## THE KU KLUX DEVELOPMENTS.

We publish on our first page this week the confessions of a number of the best citizens of Alamance county, who have heretofore belonged to the organization commonly known as the Ku Klux Klan. Of the existence of such ar order we have long been convinced. Nearly a year ago it was pretty thoroughly exposed, in an investigation had before Judge Thomas, in Newbern. The testimony was reported and published at the time, and proved beyond all question that the organization was subversive of all laws all government and all sound morality. From the testimony then published it appeared that for the accomplishment of the political ends had in view the organization was prepared to commit the most horrid crimes, such as the murder of hated and influential political opponents. It further appeared that the members of theorganization-known to its members then as now as the "Constitutional Union Guard"-were sworn to protect each other by such means as perjury, either as witnesses or jurors. By the death of leading political opponents and by striking terror into timid voters and frightening them away from the polls it was intended to carry elections and effect political revolutions. The evidence which established the above

facts was given by men who had themselves been members of the organization, and some of when had ever pe disjusted in the crimes committed by it. An effort was made at the time by many of the newspapers to discredit their ev-Idence, and with effect so far as the public mind was concerned. But subsequent circumstances have been such as to convince us that it was substantially true. Previous to that investigation by Judge Thomas the countles of Lenoir, Jones and Onslow were the scene of many horrid outrages, believed to have been committed, in whole or in part, by the Ku Klux Klan .-Since the thorough exposure then made all simin the State. In fact the workings of the Klan to portions of the State west of Raleigh, princi- the first one was not legally served. pally to the counties of Orange, Alamance, Caswell. Rockingham and one or two others. But abundant reason to believe, in a number of counties west of those just mentioned. Not only is there reason to believe that it exists in many what surprised to hear our excellent friend Bro. never before believed in the existence of the organization and that he thinks it is now confined to the counties of Caswell and Alamance.

That the statements contained in the confessions which we publish this week are substantially true we have no doubt. The gentlemen who make them are all men of standing and character, who were induced to join the organisation without fully understanding its objects and the means of their accomplishment. We know that efforts are being made to discredit their statements. It is said that in becoming members of the organization they took a solemn to it or its workings, and that in making these R. Fowler, M. Z. Haoper, James C. Williamson obligation—that men who will yielate solemn reasoning will impose upon few intelligent minds. When men find themselves involved in unlawful obligations to a faction which they cannot perform without violating the far higher obligations which they owe to their COUNTRY their duty is plain. Their duty is to violate the lesser that they may perform the greater-to violate the unlawful that they may perform the lawful obligation. Let every honest and patriotic man in the organization-and we have no doubt there are many such in it-take this view and sever his connection with it at once and forever. This course is demanded by the duty which such men owe to themselves, their God their country and the cause of true Conserva-

It is scarcely necessary for us to say more this organization. Its character will easily be seen by every intelligent man who reads the confessions on our first page. Every member indictment in the courts and severe punishment for it. This every lawyer will tell you, whose opinion is worth any thing. Not only is he guilty of a conspiracy against the government, but he is guilty of a high crime against society. Surely no honest and patriotic man, who has been drawn into the organization by his feelings or his prejudices, can hesitate a moment to withdraw from it and use his influence to break it up and destroy it.

Many more developements may, be expecte in a short time, which will reveal the organization in all its horrors, if we may believe the government organ. We have always denounced these Klans, as all of our readerr well know .-We commended the course of those patriotic Dem ocrats, Dr. Pride Jones, of Orange, and Capt. N. A. Bamsay, of Chatham, in their efforts to assist the Governor to put them down by an appeal to discharged our duty in relation to the matter. and that no responsibility for the present state of things rests upon our head. And if the Conservatives are defeated in the pending election it will be mainly owing to the existence and deeds of this organization.

## THE ELECTION.

Before this number of our paper reaches many of our readers the election will be over. What the result will be none can say with any degree of certainty. Four months ago it cannot be doubted that a very large majority of the people of the State were prepared to vote for the Conservative or Opposition candidates. If the election could have taken place then there would have been a complete change in the political complexion of the Legislature. But from the day on which the Legislature adjourned until the present the strength of the Republican party has been constantly increasing. Of this there can be no doubt. For a long time its only increase was a return to the fold of the disaffected. More recently it has made some gains from the forces of the opposition. For awhile the developments in Alamance. These developments fell like a wet blanket upon the Conservgrives, and drove hundreds of the timid and him if it desired to do so.

nce-loving of them from the pulls or into the ranks of the Republican party in portions of the "what principle at this time divides the Demo-State. Hundreds were also driven off by the cratic and Republican parties in North Caroliomination of extreme and violent men in some na." unties, and by the bitter partizan and personal rancour of the orators and papers of the Conservative party. Many thousands of people be- ocratic party in North Carolina. If by "the lieve that the vindictive party spirit of former the Democratic party" "A Voter" means that

will tend to produce another. As we have already said no one can tell with election is going to be. It is probable that Judge can party by any principle at all. The co the Conservatives will carry the Legislature by measures and not for principle. The great a very small majority, but it is uncertain. And measure contended for by the class of Democrats if we fail to elect our candidate for Attorney and Conservatives referred to above is not General and carry the Legislature, next after overthrow, but a reform, of the present Constitu-the Ku Klux, it will be the fault of the leaders tion of the State at the proper time, after giving pallinted the deeds of the Klan while professing

