

pleasure, for by the same rigorous proceedings, three thousand of his Majesty's subjects, have been removed to remote islands beyond the sea. (Neal I. 133-5) Nor is this all. Charles II. has more than once been justly admired for his liberality and toleration, and the charter to that effect, but which the younger Winthrop, a Puritan, secured from his carelessness and inebriety, for Connecticut in 1692, is cited as evidence of the toleration of the church, of which Charles was the head. But it was in his reign that the act of uniformity was passed, by which two thousand clergymen were deprived of their benefices. Then followed the Conventicle act, and the Oxford act, under which it is said, eight thousand persons were imprisoned and educated to send, and many to the grave. In this reign also, the Quakers were much persecuted and numbers of them imprisoned. The Rev. Charles Back, from whose quote says, "in addition, that during the reign of James I. and some following reigns, which include that of Charles II., according to a judicious historian, twenty-two thousand persons were banished from England by persecution."

The above quotations do not embrace a tithe of what might be said, of the persecutions of the Episcopal church, in both countries; and they are cited as reminders that if the Puritans had "hard and bitter acts of oppression to develop them," as well as to show the injustice of Veritas, who, with scarcely an exception, holds up the Episcopal church as a model of toleration, when in power, and a victim of Puritanical fanaticism, bigotry and persecution, when deposed.

On Forefathers Day, at Plymouth, December 21st, 1870, Robert C. Winthrop, of illustrious Puritan descent, being fourth in regular line from John Winthrop, early Governor of Massachusetts, and third in line from John Winthrop early Governor of Connecticut, spoke as follows:

"An Episcopalian myself, by election as well as by education, and warmly attached to the forms and the faith, in which I was brought up, I prize that very prayer-book which was disowned and discarded by Bradford and Brewster, and by Winthrop too,--as second only to the Bible in the richness of its treasures of prayer and praise; I yet rejoice, as heartily as any Congregationalist who listens to me, that our Pilgrim Fathers were Separatists. I rejoice too, that the Puritan Fathers of Massachusetts, who followed them to these shores ten years afterwards, were, if not technically and professedly, yet to all intents and purposes, Separatists, also. I rejoice that the prelatial assumptions and tyrannies, of that day, were resisted. The Church of England would never have been the people church it has since become, had there been no reasonable protest against its corruptions, its extravagant formalism, and its overbearing intolerance."

These are grand and noble sentiments, and would to God they were more widely extended and felt than they are. If they were, we should hear less about "whimsical old Puritanism," than we do. That the Puritans were precise in manners, singular in their forms of legislation, and rigid, even at times to intolerance, in the observance of their cherished principles, is not denied; "but these," as Bancroft remarks, "are only the outward forms which gave to the new sect its marked exterior. If from the outside peculiarities, which so easily excite the sneer of the superficial observer, we look to the genius of the sect itself, "Puritanism was Religion struggling for the People."

As Veritas expresses a perfect willingness "to contrast the early laws of New England, with those of the mother country," I propose to examine that point for a moment. The Puritans of New England, generally, founded their laws upon "the judicial laws of God, as they were delivered by Moses, and as they are a fence to the moral law, being neither typical nor ceremonial, nor having any reference to Canaan." Can we as a Christian people object to such laws thus divested of their types and ceremonies? What other system could they adopt? The English, with its tyrannies and benefices, its prelate and civil tyranny? They had suffered under this system, and had fled from it--besides, its cumbersome machinery was ill adapted to the new state of things; neither had they any law book, but the Bible; nor was the Roman or any other system, suited to the exigencies of their novel situation. Like the Israelites they had left "the house of bondage," and gone out to possess heathen lands, not to amalgamate with the people, but to worship the Lord their God. But I will only note the contrast, between the laws of New and old England, in two respects. And first as to *primogeniture*. In England the law gave all real estate, to the oldest son--this is the pillar of its aristocracy--Was not the law of Moses, which divided the inheritance equally among the heirs, far preferable? What would this country otherwise have been? But let us "notice in the next place, how great a change, in respect to the infliction of *capital punishments*, was made. By the laws of England, more than one hundred and fifty crimes were, till lately, punishable with death. By the laws which the New England colonists adopted, this bloody catalogue was reduced to eleven. On such a difference as this it would be idle to expatiate. (Bacon's Hist. Disc.) If it is true, as it is said, Peters asserts that the laws of New England were called "blue," because they were "bloody," the epithet might with ten fold force, be applied to the laws of the land to which he fled--to the laws of England itself.

