

Columbia Spy.

J. W. YOUM... Editor. J. W. YOUM... Publishers and Proprietors.

Columbia, Pa. Saturday, September 10, 1870.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET. OLIVER J. DICKEY, City.

HENRY M. ENGLE, East Donegal. GEORGE WHITSON, Bart.

JOHN E. WILEY, Coney. A. C. REINBOLD, Middletown.

GEORGE J. HIGH, East Lampeter. JOHN K. REED, City.

LEWIS SPIECHER, City. EZRA REIST, Warwick.

DAVID LANDIS, East Lampeter. JOHN J. FRY, Rapho.

B. C. KREADY, City. DAVID BAIR, City.

THE Napoleonian Dynasty concluded an eventful reign in twenty-eight days.

War was declared July 15th, by the Corps Legislatif. Saarbruck, the first skirmish, was fought Aug. 6th.

On the whole army with him surrendered Sept. 24—in all, twenty-seven days.

Such a war was never known, such successes never before chronicled.

Gen. Von Moltke was the soul of the German army; to him belongs the honor for all the strategic movements of the victorious Prussians.

The Situation in Paris. Marshal McMahon's army has surrendered.

Emperor Napoleon is a prisoner; Eugenie, after pronouncing Napoleon a coward, leaves Paris in haste and unattended.

Princess Imperial is also a prisoner, and a closely attended guest of King William.

What remains of the French army is, with the exception of a few divisions, shut up in Metz, Montmedy, and other small places.

Immediately upon the announcement in Paris of the surrender of the Emperor, the new French revolution set in.

A Republic was proclaimed from the Hotel de Ville, a committee of defense appointed, a ministry announced, and a new order of things everywhere substituted.

The provisional government had hardly been organized before they issued a circular containing announcements second only in importance to the dispatches reporting the overthrow of the Empire.

The revolution was peaceful. The Tuilleries, with all their imperial glory were ransacked by the excited Parisians, and every vestige of Bonaparte destroyed.

So much for the fallen Empire. The French Republic defined its position in a remarkably defiant circular, referred to above, in these words:

The policy of France is peace, leaving Germany master of her own destinies. King of Prussia has said that he made war against the dynasty and not against France.

At the King's feet, and not at the Emperor's, is this impious war continued. Will the King face this responsibility before history?

France yields not one foot of soil, not one stone of a fortification, and she extirpates the extermination of our cause and that of Europe.

We are indomitable. The army's resolve and the people's will are unshaken. The French people will hold Paris to the last. They can hold the city for three months and conquer.

If they do not, France will continue to hold Europe for three months and conquer. If they do not, France will continue to hold Europe for three months and conquer.

Here is defiance, even in spite of French humiliation. The new government can not shirk the responsibility of the war.

King William. The whole civilized world will bear him witness that he did not desire the conflict, that he renounced the Hohenzollern candidacy, and that he engaged in the war only when an invading army had crossed the frontier.

The Corps Legislatif almost unanimously declared for war, and the whole French nation shouted "On to Belgium!" "To the Rhine!" and "Vive l'Empereur!"

A half million of men marched to the front, and millions more were promised. France applauded the conflict. All Paris was wild with excitement when "Louis and I" were first baptised with fire, and when the infant son filled his pockets with bullets, and carried the soldier's wife at his tranquility!

France was anxious for the conflict. And when the victories at Wissemburg, Worth, Forbach and Gravelotte followed in such rapid succession, bringing disaster and humiliation to the French armies, new armies were raised, and, if we are to rely on French telegrams and papers, hundreds of thousands of willing and self-sacrificing Frenchmen were rushing to the conflict.

The Empire meant war, the people meant war—who can deny it, who has the hardihood to deny it?

But, as the Press says, a new government is established, when I with a grand flourish of bravado, it declares "France is peace," and in her name ignores all responsibility in connection with the war, and coolly says to Germany, "Take your armies home and mind your own business!"

The weather is getting cool, but we must say that this is the coolest thing of the season. Gentlemen, it will not do; you are wrong. You assume too high a position, entirely. If you want peace, if you want a free government, you must be willing to come down and treat for peace.

King William is willing to make peace. So is Bismarck. But it cannot, in all justice, be expected, that Prussia will quietly retire from France without indemnification in some way.

What it may be no one can tell. In another place in the Spy we give three proposals, either of which, the aspatch states will satisfy Prussia.