The result, whatever it may be, will probably be the signal for the dissolution of the socalled Conservative party. It is quite probable that the moderate and tolerant Conservatives will never again unite in an election with the violent and intolerant men of the party. The violent and intolerant men of the party. The they belonged to the accret organization known moderate and tolerant portion of the party, if as the Kuklux Klan, and beg forgiveness and party it can be called, accept of the reconstruction express a determination never to have anything tion policy of Congress, as a final settlement of well known, do not accept of such a platform, except as a mere electioneering ruse. Divided ation of such importance it may be inby a question of such importance it may be im- alarmed the possible for them to continue to act together confession. onger, unless the ultras yield the issue between them and yield a proper portion of the leadership to the Liberals also:

#### ANOTHER WRIT ISSUED.

We learn from the Raleigh Sentine that on Saturday last Chief Justice Pearson re-affirmed his decision that the writ of habeas corpus is not suspended, and issued another writ for the Caswell and Alamance prisoners. This last writ is ilar outrages in those counties have ceased, and to be served on Col. Kirk by the Marshal of the they have become as peaceable and quiet as any Supreme Court, if it has not already been served. The reason assigned by the Chief Justice for some time past seem to have been confined for issuing this second writ to Col. Kirk is that

What the result of this second writ will be we cannot certainly tell, but we believe that the the organization exists, as we have the most prisoners will be surrendered sooner or later. We have never believed, and do not now betieve, that any of them will ever be tried and it has, in some instances, shaped the action of would be judicial murders. And we feel quite dangerous to peace and as promoters of strife and county nominating conventions. We were some sure that Governor Holden will never take up-Yates, of the Charlotte Democrat, say that he if fully convinced of the goilt of the prisoners of the members of that party belong to the orcourts if he believes them guilty, and for that purpose we feel sure he will finally surrender

> the Standard containing the subsequent proceedings in the case as follows: HEAD QUARTERS, SECOND REG. N. C. S. T., )

Camp Holden, Yanceyville, N. C., C. Griffith, F. A. Wiley, J. T. Mitchell, Thos. Mitchell, Yancy Jones, J. M. Neal, W. B. Bowe, vative party denounce the Leagues? bligation never to reveal anything pertaining Bazillai Graves, N. M. Roan, Robert Roan, Jas confessions they are acting in violation of said oners under orders from W. W. Holden, Gov.

## AT CHAMBERS

EXPARTE KERR. On the return of the Marshal, Mr. Battle sub nitted two motions:

1st. An attachment against G. W. Kirk. oot making a sufficient return. 2nd. A writ to some competent pers bring the body, and call out the posse of the County if necessary.

The first motion was not allowed. The obection, that the return, as the Counsel termed it, is not sworn to, and other objections taken, are not relevant; for this does not purport to be return, but a refusal to make a return by the orders of the Governor.

Treating it as a refusal, the motion is not al

owed for the reasons set out in the opinions deivered by me. I can say no more than what I have already said. The power of the Judiciary is exhausted—I have no posse comitatus. In this particular, my situation differs from that of Chief Justice Taney, in "Merriman's case." He had posse comitatus at his command, but considered power of the Judiciary exhausted without of it is guilty of a conspiracy against the State calling it out-he did not deem it to be his dugovernment, to say the least of it, and liable to ty to command the marshal with the posse "to storm a fort."

It is gratifying to be able to say that the other Justices have been in unreserved conference with me and all concur in these habeas corpus pro-ceedings. RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Chief Justice S. C.

WHAT REPUBLICAN JOURNALS SAY OF GOV. HOLDEN'S POLICY,

The Cincinnati Gasette, a leading Republican paper, publishes the following from its Washington correspondent :

CAN A GOVERNOR WAGE WAR? It seems strange that so little should be known re concerning the real condition of affairs in North Carolina. There is more than a suspicion that but little cause exits for the extraordi nary course taken by Governor Holden. One fact, known here to most of the press, has done more than any of the stories from either side of the field of action to throw suspicion upon Holden's movements and create the belief that he their reason and patriotism. We feel that we has acted only to further the interests of local disabayeed our duty is relation to the matter political factions. And that fact is this: A few weeks before adjournment, Senator Pool came to the reporters gallery and called out a gentleman he supposed to be connected with the Washington Chroniele. He then showed him a North Carolina newspaper in which there was a collection of Ku Klux outrages, nurders and robbings drawn out at great length. The Senator went on to say, quite confidentially that it was desirable the Chronicle should at once beg n the publication of this collection and keep it up un-til the statements made should be well dissemi-

nated in the North.