"The Puritans," says Macaulay "were the most remarkable body of men, perhaps, which the world has ever produced. For many years after the Restoration they were the theme of unmeasured invective and derision. They were exposed to the utmost incivility of the press and of the stage, were the most licentious. But it is not from the laughter alone that the philosophy of history is to be learnt. And he who approaches this subject should carefully guard against the influence of that potent ridicule, which has misled so many excellent writers. Those who roused the people to resistance, who directed their messages through a long series of eventualities, who formed out of the most unpromising materials, the finest army that Europe had ever seen--who trampled down King, Church, and Aristocracy--who, in the short intervals of domestic sedition and rebellion, made the name of England terrible to every native on the face of the earth, were no vulgar fanatics, and when all circumstances are taken into consideration, we do not hesi-

late to pronounce them a brave, a wise, an honest and a useful body."

### Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1870.

Col. A. M. Waddell contradicts the rumor that he favors Grant for the Presidency.

Congress will probably adjourn from the 10th December to the 6th of January.

The Federal Court met in Charlotte on the 9th, Judge Dick presiding.

Professor Proctor's prophecy of a meteoric shower on the 27th Nov., was fulfilled to the people of Bakersville, N. C.

Gen. Grant will have a reception at Philadelphia, Dec. 16. Efforts are being made to give him a non-partizan reception in New York.

The Academy of Music, in Greenville, S. C., which also comprised an elegant theatre, was destroyed by fire, Sunday last. It was a new and costly building.

Allen Mathis, colored, who killed Reubin Herring, colored, in Pender county, September of last year, had his trial in Wilmington, last week, and was found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 9th of January, 1880.

An "Atom" and a "Mite" are on exhibition in Wilmington, N. C., and causing considerable interest, especially among women and children. General Mite is 15 years old and weighs nine pounds. Major Atom is 10 years old and weighs fifteen pounds.

The Atlanta Constitution reports extensive killing of fish in the northern counties of Georgia by the use of dynamite, and calls for legislation on the subject to arrest the wholesale destruction. There is no use in stocking streams with fish if the people are to be allowed to employ such wasteful means for their destruction.

Mrs. Caldwell, widow of the late Newton Caldwell, drowned herself in a well at Greensboro, Saturday night. She had been melancholy since the death of her husband, which occurred about a year ago, and had meditated self-destruction for some time. She was a much beloved member of the Presbyterian church, and this sad incident was afflictive to a large circle of friends.

The Wilmington Star says "from every section the answer comes up, Seymour is the man for 1880," for the candidacy of the Democratic party for President. "We could fill columns with echoes of this opinion."

Mr. Seymour would not be a candidate for Governor of New York, and we believe he has heretofore refused to be a candidate for President. There is nothing gained if he refuses the use of his name in 1880.

The notorious Eliza Pinkston, colored, was under arrest recently, in Mississippi, for the alleged murder of her husband. But as no evidence could be found against her she was discharged, though it is generally believed she is in some way the cause of the death, which was very sudden, and another exhibition of the body is to be made.

L. D. Bullock, in Edgecombe county, near Rocky Mount, raised from one pumpkin seed, 298 pounds of pumpkins--one pumpkin weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds.--Tarboro Southern.

Newspapers continue to brag on pumpkin vine products after it was announced in this paper that Mr. John W. Steele, of Rowan, had gathered 19 pumpkins from one vine, weighing in the aggregate 529 lbs., or an average of over 27 lbs. to the pumpkin.

The Raleigh Observer reports that W. B. Farrar, of that city, has invented a turbine water wheel of 134 inches diameter, 41 inches open gate, which on trial under 74 feet head, excelled by great odds a 13 inch wheel of a different pattern--driving twice as much machinery with better results. It is pronounced a great success. From the same source we learn that Raleigh is safe on the score of Christmas meat: a man from a Western county is on the road with two thousand hogsmeat. He is driving them down to the city in a drove, making 12 miles a day. They don't try to get away or attempt to climb a tree, but after a little training keep the track and sket right ahead--"they say."

The fall elections have been the occasion of very lousy crowing by the republican party, and the Democrats have very generally been feeling bad about it. But official reports do not in many cases sustain the rejoicing on the one hand or justify the depression on the other. The democrats have generally stood firm and although beaten, as it was expected they would be, they held their own and in some States made gains.

The Newbern Nut Shell says the negroes in that region really have the Kansas fever, and it hears of many who are going. They are actuated by glowing reports of a cheap passage, rich lands for almost nothing, wild camels for the catching, crops growing without work, abounding game--plenty to live on at almost no cost. Hundreds are going and many, if not all will sooner or later repent their folly.