With Republican France our sympathies will be strong, but with a French boasting, lawless and intolerant republic.

Prussia will, in right, demand guarantees of permanent, lasting peace, and as she was forced into the conflict, and has lost terribly thereby, in men, money, commerce and national glory, she can of right demand indemnification.

America extends her sympathy and support in behalf of the young republic, and we hope to hear of speedy peace with King William, and a new era of prosperity for France.

The Government of the German Empire has been maintained. Prussia has been the mighty agent in the probable redemption of the old world from the thraldom of Kings and tyrants.

Events are fast crowding into history. Vive la Republique!

Fears are expressed in Paris that Gen. Bazaine, who is penned up in Metz, will be forced to capitulate in a few days, as he has refused to come out for the lack of provisions and ammunition.

The French consul at Basle telegraphs to the Government that the garrison at Strasbourg made a successful sortie on Tuesday night, killing eight or ten Prussians, and capturing many guns.

Protection to Native Industry.

This is the title of a very interesting volume, written in the interest of British workmen and manufacturers, by Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart., author of "Ten Chapters on Social Reform," and several other thoughtful works of a like nature.

Slowly but surely the free-trade systems are being exposed. Even yet many leading men in England will not see the light, but even Johnny Bull will come to see the truth when the grip of hunger is upon him.

This work is written in a fair and impartial spirit, with the elegance of a scholar, the accuracy of a scientist, and a depth of research and comprehensive views of idea not unworthy of the true philosophic mind.

The growth of trade; free trade and free ports; unfair competition; labor; cotton; the French commercial treaty with England; reciprocity; and many other points of great interest, are most ably and exhaustively treated.

The present destitution of the English masses is examined and traced to its true cause, while the remedies are clearly and boldly suggested.

In his preface the author presents with elegance and succinctness the question of Free Trade versus Protection, and we cannot do better than present it entire to our readers:

"Protection to Native Industry is not a question of sentiment or theory, but of fact and common sense. There is no magic or mystery about it; it is an ordinary calculation of cost, in which all the conditions and figures are perfectly well known.

Wages in France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria and Switzerland are from 30 to 50 per cent. lower than in England; rent, clothing, food, beer, taxes and general charges are all in the same proportion; the habits of the people are economical in the extreme, the manufacturers have as much capital, science, and enterprise, and their operatives as much skill and intelligence and technical education and industry as we have; they get their raw materials very nearly at the same price as we do.

The question is, can our manufacturers, with higher wages, higher rates and taxes, higher general charges, and our operatives, with dearer food, dearer clothing, dearer house rent, and extravagant habits, produce as cheaply as they can?

"A large and rapidly increasing number of those interested in our industries throughout the country, of all political opinions, say, openly and decidedly, they cannot; a still larger number agree with them; but they have not yet the pluck openly to avow it, and are unwilling to desert their leaders, and to confess their preaching has been vainly.

"It is assumed that protection to native industry means protection to corn; but this is not so; on the contrary, the object of those who advocate protection to native industry is to wipe off entirely and absolutely every remaining tax on food, on raw materials of any and every description, and to substitute for it a tax on foreign manufactured goods.

"We are told that the present distress (in England) is owing to the increase of population; but the increase has not been in the producing class only; the consuming class has increased quite as rapidly in proportion, probably more so, as they rear a larger proportion of their children and do not emigrate; and their wealth, which is the gauge of their consuming power, has increased far out of all proportion to the increase of the producing part of the population.

"It is not that the producing class has outgrown the consuming class, but that the latter are induced to spend their money on foreign, instead of home manufactures.

"The remedy for the present state of things is not to export our workmen and import our manufactures, but to keep our workmen and manufacture for ourselves.

"England is the only country in the world that does not in some shape or another protect native industry, and preserve a preferential market for its own products. Theoretically, it may be very chivalrous; practically it is very stupid—'est beau, mais c'est bete'.

"Any intelligent man can apply these principles to this Republic and they will see in our prosperity, our wealth, and our peace, the results of protection to American industry.

"Much of this book, of course, is strictly English, having, indeed, been written for that people; but it has a great value and interest for us, as an evidence of the failure and approaching decay of free trade principles in England, which weak men have attempted to foist upon the working class of America.