He further explained the need of this saying that to carry the State next fall it would be necessary to use the militia extensively, and if this collection of outrages could be well circulated beforehand, it would justify the stop in the eyes of Northern Republicans. Mr. Pool made the mistake of communicating all this to the wrong man. However he must have ascertained his mistake afterward and remedied it as the accounts of dire outrages in North Carolina began to appear the second day after this conversation, and in due time the State militia has appeared upon the second.

peared upon the scene.

There is no evidence that the authorities here have given any encouragement in this matter further than to look with favor upon all honest attempts made by the local anthorities of the restored States to secure order and repress crime. If the movement has been carried beyond the the forces of the opposition. For awhile the military movement seemed to swell the ranks of the Conservatives very rapidly, and would have added largely to their vote but for the Ku Klux developments in Alamance. These developconferred on him by the State constitution; and

To "A VOTER."-Last week you naked us

The question is a difficult one to answer, inasmuch as it is difficult to tell what is the Dem days produced the late war, and that a like spirit portion of the Democrats and Conservatives of he State who, in good faith, stand upon the Legislative Address as their political platform we any degree of certainty what the result of the cannot see that it is divided from the Republi-Shipp will be elected Attorney General and that between them seems to be one for men and who sneered at moderate and tolerant men and it a fair trial and giving the public mind sufficient time to become cool and tranquil. Tho ands of Republicans are for this also. We hope this will be satisfactory to "A Voter."

#### A CONFESSION.

Sixteen citizens of Alamance county publish a card in the Raleigh Landard, confessing that more to do with the society.

James E. Boyd, one of the number, was the that question, and will not stand upon any other platform. A large portion of the party, it is Alamance, and they all profess to be Conservatives, but are in fact the worst sort of Radicals, and have done the Conservative party much harm. The military operations of the Governor alarmed these men, and they hurried to make

> We suppose these Kuklux gentlemen who have been playing into the hands of radicalis were ever ready to smeer at and try to ridicule "moderate men"—men who were working in good faith and with an earnest desire to secure the success of Conservative principles. The people can now begin to see who have been the

> est conservatives. As a friend of the Conservative cause in North Carolina, as a friend to law and order, we desire that they should be punished, for while pretending to be Conservatives their confession shows that they have been dangerous radicals, and have aided in bringing trouble and expense upon the State. We presume they will escape punishment by reason of their confes

We have never heretofore believed that the was a regular organization of the sort, for we did not believe that any decent, sensible man would join such an unlawful combination. We hope every member of it will be exposed, and has violated the law in any way let him be punished, whether rich or poor, white or black --And we hope that the Leagues will also be broken up and dispersed. Let there be no more secret political societies tolerated by either parexecuted by a military commission. Such comcounties west of Caswell and Alamance, but that mission would be illegal and executions by it denounce the Leagues. We denounce both as

We think that Mr. Boyd slanders the Conseron himself any such grave responsibility, even vative party when he asserts that large numbers It is his duty to have them tried by the civil ganization. We do not think, notwithstanding the declarations of the penitent confessors, that the organization has a foothold outside of Alamance, Caswell and one or two other central counties. But wherever it exists let it be speedily broken up. It has caused the defeat of hon-

est men and injured the character of our State.

Many of Mr. Boyd's statements are inconsist ent and improbable, and sound as if made to aid the Republican party in the approaching election. The Conservative party is not restonsible of the conduct of Boyd or any other individual August 1st, 1870. ) for the conduct of Boyd or any other individual I respectfully reply to the service of the written who joins a secret political society. That party I respectfully reply to the service of the writer the case of John Kerr, Samuel P. Hill, Jesse by resolutions and addresses, has denounced the case of John Kerr, Samuel P. Hill, Jesse by resolutions and addresses, has denounced the Control F. A. Wiley, J. T. Mitchell, Thos. Kuklux and all other secret political associa-Womack, A. G. Yaney, John McKee, A. A. tions. Why don't the opponents of the Conser-

# THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

al movement on the subject; yet it is just exactly the favorable opportunity for the superserviceable partisans to be the first to nominate their

General Grant has been brought out for re nomination by several presses. But it is evident that a portion of the Republican party is not ready to take him; and there are rumors, as our readers are aware, of movements on the ches board to defeat him, or, rather, to bring other prominent men to the front. And we look for the reproduction of the "single term" argument. France an offer both before and after the war The Cincinnati Commercial, one of the most with Austria. The substance of this offer was widely-circulated and far-seeing papers in the that France should take Belgium as compensaal Grant at this time as "unpropitious" and not calculated to "awaken" "enthusiam outside the circle of office-holders," adding: "He has disappointed expectations in the appointments which he has made, and chilled the arder of those who gave him a zealous support in 1868 by putting all sorts of inconsequential people into places of great responsibility." This is very true. The coure of General Grant as to the offices has been enigmatical. He has pleased the Republican party almost as seldom as he has that opposed to his Administration. We confess to have been frequently gratified with the acts of the President, and, of course, they could hardly be received with satisfaction by ultra Re-

The Commercial objects to General Grant's policy as lacking positiveness, and hints that he may not be acceptable to the Presidential Con-vention; indeed, it in effect declares he will not be renominated unless in the interval between this time and the assembling of the Convention he retrives the blunders of the past.