The Goldboro Messenger publishes a telegram from one of a party who went to Indiana, a few weeks ago, leaving their old North Carolina home in great glee. This telegram is as follows:

GREEN CASTLE, IND., }  
4:55 P. M. Nov. 29, 1870. }  
J. M. Swearingen, Constable, Goldboro, N. C. }  
Tell colored people there are no houses here. They had better not come. }  
CHAS. REID.

The sender of this telegram is said to be an intelligent and reliable man. It arrived just in time to stop his old father who was on the point of taking passage for the same State. He has concluded to wait awhile.

MAD DOG.--Another rabid dog has run through Hickory, as we learn from the Western Carolinian, this time biting only a few other dogs. But he escaped, and a few hours afterwards the mad stone, kept in Hickory, was sent for to relieve a boy who had been bitten near the Sparkling Catawba Springs. Two little boys were bitten in Hickory, last Spring, by a mad dog which also bit several other persons and any number of dogs, hogs, and other stock. Did the "mad stone" cure them all? We never heard that the bites proved serious even, in any case. It is the more remarkable from the fact that April, a servant man of the late Wm. S. Macy, was bitten by a rabid dog near this place in 1843, and had the combined medical attention of the late Drs. Pleasant and Alexander Henderson, Dr. G. B. Douglas, Dr. Isaac Burns, and Dr. Alex. Long, all learned in the Profession, and some of them eminent, and yet the man died in about two weeks, notwithstanding he was under treatment from the hour he was bitten. It was a case in which medical gentlemen made the contest between medical science and the rabies sharp as possible.

### NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH.

This Board and its labors more immediately concern the people of the State than any other, not even excepting the Agricultural Board. It is its especial duty to guard the health of the people, which is of more value to families than silver or gold. They are, from time to time, issuing tracts on subjects appertaining to the public health, designed to give accurate information how to guard against diseases and to limit contagions. We have before us the tract on *Diphtheria* (just published), which contains a large amount of information of great value to every community; for this dreadful disease, claims for its dominion every clime and season of the year. The tract first treats of *Diphtheria*.

Contagion. And while it admits this as yet a disputed question, warns us that experience and observation have shown that it is better to err on the safe side and treat it as a contagious disease, by carefully excluding from the sick room persons of weakly constitution, those who have once before had the disease, and all others whose help is not required. Under the heads of *Limitation, Drainage, and Ventilation*, the tract shows that the greatest prevalence and malignity of diphtheria is during the time of the greatest soil-soakage, the autumn rains, by which fecal matter is carried into the earth, and thus reaching springs and wells. The most perfect drainage possible is therefore urged, not only as a preventive of this but of all its kindred infectious diseases. *Ventilation* in and under dwellings is urged, for says this paper: "Pure water, pure air, and a plenty of sunlight are of the utmost importance in a hygienic point of view."

But there are so many important points in this tract and they are of such universal interest to the public that we have determined to publish it entire, so that every reader of the Watchman may have the advantages of its many valuable suggestions.

The press, type and fixtures of the Concord Sun are advertised to be sold at auction in Concord on the 22nd inst. Parties desiring further information can address Wade H. Harris, at Greensboro.

DISCHARGED HIS EMPLOYER.--A worthy citizen has had in his employment for some time a colored voter by the name of Dan. Yesterday Dan went to the gentleman and gravely informed him that he intended to quit. When asked why he had determined to do this he said his employer had voted against his candidate and he couldn't work for any man who voted contrary to his (Dan's) interest. "But," said the employer, "you did not see me vote." "No," replied Dan, "but you didn't show me your ticket," and he walked off. This is rather reversing the usual order of things.--Augusta Chronicle 6th.

They are petitioning in Monroe for an opportunity to vote on the stock-law in that township.



# SANTA CLAUS HEADQUARTERS

## BY THEO. BUERBAUM.

CHRISTMAS GOODS FOR 1870.

### DOLLS.

China Linen Dolls, Wax Dolls.

### MUSICAL CHIMES.

JAPANESE FANGY WARE. BOHEMIAN VASES. Bohemian Toilet Sets.

### TOY PISTOLS.

Pistol Caps.

### CIGARS.

PicNic, Key West, Pride of Key West, Orlando, Imperials, Champion, Sweet Zephyr, Sub Rosa, Oprobio.

### PIPES.

### FRUITS.

ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, MALAGA GRAPES, California Pears, APPLES, &c.

### French Candies.

Chocolate Caramels, Vanilla do, Lemon do, Strawberry do, Coconut do, Walnut do.

Burnt Almonds, Cream do, Japanese Coconut, Gum Drops, Marshmallow Drops, Sugar TOYS.

