

VOL. V.

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DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. The Great Medical Discovery! Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.

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MAGIC IS CONSIDERED. To be the Greatest and Best Remedy Now in Use FOR ALL PAINS.

\$1,000 REWARD. DeBing's Via Tuga cures all Liver, Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

WILLIAM VALENTINE THE BARBER. RETURNS HIS THANKS to his OLD FRIENDS and the Public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

Shop in Dr. Henderson's Brick Building, Room No. 2. where he would be pleased to see them.

MANSION HOUSE, CHARLOTTE, N. C. This well known House having been newly furnished and refitted in every department.

TRAVELING PUBLIC. Omnibus at Depot arrival of Trains. Edgeworth Female Seminary. The next session will commence on the first Monday of September.

DR. C. B. FOLSOM. DEALER IN FIRST CLASS DRUGS, PAINTS, MEDICINES, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, KEROSENE LAMPS, LAMP FIXTURES, VINEGAR BITTERS, PHYSICIANS ORDERS, & C. & C.

Clemmons' Accommodation Line. Between Salem and High Point, will charter Stages at all hours "Cheaper than the Cheap." Office at Butler's Hotel, Salem, N. C.

Encourage Home Manufacture! THE BEST BITTERS MANUFACTURED by any Druggist, Pharmacist, or any body else.

Charlotte Female Institute, CHARLOTTE, N. C. The 13th Annual Session of this Institution commences the 20th September and continues until the 30th of June, 1871.

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The Old North State PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY LEWIS HANES. Editor and Proprietor.

CONTRACT RATES. One Square, first insertion, \$1.00. For each additional insertion, 50 cents.

From the Raleigh Standard. Important Developments. LEADING CITIZENS OF ALAMANCE EXPOSE ABJURE AND DENOUNCE THE KU KLUX KLAN.

The Signs, Pass-Words and Grips of the Klan. We hasten to lay before the public the following confession of citizens of Alamance County in relation to their connection with the diabolical Ku Klux Klan.

ALAMANCE COUNTY, July 28th, 1870. We, the undersigned, citizens of Alamance County, do hereby acknowledge that we have been members of an organization in said County known to the members thereof as the "WHITE BROTHERHOOD," or "CONSTITUTIONAL UNION GUARD."

CLEMENS' STAGE LINES! WARSAW To Fayetteville. I have Warsaw for Fayetteville daily via Cape Fear and the Western N. C. Railroad to Raleigh and procure a through ticket to Fayetteville for \$9.

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In press, I was on Friday, the 18th inst., arrested by Lieut. Col. Burgess of Col. Kirk's regiment of North Carolina State Troops, by order of the Governor of the State.

shrink from these crimes with abhorrence, and I call upon all good men to unite with me in putting this ruinous organization down.

Very respectfully, JAMES E. BOYD.

THE ENFORCEMENT BILL. An Act to enforce the right of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That any person who shall be guilty of any crime or offense under the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to the penalties thereof.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing such prerequisites, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisites, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or law of any State, or under the laws of any Territory, an act or shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to entitle him to perform the duty of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid, if it shall be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act of omission of the person or officer charged with such performance, or to perform or acting thereon, he shall be deemed to have acted in law as if he had performed such act, and any judge, inspector, or other officer of election, whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen, or shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands, or other property, or by threats of violence to himself, or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

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Prussian Fortifications. Of the fortresses on the Rhine and its vicinity, the most important are Mayence, Bielefeld, Ehrenbreitstein, and Cologne. Mayence was formerly a citizen of the German Confederation, and was garrisoned by Prussian troops. Its peculiarly dangerous position, being on the left bank of the Rhine, and greatly covered by the French, led to its fortifications being of the strongest character. It was originally garrisoned by 8,000 men, but after the decisive defeat of Austria in the late contest it was agreed by the treaty of Prague that its fortifications should be dismantled, and the garrison withdrawn. This stipulation was insisted on by Austria, but the Prussians have never carried out the conditions, and Mayence is at this moment one of the strongest cities in the world. The four lines of works are greatly strengthened by outworks and detached forts, and by Fort Weissenau, which is on the upper bank of the Rhine, opposite to the city of Mayence, and is connected by a railway. A bridge some 1,690 feet long connects it with the fortified suburb of Castel. It has now a very large garrison, and is commanded by Prince Waldemar, of Schleswig-Holstein.