We suspect that the rumor of the plottings of

We suspect that the rumor of the plottings of of the Massachusetts junto is a smoke that indi-cates a fire. The politicians from that State have controlled the Government for ten years, and it is not surprising that they should feel that it belongs to them, and that they must now have its first office and the whole patronage of the nation at their command.

But movements from that quarter can hardly t this time be received with favor. The day of power for those politicians has gone by, and it is likely that they will now soon be given to understand that no Presidential ticket they can offer will make headway against General Grant If no stronger opposition is brought out he will have no difficulty in securing his nomination for

There is no mistaking the signs of disattisfac tion with General Grant that have appeared in the Republican party. There is no enthusiasm policy to keep it cemented together, and the nurmurs of discontent and even denunciations of the President were freely expressed by Radical Congressmen during the late session. It may be safely concluded that at the present time such has been the effect of General Grant's administration of the Government, that he must rely necessary to use the militia extens vely, and more for re-election upon the difficulties in the way of a combination against him than upon the hold he has upon the Republican party.

> CADETS FROM THE NAVAL ACADEMY .-Boston. July 22 -- The United States frigate Sabine arrived hero to day from Bahia. Brazil, after thirty-two days' passa e. She has been absent about one year, cruising in European and Brazilian waters, for the instruction of the class of mid-hipmen who graduated in 1869.

> Kentuckians want to run Humphrey Mardistricts that will unite on him, and if elected he would fill more than one seat,

A barvester in Meigs county, Tenesse recently while stooping to gather a sheaf, was struck in the forehead by a rattlesnake, and died in two hours.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

About Crossing into France-The Minister's Explanation of the Secret -Immense Size of the Prusian Army in 4-Napoleon Tukes Command of the Ara to be Given Up to the Italians-The string to Defend R-French Cavalry ntier-Carbolic Demonstration n in Faror of France Stopped - Engenie ing at a Council of Ministers - The Prince Visiting the Camps - Bets on the Result far, de., de.

July 30.-The Roman Catholi preparing for a grand demonstration in favor of France, which the Govent will probably prevent.

be in Paris in a fortnight,
In the House of Commons suspicions bery were expressed with regard to the low qua-ity of the coal farnished to the British navy. The Bullion Circular says after the spassures in silver it is not without buyers. PRANCE—PRENCH ESTIMATE OF THE PRUSSIAN

ARMY. Paris, July 30.—The Journal Official denies to invasion of Luxembourg by the French

troops.

M Gelier, a French senator, the owner of large factories near Saar-louis, has been expelled General Bonneville has left Rome on a

ough, and it is believed that the troops now in tome will be in Paris by August 10th.

The French journals assert that the Prussians the French journals assert in the day of the see 300,000 men at Treves, 100,000 in the seek Forest, 200,000 near Mayenee, 100,000 Schlewig, and 80,000 near Berlin. The counbetter British Mayence is well filled

Paris, July 30 .- A conneil of ministers was held at St. Cloud yesterday. The Empress Eugenie presided, A corps of sharpshooters is being organized a

The French press, regardless of politics, praise the Emperor's address to the people.

The prices of breadstuffs and other articles Paris are nearly the same now as they were or the eve of the Austro-Prussian war.

THE PRENCH PLEET AT COPENHAGEN -- A PRUS SIAN SUCCESS.

Copenhagen, July 30.-The French fleet has arrived here. Berlin, July 30 .- A bitter feeling against ngland pervades all classes in Prussia. Every able-bodied man between twenty and

thirty years of age is now in the ranks of the Prussian army.

The body of French cavalry crossed the fronier at Peal yesterday, but retired without ac-

Metz, July 30.—The Emperor Napoleon's r eption yesterday was most enthusiastic. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Frenci was on the Rhine border SAARBUCKEN, July 30,-The Prussian suc

resterday is admitted by the enemy. The French etired after a few rounds of cannon and mus-Paris, July 30.—The Prussian troops are ma king onerous requisitions upon the country they occupy, taking farmer's horses, felling trees, and

ampling the crops.

A dispatch from Metz to-day says there are no signs of the enemy in front.

The French Prime Minister on the Secret Treaty.

Paris, July 50 .- M. Ollivier had an interview resterday with the principal editors of Paris, during which le explained the position of the Government of the several questions relating to Prussia. He rave the same explanation of the secret treaty that Count Benedetti had previous-Relative to the measures taken by ly given. Relative to the measures taken by the Cabinet sope time ago to effect a genera disarmament, le said those efforts were merely To those of Earl Clarendon for a like purpose Count Von Bismarck replied to Earl Clarendor that King William refused ab Count Von Bismarck replied to solutely to disam.