### BAITMORE FRENCH MIXTURE, 25 CTS. PER LB.

### Plain Candy

All Kinds.

### NUTS.

Almonds, S. S. do Shelled, Walnuts, Filberts, Pecans, Brazill, Cocoanuts, Hazelnuts.

### RAISINS.

London Layers, Loose Muscatels, Valencia Seedless.

### CURRENTS.

FIGS, MINCEMEAT, Chipped Beef.

### PREPARED CODFISH.

CRACKERS. Macaroons, Soda, Oyster, Ginger Snaps, Lemon do, Nienacs, Mushroom, Alphabet, Animals, Butter, Kindergarten, Extra Jumbles, Graham Wafers, OAT MEAL CRACKERS, Cakes.

For Rent or Lease! For money or to be put in cotton, a bran new farm, with houses, well, &c. Address G. M. SETZER, China Grove, N. C. 8:2w pd

### Highest Cash Prices!

BEEF HIDES, FURS, SCRAP-IRON, BONES, RAGS, METALS, AND IRONS, SHEEP-SKINS, WOOL, LOOSE COTTON, And other Produce Wanted. Don't Forget. S. J. BINSWANGER, STORE OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. 8:1w

### NOW DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

### Drug Store

JUST RECEIVED AT BARKER'S

### Christmas Goods

Consisting of Toilet Sets, White, Blue, Black, Green and Chocolate colored, Vases to match, Epergnes, Bud Vases, Silver mounted Toilet Sets; Russian Leather Perfume Cases, Jewel Caskets, Toilet Cases, Colgates Best Soap. A lot of Japanese Ware, such as Trays, Puff Boxes, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Cuff Boxes, &c., &c. &c. Call and see for yourself, as it is impossible to enumerate them. 8:2t

### News Agency,

SALISBURY, N. C.

### PERIODICALS,

### Illustrated Papers, &c.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that I have made arrangements to furnish regularly any or all of the illustrated papers, Novels, Magazines, &c., at

### PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

I will deliver them regularly to customers and subscribers, and can procure promptly any Novel, Library, Paper, &c., which may be wanted. Make known your wants in this line, and they shall be supplied. G. C. MORGAN.

### NOTICE!

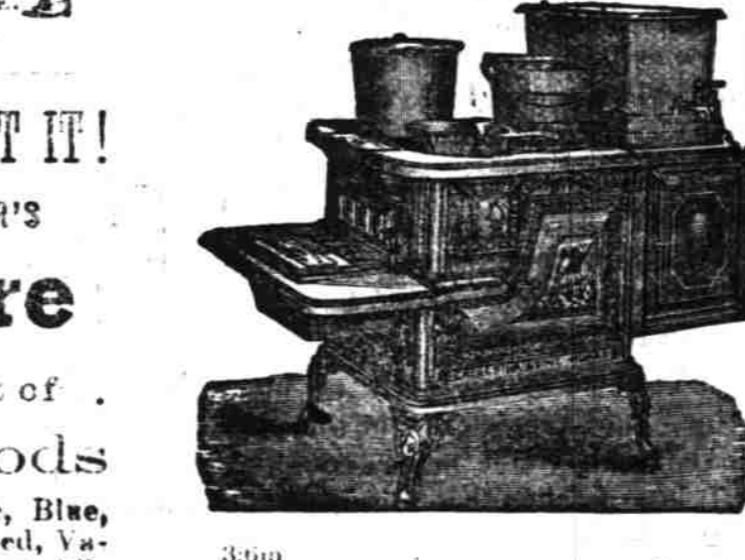
I will sell on the public square in Salisbury on the 27th day of December 1870 for cash, a spring wagon, the property of Jesse Kale, to satisfy my mechanics lien on the same. EDWARD CROWELL, December 10th, 1870. 8:2t

### A WOMAN

Who has used the 'PEOPLE'S MACHINE' will prefer it over all others, and AGENTS selling it find it just what the PEOPLE want. It makes the shuttle lock stitch, runs easily, does the widest range of work, and winds the bobbins without running the works of the machine. Write for descriptive circulars and full particulars.



1301 & 1303 Buttonwood St., Philadelphia Sewing Machine Co., PHILADELPHIA, PA. 4:1y



ISAAC A. SHEPPARD & CO., Baltimore, Md. Manufacturers of THE CELEBRATED EXCELSIOR COOK HEATING STOVES C. F. BAKER & CO., Salisbury, N. C.