The War News in Brief. We can best convey an idea of the Prussian success by giving our readers the following brief dispatch:

BERLIN, September 3.—The King has telegraphed to Queen Augusta announcing the capitulation of Sedan and the surrender of the Emperor.

The following is the King's dispatch in full: "SEBAST, Friday, Sept. 2, 10 P. M.—A capitulation, whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with the General Wimpfen, commanding in place of Marshal MacMahon, who is wounded.

"The Emperor surrendered himself to me, as he had no command, and left everything to the Regent in Paris.

"His residence I send appoint after an interview with him at Rheims to be fixed.

"What a curious event, with God's guidance, have taken! KING WILLIAM.

"Yesterday's latest news represents the military authorities of Paris continuing the preparations to meet the advancing Prussian army, which is reported approaching the city, but the Provisional Government seems to have decided to secure peace.

"From all points come reports of the declaration of a secret treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Prussia and the pending between France and Russia.

"On Wednesday Minister Washburne had an interview with Jules Favre, at which he announced that the American Government had recognized the sister Republic of France, and that the American Legation, in gratitude for the recognition of the French Republic, would send a demonstration on Thursday for the recognition of the French Republic.

"The news of the French Republic is grasping Mr. Washburne by the hand, he exclaimed: 'I receive the notification with gratification and profound emotion.'

"There is great satisfaction throughout France at this action of the American Government, and the people seem to favor the United States will interfere in favor of peace.

"Great crowds of the Garde Mobile and citizens carrying the French and American flags made a demonstration on Thursday for the recognition of the French Republic.

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The Republicans of Columbia will bear in mind that the polls will be held at Black's Hotel for the First Ward, at Wagner's Hotel for the Second Ward, and at Mack's Brewery for the Third Ward.

Let every Republican turn out; let Republican Columbia be ruled by Republicans. See that you are assessed, and have your tax receipt in your pocket; don't let the election go by default, because it is merely local, extending no further than Congressmen. On account of this, it is so much the more important that you elect good men.

The Tribune's correspondent reporting an interview with Bismarck after the battle of Sedan and surrender of the Emperor, informs us that the Count pointed out three courses for Prussia to take a choice between: the first, to convert Lorraine into a neutral state, as Luxembourg or Belgium—interposing this between France and Prussia, like a buffer between two ships, or a buffer between two cars; or second, the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine as conquered territory, thus advancing the Prussian frontier westward; or, third, the capture of Strasbourg and Metz with a view to hold these two cities in the future key-posts against a French invasion of Southern Germany.

Of these three plans the third was Bismarck's favorite.

The Reading Convention. The attention of all good men is now turned to the proceedings at the Reading Convention, held last Wednesday, Aug. 31. The object of the convention was to take such steps as would secure a representation for the minorities in the several counties, as well as in the State at large.

The preliminary proceedings of the Convention possess no interest, consisting mainly in the presentation of credentials and the appointment of Committees.

Geo. Lear, of Bucks county, presided. The following resolutions, to which we invite the attention of every citizen interested in reform measures:

Resolved, That the practice, which has grown up in the Legislature of Pennsylvania of submitting all matters of local legislation to the exclusive control of local Representatives, has practically placed the local, political and business interests of minority constituencies requiring legislation, largely in the hands of majority local Representatives, and has afforded such a continued series of wrongs and of petty oppression, as loudly calls for reform.

Resolved, That we can conceive of no other remedy for such wrong and oppression, except in a system which will secure to each local minority, as near as can be, a proportional share of local representation.

Resolved, That such minority representation will not only remedy the wrongs of which we more especially complain, but will also tend to lessen unjust, and liberal partiality, and to promote greater parity in legislation.

Resolved, That a fair and proportionate representation of minorities by Districts is not only just, but is in accord with the spirit of all our State political systems, which provide for the election of Legislators by the districts in order to protect the minority, large or small, against the domination of the majority, as well as to guard the interests of localities, and which we propose now to supplement by placing the local minority beyond the reach of the unjust domination of the local majority.

Resolved, That in view of the taking of the preliminary and the approaching Legislative re-appointment of the State, we recommend the passage of Acts of Assembly by the next Legislature embodying the principles of minority representation in reference to the Legislature, Boards of County Commissioners, Directors of the Poor, and County Auditors, as well as township and other offices.