M. Ollivier said he gave, some the honor of his name and that of his colleagues, the assurance that no offer was nade to Prussia other equitable and useful to the French Government to evacuate Rome. Equitable because Italy kept her promises, and useful because keeping her promises unites us more closely with Italy

The French Prime Minister's Explanation of the Secret Treaty.

Paris, July 30.—The Journal Official this morning publishes Count Beneditti's explanation of the secret treaty affair. He save it is well known that Count Von Bismarck made Union, as well as a leading Republican paper, tion for the aggrandizement of Prussia. The boldly objects to the bringing forward of Gener-The very moment the treaty of Prague was concluded Bismarck again betrayed his desire to restore equilibrium, and made proposals for a combination affecting the integrity of the States bordering on France.

During one of these conversations Count Von Bismarck dictated to Count Beneditti this secret treaty project which has just been made public, and which Count Von Bismarck has kept ever since. This accounts for the hand-writing of Court Benedetti. Benedetti gave notice of the proposed treaty to the Emparor's Government at the time, but the proposition was promptly declined. Count Benedetti adds teat the King of Prussia was not favorable to Bismarck's

Napoleon in Command-The Prince Imperial vie iting the Campa.

Paris, July 30.—The Emperor assumed the commandership-in-chief of the army this mornng, and has been bard at work to-day with General Lebouef arranging the necessary details.

The Prince Imperial visited the camp to-day, and was received with great enthusiasm. The health of the army is perfect,

There has been no serious engagement ve nd all rumors to the contrary are false. Austria's Position.

Paris, July 30 .- It is reported on the best auhority that the recent mission to Austria was complete success. Austria will not take um orage at the presence of the Italians in Rome, end will remain in accord with Italy.

Austria-Steamers to America. Vienna, July 39. - Austria will, establish line of steamers from Trieste to South connect with the American lines.

Madrid, July 30 .- The departure from Mad id of the Duke de Montpensier is contradicted The committee of the Republican deputies in the Cortes decided yesterday to support a de-mand for the prompt reunion of the Cortes to lefinitely establish the constitution. Rumors that ministerial changes are contem-

fated are contradicted. The permanent committee of the Cortes, apcointed before the adjournment of the last ses ion, will meet to-morrow to fix a time for the meeting of the next session. Rome-Preparations for Defence.

Rome, July 30.-General Kauzler, of the War Department, proposes the fortification of the city. The Pope's chaplain has gone to Paris to reive the Canadian defenders of the Pope. The Latest

London, July 30,-10 P. M .- It is ingne, two miles below Basic. There was much activity in German military circles to-

Paris, August 1 .- The French troops will reshall for Congress. But there are no two districts that will unite on him, and if elected he would fill more than one seat, and if elected he would fill more than one seat,

> Berlin, August 1 .- Austria is organizing a powerful army. The Archduke Albrecht, whose sympathy with France is notorious, is in su

preme command. The Hungarian lower House has voted extraordinary credits to the Govern-ment (\$5,000,000) and authorized the mobilization of next year's contingent.

Prussia. Berlin, August 1.-King William went to the front last evening. The Queen left him at the cars. The people around the rallway station were enthusiastic.

Fifteen londed ships have been moored into

the Elbe ready to be sunk. Bismarck has issued a circular to the diplomats at the neutral courts, in which, among other things, he says Napoleon has constantly tempted Prussia. Prussia has remained honest, but for the sake of peace it was thought best to encourage Napoleon in his delu-sion, and a note implying approval. Time was ounty on to revolutionize France and extin guish the scheme, hence the long delay and si-

Paris, August 1.—Prince Napoleon depart ortly for the Baltic.

The Mediterranean fleet has arrived at Bro and will go north to join the Baltic fleet. The Bank of France has raised its rate of dis ount to five per cent.

The Puseport System in France. Paris, August I .- In addition to the revival of the passport system applicable to citizens of the States fighting France, they must have a erior to enter, leave, or travel through France.

French citizens found in Baden were conduct ed to the frontier in chains and compelled to pay for the places wherein they were locked up to save them from the violence of the people.

A volunteer artillery corps for the defence of Paris in case of need will be formed. The Position of Belgium.

August 1.- La Liberte says the occupa ion of Belgium by England would unsettle Bel riam, wound France, and probably draw Au The Belgian army of observation now occupies the line between Liege and Aix-in-Chap-

Paris, August 1.—The Presse says there has een no fighting on the banks of the Rhine.— The advanced posts of the Bavarian troops have fallen back upon Louten river. Several Prussian scouting parties have crossed the Saar .-Their movements are plainly seen by the French. The Prussian force in that neighborhood is not o great as supposed. A number of Prussian oldiers who came into the French lines have

seen sent to Tours.

The Journal Official says the sympathy of the eople of the Danubian principalities is heartily

The French Government has contracted for a elegraph cable to be laid to Denmark by French capital, so as to control the Baltic fleet.