### "ACORN COOK STOVE."



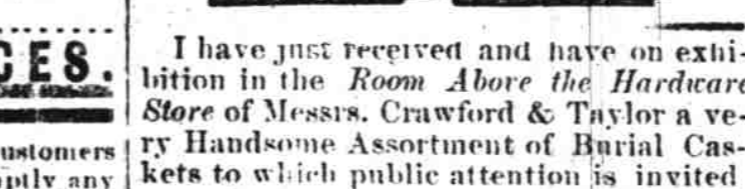
### HOW TO SAVE MONEY!

BUY YOUR HARDWARE FROM W. SMITHDEAL,

### WILLIAMS BROWN

Has the exclusive sale of this celebrated Cook Stove and they are going off like hot cakes. 7:1f

### BURIAL CASKETS!



I have just received and have on exhibition in the Room Above the Hardware Store of Messrs. Crawford & Taylor a very Handsome Assortment of Burial Caskets to which public attention is invited. THEY ARE OF VERY NEAT STYLES, Carefully Made and of various Grades. Will be sold low. Persons wishing anything of the kind should call and see them. I am prepared to Undertake and furnish everything required. Special attention to Preserving Bodies from Discoloring. I have had much personal experience in this line and feel sure of giving satisfaction. C. W. C. WOOLWITE, Nov. 25, 1870. 6:6m

JOHN P. WEBER, Practical Blacksmith and HORSESHOER. SHOP connected with Brown & Veritas, 1414 1/2 street, opposite the Court House. All kinds of machinery, stables and harness promptly done.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF SALISBURY, N. C. By virtue of a Mortgage or Deed in Trust, executed by Thos. E. Brown and wife, T. M. Brown, to Sophia Becherer, dated the 1st day of January, 1878, and registered in the office of the Register, page 409, of Book No. 1, in Book No. 3 of Deeds of Rowan County, N. C., and upon which default has been made, I propose for sale at public auction, at the Court-house door in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., on Monday the 16th day of December, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the following real estate, to-wit: The Lot or Piece of Land, known as BROWN'S LIVERY STABLE, embracing the greater part of the lot purchased from Edwin Shaver and Mary E. Shaver, and joining the lands of John L. Shaver, Dr. W. F. Bacon, and the premises of the Episcopal Church, in the Town of Salisbury, N. C.

TERMS CASH--Paid at Salisbury, N. C., 15th day of August, 1870. CHAS. PRICE, SORHIA BRESHER, Attorney. Aug 14to Dec 15

"The Singer ag in Triumphant" FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED AT THE STATE FAIR. Note the following improvements: An Elegant guided stand, Improved Bobbin Winder--winds thread without running the machine, Improved patent Journal, which makes it THE LIGHTEST RUNNING MACHINE BEFORE THE PUBLIC. Sold cheap for cash, or small monthly instalments, at the office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, next door to Barker's Drug Store, Salisbury, N. C. J. O. BEAM, Agt.

Buggies! Buggies!! Buggies!!! JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER CAR LOAD OF EMERSON, FINDER & CO'S Celebrated Buggies, With and Without Top. DESCRIPTION: BODIES--Coal-box and Frame, made of perfectly seasoned wood, good and covered with galvanized sheet-iron, and painted. TYRE--Made of best Rubber, from, secured by 5/8" way from Boston. AXLES--Solid iron, 1 1/2" diam. Axle-holes fitted with Springs--Fitted, warranted oil-tight. GRASS--Made of best Scotch Hair. IRON WORK--Best quality of malleable iron, of the State--Strongly fitted in all respects. PAINTING--Painted in all colors, and guaranteed to last. LEATHER--Made of the best quality, and fitted with all the latest improvements. CERTIFICATE--These Buggies are guaranteed to last for years, and are the best in the market. C. F. BAKER & CO., Salisbury, N. C.

W. SMITHDEAL, AROUND THE CORNER TO THE PUBLIC GREETING: JULIAN & FRALEY, Cabinet Makers and Carpenters. Their prices are as low as it is possible to make them, and their work not inferior to any. They fill orders in two departments. Their ready made stock in hand comprises a general assortment of home furniture--bedsteads, Bureaus, Clothes Presses, Lounges and Racks, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Chests, Trunks, China Presses, Candle Stands, Tin Saws, Decks, Tables, Washstands, Chairs, &c. They also keep an assortment of COFFINS of walnut, pine and poplar, from \$1 upwards. Also, Window Sash. They fill orders for extra rapid execution. Will contract for extra good work and warrant satisfaction. Will take good lumber and country produce in exchange for furniture--Shop nearly opposite Watchman's office. JULIAN & FRALEY. 4:1y

Subscribe for the Watchman only \$2 Mortgage Deeds for sale here Also various other blanks.