanton had of Grant's becoming his successor, was Grant's letter to him informing him that he had accepted the office. We give this statement just as we have received it—with the simple remark that we are inclined to believe that it is true.

Louisiana Colored Vote.

Somebody has blundered egregiously, or made a violent misstatement in announcing that there were but 28,000 negroes of age in Louisiana, in 1860, while General Sheridan's registration pointed to a colored voting population of 90,000. The object of the misrepresentation evidently was to prove fraud in the colored registration of the State. Now the national census of 1860 gives an aggregate colored population of 350,373 in Louisiana, of whom 98,000 were males above twenty years of age. General Sheridan registered 82,907, in 1867, or 15,000 less than there were in 1860. This registration makes an allowance which is on its face incompetent for all of the losses of the rebellion, and leaves a result which every law of probabilities institutes to proper judgment. The idea of taking up a single fact and distorting it for such an end as this could only have entered the head of a copperhead of the worst type and weakest brain, and shows what nonsense may be engendered from a union of stupidity and malice.

Failure of the Samana Negotiations.

The New York *World's* Washington correspondent says: "The government today received important information from one of the foreign Ministers, showing that its negotiations for the purchase of certain foreign territory have failed. It will be recollected that last winter, Assistant Secretary Seward visited the Island of Samana, or Atwood's Key, one of the Bahama group, for the purpose of looking into its position for a United States naval station. It was decided to be a valuable one, and negotiations were at once entered upon for its purchase. Mr. Bancroft, our Minister to Berlin, received instructions here last spring, prior to his departure, to go via Madrid, and, in conjunction with Minister Hale, endeavor to effect the purchase of Samana from the Spanish government. The matter was taken under advisement by the Spanish authorities, and after the lapse of some time, has been peremptorily declined. The government, in the meantime, fearing failure, opened a correspondence with the authorities of the Republic of St. Domingo for the purchase of one of its islands, for the same purpose, but the proposition was not entertained. It ends for the present all of the efforts of the Secretary of State to secure a naval station in the West Indies.

Death of Major General Griffin.

Charles Griffin, Brevet Major General of the United States army, died at Galveston, Texas, at the close of last week, of yellow fever. He was a native of Ohio, and was admitted to West Point as a cadet in 1843, and graduated in 1847. He was then brevetted second lieutenant in the 4th artillery, and in April, 1861, was commissioned captain in the 5th United States artillery. Two months later he commanded Battery D, of the 6th artillery, at Bull Run, which was forced to retire after giving a good account of itself. He was commissioned brigadier general in June, 1862, and in 1864, when the Army of the Potomac was reorganized, the command of the first division of the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by General Warren, was awarded to Griffin. He was concerned in the fights before Richmond in May, 1864, and served under Sheridan in the fighting around Richmond and at Dinwiddie. When the Military Reconstruction act went into effect, General Griffin was detailed to Texas under Sheridan, and when Sheridan was removed Griffin was assigned to the Fifth Military District. Here he protected the recently appointed Governor, a strict Sympathizer with the reconstruction plans of Congress, against Governor Throckmorton, and suspended rebel judges and courts. At the battle of Five Forks, in Virginia, in 1865, he succeeded Warren when that officer was deposed by Sheridan. He was a colonel of infantry since the close of the war. This record shows better than any general commendation how much has been lost in the death of such a man.

Japanese Visitors.

Our city was this week visited by two Japanese gentlemen, who remained about three days, and stopped at the Mansion House. Their names were SASAKI GONSUR and YANOSIOCO. The former being an officer of rank, one of the princes or governors of the Empire, and the latter his interpreter. They were also accompanied to Reading by Samuel Ich, Esq., of New York city. They came to this country under the auspices of Eugene A. Van Reed, Esq., formerly of Reading, who for many years has been engaged in commercial operations in Japan. Their errand was wholly unofficial one, their principal object being to make themselves acquainted with the arts and manufactures of American civilization, and to acquire a knowledge of the language and customs of our people. Since their first arrival in San Francisco, some six weeks since, they have visited New York, Philadelphia, Washington and the cities of the Eastern States, in all of which places facilities were afforded them for the prosecution of their inquiries. The main purpose of their trip to Reading was to visit the relatives and friends of Mr. Van Reed, to whom they were the bearers of letters, and a variety of presents. Those gentlemen, dressed in American costume, and would only be recognized as foreigners by their oriental features and complexion. They appeared to be very intelligent, and well informed men, although they labored under a great disadvantage on account of their ignorance of our language—SASAKI being unable to speak it at all, and YANOSIOCO speaking it very imperfectly.

During their stay in Reading they visited a number of our leading manufactories—the Cotton and Woolen Mills, the Iron Works of Seyfert, McManus, & Co., the Reading Railroad Machine Shops, the Tannery of the Messrs. Kerper, and the Hat Factory of Dutz, Arnold, & Co.—in all of which they evinced the utmost interest, inquiring minutely into the different processes of manufacture, and taking notes of all their observations. They were also the recipients of the attentions of a number of our principal citizens, and expressed the highest gratification with their brief visit, regretting at the same time that, owing to the proximity of their departure from the country, their sojourn in this city could not be further prolonged. They left on Thursday afternoon, the 19th inst., for New York, whence they leave to-day, via San Francisco, for Japan.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

The Election in Maryland.