The Presse says the Prince of Wales sympa

thizes with Denmark against Prussia.

The Emperor thanks the railway compa for their liberality and promptness in transporting troops to the front.
The Council of Ministers meet three times his week at St. Cloud. The Empress Engenie

will preside.

A son of Ab-del-Kader has asked permission enlist in a regiment of Turcos. It is thought the Emperor will resort to a loan

The drder excluding correspondents from the French lines is made absolute. The War Department has peremptorily denied the request of of the British payy and an attache aptain Hoe, of the British legation, to visit the navy-yard at Cherbourne.

There is a bitter feeling on the Bourse against the German bankers, who are accused of sending their gold to Prussia.

The Constitutional publishes an article assuring the world that however Frenchmen may be treated in Prussia, Germans in France will re-

ceive only kindness.

The Chancellor of the French legation, who mained in Berlin after the declaration of war, as been required by the Prussian Government to give his parole not to leave the city.

Spain-Cuba.

Madrid, August 1.—DeRodas calls for 40,000 men for reinforcing the army in Caba. In view of this demand several journals urge the Gov-No day is fixed for the assembling of the Cor-The French Ambassador has satisfactorily ex-

plained the recent expressions in regard The Journal Du Peuple has been fined 5,000 rancs for an offensive article against the authority of the Emperor, and the chief editor imprisoned for two months and fined 2,000 francs for

an article exciting insubordination among the Henri Rochefort has been notified that he will not be released until he has served out the several terms for which he has been committed. the infallibility dogma, which creates a sensa-

London, August I .- It is certain that England

ill take action to defend Belgium. The Times foreign correspondents from their line. ays Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Lord Mayor's anguet proves that he recognizes war, and is cady to meet it.

The French fleet is still cruising off Scotland.
It is reported England intends occupying Ant-

The steady rain for two days has helped the rops. Harvesting has commenced in the south f England. The quality is good and the yield The Duke of Augustenburg is serving in the

Bayarian army, and the Duke of Nassau is on the staff of the Crown Prince of Prussia. The Prussian Reason for Napoleon's Delay. Berlin, August 1.—The hesitation about the

pening of hostilities and the delay in the Imerial declaration of war is here ascribed to the onsciousness of Napoleon that the war will beong and painful, owing to the superiority of of loyalty and devotion. Bount Bismarck and the needle gun over the Chasse-pot rifle, as has Generals von Moltke and von Roon were presalready been demonstrated in the encounters between the skirmishers.

The Fight at Saarbrucken. London, August 1 .- A dispatch from Berlin ays the French lost twenty and the Prussians eight at Saarbruck. Fighting at Forbach is reported.

Denmark and Sweden. Stockholm, August 1.—Sweden is arming, and will co-operate with Dermark. Duke Codore is now here on a special mission

from France.

Duke Cardore will go to Copenhagen from here on a similar mission. Italy. Florence, August 1 .- The treaty between

rance and Italy for the evacuation of Rome is completed. Italy guarantees order in Rome. It is asserted that the Pope is advised by som go to Malta and by others to remain in Rome. It seems that he has decided to remain in Rome. The Roman police have seized a quantity of mbs secreted in the city. From England.

London, Aug. 2. Yesterday's dispatches from Saarbruck report no important operations along the entire line. A large body of the French is oving on Forbach.

Replying to questions, Gladstone said in the House of Commons, the policy of the Govern-ment was not one of armed neutrality. He declared that the obligations of the Vienna treaty ended with the German Empire. The govern-ment was doing every thing to enforce the obthought the Prussian army proposes to cross servance of neutrall y, but British power was re-the Rhine from Baden into France near Hunstricted to British waters. All legal restraints had been imposed on the sale of coal. London, 8 A. M. -War news this morning is

meagre and unimportant. The London jour-nals appear to-day without a word from the rival armies on the Rhine. Active recruiting for the marine service has been ordered at English dock yards. The impression prevails that the arrival of the French fleet in the Balticalone prevented a Prossian advance through France to Paris. Advices from Prussian sources mention the prevalence throughout Germany of unwavering

surance of ultimate victory.

From Belgium. ole Aug 2-Noon.-A correspondent age.

of the Independent Belge, writing from Meta, says that the first great battle will be fought on Saturday or Sunday next, or Monday at farthest. He undersports the sentence following, vis: This is sure.

Vienns, Aug. 2.—Austria is mobilizing fifty ousand men to watch the Bohemian frontier.

Rome, August 2.-Italy is concentrating troop n the Roman frontier. The French chaseurs left Civita Vecchia yes-

Berlin, August 2.—The Deutsche Bank will receive and disburse the donations forwarded rom America for the wounded.

Fumine on the Rhine. London, August 2.—There are apprehensions of famine on the Rhine. The Opinion Nationale of Paris says, in this

connection, that to avoid impoverishing the scene of war Napoleon draws his subsistence from distant points by rail.