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of an Act of Assembly providing for a Constitutional Convention, to be composed of members elected on the minority principle, and to such convention, in making a recommendation to the people, the best efforts to extend the wholesome reform which they have begun, so far as our power and influence may extend to Federal, State and Municipal elections; confident that thereby we shall promote the best interests of our whole people, joined together in a union of free institutions.

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania of every political party be invited to unite in promoting the important objects embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this convention shall appoint an Executive Committee of twenty-one persons to serve during the coming year, whose duty it shall be to use all proper measures to promote the objects and purposes of the above resolutions.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, who shall lay the proceedings of this convention before the next Legislature, and who shall be authorized by means of an address, and by personal intercourse, to enforce upon the members of the two Houses, the objects contemplated in the resolutions passed by this Convention.

Ex. Sen. Buckalew was invited to address the convention, when he commenced by stating that the free or cumulative system was not, and could not be made a party question. He explained the system to be the right to distribute or concentrate the vote of an individual among the candidates presented for his choice. He contended that in the Courts of Justice, the Judge should be of different political complexions, so that when a citizen went into court he could see a political friend upon the bench. As long as this element of injustice is in the system of political elections, there must be disturbances.

He would also apply it to the election of Auditors, to the tax Boards, &c., so that every man who pays taxes should have a friend there; also to the election of borough officers. In Bloomsburg, where the cumulative system is in operation, he said, he could find in opposition to it, this curb is needed in the cities especially, if purity is to be preserved and corruption in elections is to be prevented.

He contended that the reform would reduce the expenses of elections, so far as the amount expended by Committees, by candidates, &c. In 1868 there was expended in this state \$1,000,000 in why was this expended? Not to get honest votes, but for the purpose of obtaining the balance of power in the state. The balance of power is the most money and stops to the vilest measures in the state will win under the present system of voting.

Present Objects of Sympathy.

I. Napoleon III. II. The Tranquil Infant. III. The Rev. John L. Abbot. IV. The Parisians when they got the news.

V. The World and Times of this city, when they get the news. VI. The Democrats who hoped to control the Irish vote by upholding a rotten and falling cause, and belittling a nation of gallant soldiers.

N. Y. Tribune. The Democrats of this city (seeking to retain the Irish vote, which had given signs of wavering) have heretofore strongly sympathized with Napoleon and persistently denied the reported successes of the Germans, have suddenly discovered great cause for rejoicing at the German triumphs. They say that now Russia will be free to conquer Turkey, and, advancing thence into Asia, will destroy the British Empire in India. They march by way of Calcutta and the Cape of Good Hope on Dublin—but we refrain from further following their brilliant campaign. Moreover, they argue, if the great military nation of France can be overthrown in four weeks by an army of Germans, who, it is proverbial war's truth, how long can efforts England hold out against an army of Irishmen, who will fight on the slightest provocation? France they say, will form a Republic; and such an example the Irish cannot resist. The politics of Mark Tapley are henceforth no more.

The Democratic, born for an editor of one of their leading organs.—N. Y. Tribune. It is the hour for a French republic. Defeats are precious to nations that are wise to learn from misfortune. Has not France had a sufficient trial of imperialism? Will she ever again consent to kiss the hand of a Bonaparte? Is she not tired of crown and scepter? Let her now read the purple robe asunder, and forbid a Frenchman ever again to be an Emperor!

From the day when Napoleon, without just cause, declared war against Prussia, we have longed for his overthrow. When King William lifted his hand to Heaven and exclaimed, "God is my witness that I am not the author of this war!" all the world believed he spoke the truth. It was a war made by the French Emperor, not by the French people. It has in six weeks destroyed the career of its author. The civilized world pronounces the verdict that Napoleon has met a just fate. We look upon his Waterloo at Sedan as a benignant interference by Providence on behalf of the Emperor in the rise of popular liberty. The chief benefit from the war is to come to the nation that has been the chief sufferer by the war. France, and not Prussia, is to reap the great reward from this harvest of blood. As the defeat of Lee was the regeneration of the South, so this overthrow is the freedom of France. True, that beautiful and afflicted country now awhile in sackcloth and ashes; but the day of her deliverance is near at hand. The French government has been conquered; the French people can never be conquered. As soon as they awake to the necessity of governing themselves, they need not fear that they will ever be governed by Prussia or by any other nation in Europe. A French republic could bid defiance to a continent of enemies.