The Baltimore *American* of the 16th inst. says of the election in that State: From the incomplete returns given elsewhere it will be seen that the Democracy of the State yesterday succeeded in the ratification of their proposed Constitution and form of government for the State of Maryland. The Constitution itself declares that it shall go into effect as the law of the State on Saturday, the 5th day of October, 1867. We are not surprised at the result, as we had no expectation of defeation the Constitution. To the apathy of the Republicans in the city and State is due the large majority of their opponents, who have considerably increased their vote since September last. In Baltimore city out of 32,971 registered voters (over 11,078 absented themselves from the polls, a large majority, of whom we claim to be Republicans. The vote cast in this city was 16,240 for the Constitution and 5,656 against it, giving a majority of 10,584 in its favor. In April last, when the question of holding a Convention was before the people, there was in this city but 1,733 majority for the call, the vote standing 10,997 to 9,264, with over 9,000 persons not voting. Since that time over 2,000 names have been added to the registry lists.

Our despatches from the counties indicate that the same course pursued by the Republicans here was practiced there, and the election was almost allowed to go by default on their part, while the Opposition brought out all their strength.

We have appealed time and again to the Republicans throughout the State to properly organize their party. A want of organization, energy and united course of action has injured the party in the past and in the contest of yesterday, and we earnestly hope that some action looking to a thorough and efficient organization and canvass of the State will now be had.

Across the Sierra Nevadas.

The great tunnel of the Central Pacific Railroad at the summit of the Sierra Nevada Range, is opened. The track is being laid on the eastern slope, a locomotive is already running in the Truckee valley, and in a few days the road will have reached the open country of the Salt Lake Basin, after which progress will be rapid and easy. This overcomes the only noticeable obstacle on the western portion of the through line, and its significance is understood when we are told that the cost and difficulty of grading the 150 miles now nearly completed, is greater than for the 650 miles next following. The Chief Engineer expects to average a mile a day across the interior valley next year. The local traffic on the completed portion surpasses all previous estimate, and is lucrative without the immense through business which we may expect to flow over it. In accordance with the act of Congress, the Central Pacific Railroad Company received a large government subsidy, and are issuing their first mortgage bonds to a limited amount. The merits and advantage of these securities as an investment are fully set forth in their advertisement in another column of this paper.

Col. Forney's Letters.

Col. Forney's European letters are about to appear in book form. Since the commencement of their publication the *Press* has been in receipt of innumerable inquiries from those who wished to know if the correspondence would not appear in book form. In accordance with their requests the *Press* states that these letters, carefully revised with important additions, will shortly be given to the world, in one volume, by the publication house of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, who will spare no expense to make it a book which shall combine every feature of typographical excellence characteristic of the best publication of this firm, with a moderate price.

Effort to Carry Pennsylvania.

Hon. Asa Packer, Hon. James Campbell, and Wm. M. Wallace, of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, are in Washington to-day, the President said to carry Pennsylvania this fall. They ask money and offices for this purpose. The story is told that Abe Lincoln last fall gave them $5,000 in cash to aid the cause, and had every office holder instructed to shell out on pain of dismissal. It is the general impression that these Oliver Twists of the party are now asking for more help of this same sort.

Fitz John Porter.

General Fitz John Porter, who in 1862 was convicted by court martial and sentenced to be cashiered and forever prohibited from holding any office under the government of the United States, asks for a new trial on the ground that he has additional testimony that will acquit him. It is said that Gen. Grant is in favor of granting the new trial, and there is no doubt that it will be awarded him. The crime for which he was tried is a terrible one, and therefore every reasonable opportunity should be afforded the accused to vindicate his innocence.

Mercury and Iodide of Potassium wound up.

It was not as dear as it could be.

As a gift it would be worth a fortune.

Plantation Bitters, will not raise the dead. Putting aside the dead, it will do everything that can be done for the living.

Wells' Sulphur Soap, is rapidly driving out of use all other soaps. Druggists and traders everywhere are unbounded in its praise.

Wells' Health Renewer, restores health, strength and vigor to the sick and suffering. Sold by all druggists.

Wells' Carbolic Tooth Wash, is the best article for the teeth. Sold by all druggists.

Wells' Carbolic Face Powder, is the best article for the toilet. Sold by all druggists.

Wells' Carbolic Shaving Cream, is the best article for shaving. Sold by all druggists.

Wells' Carbolic Pomade, is the best article for the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Wells' Carbolic Sachet, is the best article for perfuming the handkerchief. Sold by all druggists.

Wells' Carbolic Cologne, is the best and most lasting perfume. Sold by all druggists.

Wells' Carbolic Soap, is the best article for the toilet and bath. Sold by all druggists.

Wells' Carbolic Chalk, is the best article for the teeth. Sold by all druggists.

Wells' Carbolic Ointment, is the best healing ointment. Sold by all druggists.

Wells' Carbolic Pills, are the best cathartic pills. Sold by all druggists.

Wells' Health Renewer, restores health, strength and vigor to the sick and suffering