Copenhagen, August 2.—Denmark and Swe len are in accord on the question of the war. English View of the Delay.

London, August 2.—The Times has a ditorial on the prospect. The writer thinks the delay in military movements on both sides is to be ascribed to the demoralization of the roops from having been removed by rail. The French are also delayed on account of the hesitation of the South German States, and are now necessarily confined to the narrow ground of the Saar Valley. In fact, the entire preconceived plans of the Emperor have been altered by unforescen circumstances of this sort, and has pro-bably induced him to form a new one.

The Times argues that the aim of the French Chasepet, on account of its fouling, is inneu-rate, and that it will speedily be found to be less efficient than the needle gun, and the differ-ence in this respect will probably be sufficient to overn the result of the war.

French News. Paris, August 2.-Two more alleged newspaper correspondents have been arrested at Metz

Paris, August 2.—Evening.—The French crossed the frontier to-day, and captured Saar-bruck after two hour's fighting, with slight loss. The Emperor and Prince Imperial were on

Second Dispatch. Paris, August 2.—Night,—Official dispatches

from Metz annuages that to-day at '11 o'clock in the morning the French had a serious engagement with the Prussians.

Our army took the offensive, crossed the from tier, and invaded Prussian territory. In spite of the number and position of the enemy, a few of our battalions were sufficient to carry the heights which overlook Saarbruck, and our artillery was not slow to drive the enemy from the

town. The class of our troops was great that our losse, were slight. The engagement begun at 11 and ended at 1 o'cleck.

The Emperor assisted at the operations of our troops, and the young Prince Imperial, who acfirst field of battle his baptism of fire. His presence of mind and song froid in danger were wor-

by of the name he bears. Parts, August 2-Evening.-There was long conference to-day between Lord Lyons, Prince Metternich, and Duke de Grammont. The employes of the Foreign Office are working hard day and night.

Prussia wants to know why Austria is arm-The South German army is armed with old

The war expenses of Prussia are 22,000,000 rancs a day. Thirty thousand Prussian soldiers are billeted n Hamburg. The Empress has visited the French army. The only correspondent allowed with the

Prussian army is Dr. Rossell. France-Patriotism of the Women-Medical Students Gone to the Army. PARIS, August 2.—The women of France are ending immense quantities of bedding and hos-

tel furniture to the army. ne to the front The army chaplains in the French service inide nine Protestant elergyman and three Jew-

ish Rabbis. The wearing of the shako will be disconting ed in the army.

The Emperor, since he has been at the front, has kept one telegraph wire constantly busy

with correspondence with the Empress. Pensaietn News-no Intelligence of the Capture of San bruck - Scenes at the Departure of King

Bearin, August 2.- Noon,-There is no new Pere Hyacinthe has written a letter against at the come of war, but ackness show that skir of any measurement or engagement of importance mishes are becoming more frequent, though so far they have been of an insignificant charac-

The Prussian commanders vigorously exclude The scene on the departure of King William Sunday evening for the seat of war was extraorcloak, and his neimet was placed on the seat by his side. The carriage was surrounded, followed, and frequently stopped by an immense multitude wild with emotion, shouting farewells and benedictions. The houses were hung with flags and festioned with flowers. At the railway standard festioned with flowers. At the railway standard festioned with flowers. tion arches were erected and patriotic inscriptions displayed. The Queen, weeping, parted from the King with many, embraces. When his Majesty from the platform of the railway car fondly saluted the crowd the scene was indescrisaluted the crowd the scene was indeser bable. The people were frenzied with enthusiasm, and the entire Court, ladies and all, min gled with the crowd. Numbers of old soldiers bid the King good-bye with every manifestation

There will be no privateering in the war between France and Prussia. It is forbidden by the "Paris Declaration" of 1852. which was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey. The exact language of the four points then agreed upon is as fol aws:

ent, and were repeatedly cheered.

1. Privateering is and remains abolished 2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods. with the exception of contraband of war. 3. Neutral goods, with the exception o contraband of war, are not liable to capture under our enemy's flag. 4. Blockades, in order to be binding must

be effective: that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The American Government, it will be remembered, declined to become a party to the above declaration.—N. Y. Times.

Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON .- The Cincinnati papers aunounce the departure of this centleman from that city on Saturday last for England, to join his family, where they have been for several months. He expects to return in October.

MARKEN In this city, on the 2nd inst, at the residence of the groom's father, by the Rev. L. S. Burkhead, Mr. Wm. M. Stockton, of this city to Miss Mollie E. Lemly, of Iredell county. At the Register's office in this city, by Obadiah-Woodson, Mr. John Graham to Miss Nancy Mowry, both of Franklin Township.

At the residence of his son, Dr. G. A. Macon, t Brinkleyville, Halifax county, N. C., on the 3d July, of typhoid fever, Dr. Henry I. Maon, in the 68th year of his age,

In Newton, N. C., on Saturday morning July 23d, 1870, Mrs. Mary Jones Murrill, wife of Jas. F. Murrill, Esq., in the 30th year of her NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE

Thomas Todd, dec'd, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in Salisbury, on Saturday the 3d day of September next.