Rastadt is on the right bank of the Rhine, and is very strongly fortified. It is in the territory of Baden, and formerly held a garrison for the German Confederation, but since Sadowa its garrison has been Prussian. It is situated fourteen miles south of Karlsruhe and some thirty miles from Strasburg, and will undoubtedly be a point of capital importance during the coming struggle. Its fortifications are on the Vauban system, and declared to be the perfection of engineering, but experience has proved that earthworks are stronger than stone walls. There are three large forts on the little river which runs past Rastadt, which have many bastions, wet ditches, curtains, glacis, and lunettes, but the chief strength will probably be in the fortified camp which the Prussians are about to form there. Should it be necessary to withdraw its garrison, it could easily be replaced by Baden soldiers, the Grand Duke having shown the most unmistakable sympathy for the Prussian cause.

Ehrenbreitstein is the fortress par excellence of Prussia, and is regarded as the Gibraltar of the Rhine. It is on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite to Coblenz. It is connected with this town by a bridge almost perpendicular, but since it was taken by the French in 1796, and again in 1799, its fortifications having been totally destroyed and quadrupled in strength, and the entire hills have been turned into a fortress. It has been thought unnecessary to scarp the steep sides, though it is on record that a British tourist, accompanied by a terrier, made the ascent to the intense astonishment of the garrison. The garrison amounts to 14,000 men, and has been hitherto under the command of Governor Prendyski, who belongs to the eighth army corps, commanded by General Meswarth, whose headquarters are in Coblenz, on the opposite side of the river. The troops are furnished with water by an artesian well, and the fortress contains a steam cooking apparatus of unexampled magnitude. Provisions for three years are continually kept in store, and the greatest precautions are taken to prevent a knowledge of the fortifications falling into the hands of strangers. Ehrenbreitstein has been besieged many times by the French, and was taken only on one occasion—in 1799, when the garrison was forced to surrender from lack of supplies. The chief danger now is from the hills in the rear, which command the lower ranges of fortification from the increased power of modern projectiles; but though much of the citadel might be laid in ruins, it would seem impossible to take it by regular assault or by a coup de main. Ehrenbreitstein is mounted with 600 pieces of artillery, and its lines cost \$2,750,000.

Coblenz may be considered under the same head. It is situated on the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine, and its fortifications were built by the famous Vauban, being improved afterward by Montatenbeck. Its garrison is very large, and is chiefly from the eighth corps. In time of war Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein will accommodate 100,000 men. Coblenz was taken by the French Directory in 1794, after a very fierce struggle. The French built a stone bridge over the Moselle here, and fortified it with a tete d'pont bristling with cannon.

Cologne is on the left bank of the Rhine, forty-five miles above Coblenz. It is built close upon the river, in the form of a crescent, and connected with the town of Dentz, on the other side, by a handsome double bridge erected in 1860. It is surrounded by walls of very ancient date, which form a circuit of several miles. Outside these, which are not considered of any strength, are houses and gardens and a considerable suburb. But there are strong fortifications in the river in front of the bridges, and there is a fortified camp garrisoned by 7,000 men of the eighth army corps, under Lieutenant-General Frankenberg, and this nucleus of an army will probably be increased very considerably, for Cologne is a strategic point of importance, since it commands the approaches into Hesse-Cassel and Hanover. It will probably be the station of a corps d'armee.

Metz, on the river Moselle, is the most important strategic point in the eastern part of France, and has a most powerful fortress, which is yet uncompleted. The city contains 60,000 inhabitants and a garrison of 10,000 men. A strong wall with bastions surrounds it, and the fortifications at large are constructed with a due allowance for the produce of modern projectiles. The river Sille meets the Moselle at this point, and in case of a siege the water of both streams can be raised sufficiently to inundate the low ground to the south and southwest of the town.

Montmedy, Verdun, and Longwy, on the Rhine, are all strongly fortified; and near to Metz, on the Moselle, is Thionville, within a few miles of the Prussian frontier. The river is bridged at this point, and the fortifications are strong. The Moselle furnishes the most direct line of operations between France and Prussia and a struggle will in every probability take place for its several strongholds.

The Weissenburg line is a chain of light works running from the left bank of the Rhine fifteen miles along the Lauter, in the neighborhood of Basle. The line was abandoned in 1867, but the works were not razed.

The Voeges mountains run parallel with the Rhine, and form an additional barrier for the French frontier. They average 4,000 feet in height, and are twenty-five miles wide. All their practical passes are fortified. The most northern of these is the fortress at Bitsch, which in 1793 and 1815 withstood two Prussian attempts. The central passages of the Voeges is by way of Saverre, and is held by the fort at Pfulzberg, supported by Strasburg at a short distance. Between Saverre and Belfort there are but two practicable passes, that by way of St. Die and that of Remiremont. These are well guarded by the fortresses on the neighboring plains and by Belfort. The latter is in the centre of the opening between the Jura and Voeges mountains, and being in the direct line between Basle and Paris, is an important junction for land communications. It has been much strengthened of late.

Miss Mary Curtis Lee, daughter of the General, is attracting much attention in St. Louis.