King William's victory cannot yet be politically weighed. He is a brave and honest man, but also a tyrant. He holds to the doctrine of the divine right of kings—which has no parallel for absurdity save in the dogma of the infallibility of Popes. He is at the head of a government which for despotic power is unequalled by any other in Europe. In Prussia every citizen is a military slave to the king, held to service by a rigor which if attempted in America would destroy the government in six hours. The one redeeming trait of Prussia's policy is that, while it is despotic, it is a despotism in favor of industry, education, and morality. A crown is unbecoming to any human brow, even to King William. God forbid that the victory of Prussia shall lend any lustre to king-craft! Our hearts leap within us at the prospect of a united Germany; but if while France gets rid of an emperor, Germany is to be burdened with another, the French defeat will be a greater gain to France than the German victory to Germany. We are suspicious of all monarchical institutions, in whatsoever attractive form they present themselves to the phantoms of a deceived people. The populace in Berlin are shouting themselves hoarse over the king's triumph. Who knows but that in the furnace-heats of this war the king means to forge a chain for the captivity of all Germany? We make no such charge against Gen. Moltke's war-strengthened monarch. But the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The eyes of the world are now drawn on Prussia, to see what a use her king will make of his marvelous good fortune in the field. He is another Charles I of England in his jealousy for kingly prerogative. His natural temptation will be to lift an iron hand in menace over Central Europe. It remains to be seen whether Bismarck, who is his other self, possesses, with all his other greatness to be just to his countrymen. At present, popular liberty seems nearer to its successful establishment in France than in Prussia. "Sweet are the uses of adversity." It is but a step from Sedan to a republic.

On the other hand, never in all history has a conqueror had a nobler opportunity to conquer himself with immortal glory than King William now possesses, if he shall prove himself sagacious enough to seize it. That opportunity is for a union of all Germany not into an empire, but into a republic. If at the head of his victorious legions, after having conquered a peace, he should say to all the sons of his fatherland: "Men and brethren, I take off my crown; I make myself no longer a king, but a citizen; I propose a German republic, and a free election to determine a president; I wish to die leaving behind me no vestige of a tyrannous government over the Saxon race; I base my future fame on the safe corner-stone of a German democracy, with political equality and popular liberty."—such an act by such a man, at such a time, would put his name at the head of all names in human history.—N. Y. Independent

New Items.

Metz is 170 miles from Paris. New England is praying fervently for rain.

The President is said to be a good croquet player. The rinderpest is spreading in the south of England. Kerosene lamps have just been introduced into Japan.

In Chicago the police are being armed with muskets. Among the dead at Worth, two sisters of Mercy were found. John Broughton has been quite ill recently.

It is said to be in great demand for the European markets. The conflicts of southern Indiana are overruled with ease.

In a Georgia school the head boy is aged 10. The Amherst Agricultural College will receive young women. County fairs are now in full blast throughout the country.

\$10,000 has been raised for the Stone Wall Jackson monument. Declaring Congressional honors appears to be the popular rule just now. An Albany florist has a rose bush which grows four roses upon one stem.

Of late we have been favored with some choice Italian suggestions for bathing. Pencil-sharpeners say that after a Turkish bath a man can walk clean home. The Boston Transcript suggests Mexico as the future residence of Napoleon.

Most of the sickness at Summer resorts has been caused by drinking bad water. The prairies west of Hays City, Kan., are reported to be literally covered with buffalo. Bismarck was asked, "What will the war cost?" His reply was "Two Napoleons."

An auditor at Bangor declares that "it's working between meals that's killing him." The move led liquids one drinks during this hot weather, the more will he sweat and suffer.

Washington complains that its organ grinders begin their operations before day-break. Marion county Alabama, has a surplus of 800 spithers who have no chance of marrying there.

All school children of Terre Haute, Indiana, are ordered by the City Council to be vaccinated. Since Red Cloud returned from Washington there has been no deprecation who ever in his region.

Alexander T. Stewart is said to have advised a Saratoga politician to "watch every man for a thief." Some of our contemporaries are earnestly discussing the condition Niagara Falls will be in 5000 years hence.

A great change has come over the state of affairs in Savannah. They now arrest dicitors there for murder. Americans are returning from Europe in the greatest haste, and state-rooms are engaged six and eight ahead.

Prof. H. V. Brown, F. R. S., President of the Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, has returned from Europe. As we supposed, Generals Lee and Beauregard deny ever having tendered their services to the French Government.

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