## Two Valuable TRACTS of LAND.

One Tract, well improved, lying on the Sherril Ford Road, eleven miles from Salis. bury, adjoining the lands of Hon. N. Boy den. M. A. Locke, and others, containing Two Hundred and Ninety-five acres. The other Tract, lying near the Sherril Ford Road, four miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Joseph Blackwell, Wm G. McNeely, and others, containing One Hundred and Ninety-six acres—this tract is entirely woodland, embracing about twenty

acres of choice Bottom Land. The lands

here offered for sale will compare favorably.

in point of fertility and location, with the best lands in this region of the country. Terms, twelve mouths credit, with interest after six months. Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the first tract by call ng on N. P. Hall, and the second tract by call ng on Joseph Blackwell.

S. S. TROTT, ADM'R. July 5, 1870-4t.

#### Notice To Contractors.

THE building of a new BRICK CHURCH Building Committee on August the 20th, 1870 The Committee will meet at Foster & Holmes W. L. KISTLER

> ALEX. BROWN MONROE BARRIER.



Lately Much Improved—and the new Iniversal Clothes Wringer Improved with Rowell's Patent Double Cog wheels, and the Patent Stop, are now unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by

aving labor and clothes.
Southern people who have used them test fy as follows: They save three-fourths of the labor and cost and my for themselves both in money and contentment. Let every young lady learn to use them and every married one keep them in her house.

New Orleans Picayune.

"An excellent Washing Machine. We have tried

it. The Clothes Wringer is very superior. A good hand will wash a large number of pieces in a few

Raleigh Episcopul Methodist.
"The Machine is no humber, but a necessity every family." Georgetagn Kaleidoscope. "We have one of Doty's Clothes Washers," our household are in co-tucies over it. They are

great economizers of time and labor Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser. "We have one of these excellent machines in use ad we cheerfully commend it for \$11 that is claim

"After over two years' experience with a Poand economizer of time, labor and n have yet had introduced into our ho Williamson Smith, New Orleans, "I have had a Doty Washer in my family for some time. It gives entire satisfaction, and I take preasure in consciending it to the head of every household."—R. Towers. Jefferson, Texas. "I have had one of Doty's Clothes Washers in use for a year, and am periodly satisfied with it. My family have tried it faithfully and have

never known it to fail to secomplish all that it professes to.' - Prof. J. F. Stevens, Concord Female College Statesville, N. C. PRICES-A FAIR OFFER. If the Merchants in your place will not fur-ish, or send for the Machines, send us the retail price, Washer \$15, Extra Wringer \$10, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places whereno one is selling; and to refund the money if any one wishes to return

the machines free of fleight, after a month's trial, according to directions, No husband, father or brother should permit the drudgery of washing with the hands, fiftytwo days in the year when it can be done better more expeditionally, with less labor, and no fu-jury to the garments, by Doty Clothes Washer,

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Agent, 32 Cortlandt St., New Y NORTH CAROLINA. / Superior Court,

and a Universal Wringer.

DAVIE COUNTY, | Spring Term 1870. Elizebeth Sprouse, assignee, plaintiff, agninst 1st. George D. Sprouse, of Yadkin county, a brother of Robert Sprouse, deceased. 2d. George R. Carter, Robert Daniel and wife Hannah, David Kendrick and his wife Harriett. Lucy Hollingsworth, children of Amelia Sprouse, dec'd, a sister of

Robert Sprouse. d. a. Thomas Jones, George Jones, and two other children of Sally Jones, dec'd, who was a daughter of Martha Sprouse, dec'd, a sister of Robert Sprouse: b. Jas. Smith, and two other children of Jane, a daughter of said Martha Sprouse.

Petition for Partition

To George R. Carrer, Robert Daniel and wife Nancy, George W. Kelly and wife Hannah, David Kindrick and wife Harriett. and Lucy Hollingsworth, children and Heirs at Law of Amelia Sprouse: and Thomas Jones, George Jones, and two other children of Sally Jones, whose are unknown, and James Smith and two other children of Jane Smith, dec'd, non-residents:

You are hereby notified that a summons. in the above entitled case, has issued against you, and the complaint therein was filed in the Superior Court of Davie county, on the 29th day of July, 1870.

You are also notified, that the summons in the case is returnable to the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Davie. at the Court House in Mocksville, on the second Monday after the third Monday of Seatember, 1870, when and where you are iereby required to appear and answer the complaint-in default whereof the plaintiff will apply to said Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, H R. Austin, Clerk of our said Court at office in the town of Mocksville, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1870. H. R. AUSTIN.

Clerk Superior Court, Davie County, aug5-31:6w-[pr. fee \$15.] THE CHESTER REPORTER,

WERELY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED BY E. C. MeLURE, & J. A. BRADLEY, Jr., AT CHËSTER, S. C.

ERMS-Invariably in advance.....