Pope Innocent VIII, in 1484, issued his bull against witchcraft, to the middle of the seventeenth century, if we believe the testimonies of cotemporary historians, Europe was little better than a large suburb or outwork of Pandemonium, one half of the population being either bewitching or bewitched. Delrio tells us that five hundred witches were executed in Geneva, in three months, about the year 1515. 'A thousand,' says Bartholemeus de Spina, 'were executed in one year, in the diocese of Como, and they went on burning at the rate of a hundred per annum, for some time after.' In Lorraine, from 1580 to 1595, Remigius boasts of having burnt nine hundred. In France the executions for the same crime were fifteen hundred and twenty. In Wurtzburg and Treves, the amount of executions, in the course of the century preceeding 1628, is recokned to be 15,700. It has been calculated that in Germany alone, the number of victims that perished from the date of Innocent's bull to the *eighteenth* century, considerably exceeds *one hundred thousand.*"

"So late as 1722, a poor woman was burned for whitchcraft, which was among the last executions, in Scotland. Maria Renata suffered so late as 1749, in Germany; and in the Catholic canton of Glarus, in Switzerland, it is said that a witch was burnt so late as the year 1786."

Thus we see that from seventy to ninety eight years, after the executions, comparatively trifling in New England, had ceased, they were continued, both in the catholic and protestant countries of Europe. In England James I, the head of the Episcopal church—"The Defender of the Faith"—wrote a treaties in defence of witchcraft, and persecuted those who opposed his opinions on the subject. It is even said that the great and good Luther attributed thunder and meteors to the devil. The celebrated Ralph Cudworth D. D. of the English church, who died in 1688, and Joseph Glanvil, also an English divine, dying in 1680, as well as others, wrote in defence of whitchcraft and apparitions. (Dick 1 p. 20–1.)

But strange delusions and even atrocities are still prevalent in the world, nor are they confined to New England, or the descendents of Puritans. Swedenborgism or Spiritualism, Socialism, Nihilism, Millerism and Mormanism, are confined to no country and sect, and are not less atrocious than witchcraft, in belief; and yet these are largely believed and practiced, elsewhere, than in New England.—Indeed, it has not been a great while, since I was credibly informed, that a distinguished gentleman, in one of the Southern States, once put forward by his party for one of the highest positions in the Union, had unoccupied chairs placed at his table, for the accommodation of some of his deceased relatives. There are those among us, some of whom the people honor, who believe in signs, charms, and amulets, and who at times, resort to conjurers, fortune-tellers and users.

But none of these delusions pass away so quickly and entirely, as did the practice of inflicting the penalty of death for supposed witchcraft, in New England. The delusion lasted only a few months. The parties concerned, both Judge and jury, soon became sensible and made public acknowledgement of their mistake, and humbled themselves before God. Even Dr. Cotton Mather—whom the Rev. Mr. Upham, according to Veritas, twits for believing that the witchcraft delusion had been instrumental in promoting a revival of religion—declaring that things had been carried too far, and that the proceedings at Salem were owing to mistaken principles. (Neal II, pp. 165, 167.)

Let the nation or denomination without sin, cast the first stone at the Puritans, respecting witchcraft.

I do not feel that I have been wanting in either "discrimination or fairness," as Veritas asserts, because he construes the remarks with which I prefaced the article I clipped from the Phiadelphia *Presbyterian* and communicated to the *Watchman*, or the article itself, into a censure of the Episcopal church, alone; for it is not said, in the article that a Knight appears on the Episcopal side and the *Puritans*, of the last century, are shown to have been a set of canting, impractiable, bigoted dissentors?" I did not, as I desired to do, eviscerate any thing from the article, because, as I then said "the unity and perspicuity of the article would be much impaired by so doing," and because the christian denominations mentioned in it seemed "to be handled with about equal justice, or rather injustice, if you please." Veritas might as easily have inferred that the Episcopal church was treated justly as unjustly. But he was not please so to do. As it is, the alacrity with which he comes forward, and the animus of his articles, justify the conclusion that he is rather pleased than offended, to find an opportunity of indulging in the popular pastime of rehashing about the 'fanaticisms, bigotry and canting hypocricy' of the early settlers of New England." The part, however, I wished to eviscerate from the article was the assertion that "one of the Episcopal Journals had intimated that it was to the interest of the Episcopal church that the genuineness of the 'Blue Laws,' should be maintained"—not because I disbelieved the assertion, but because its truth or falsity, really had nothing to do with the truth of history. Sectarian antipathies too often obscure, rather than elucidate the truth.

If I had access to the files of *The Churchman*, formerly published in Hartford, but now in New York, for the Spring of 1877, or there-abouts, I think it entirely probable that I could comply with the request of Veritas, to be furnished with an Episcopal Journal containing the above mentioned intimation.

The subject is not exhausted. There are other points, especially those relating to toleration and persecution, made by Veritas, which should be more fully answered; but as I have not felt called upon to answer those not raised by the article in the Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, I will now close. P.

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. 1879.

Horse stealing has been raised to a science in Chicago—one of the fine arts—as has been recently discovered. Several gentlemen near that city who were recently robbed of horses and buggies, fortunately hit upon a plan by which to search certain suspected quarters of the city without the usual preliminary of swearing out warrants. Having in this way obtained information, warrants were issued and the officers of the law came down on the suspected offenders with a thorough search. Stolen horses and buggies were recovered, and the arts of the thieves in changing the color of horses, the shape of their tails, &c., and for changing buggies and wagons,—all were brought to light from a subterranean establishment under one of the big barns attached to a livery stable. Suspected parties were arrested and put under bonds to answer in a criminal Court; and now it is thought there will be fewer losses of this kind for a while, though it is believed the gang is large and well organized.

Thomas P. Bowman, the wife poisoner, of Rockingham county, was hanged at Asheboro last Friday. The prisoner had been married 20 years, and they had six children, all dead but one. Strenuous efforts were made by influential citizens of Rockingham county to have the death sentence commuted to imprisonment for life; but after a careful consideration of the subject in the light of all the facts, together with a due regard to the public sentiment of Rockingham, Gov. Jarvis declined to change to the action of the Court.

The Sprague–Conkling ugliness continue to interest the newspaper men and the scandal-loving public. Mrs. Sprague has fled from her home, and, poor creature, would gladly hide in obscurity. But newspaper reporters are everywhere, and as eager on her track as hounds crying on a fresh trail.

H. H. Crowson, formerly editor of the "Blue Ridge Blade," has opened at Wilkesboro. The first No. of his new paper, "*The Index*." is on our table, and a spirited one it is. It will be devoted to the interest of the people of the Brushy Mountains and the country beyond. It will be Democratic in politics, and will doubtless do good service in the country in which it is located. Mr. C. is a laborious man and will earn a liberal support and we trust he will receive it.

The comptroller of the currency from recent reports made to him, has shown that the comparative losses by creditors of national and private or State banks is largely against the latter. The reports comprise the period of the *last fifteen* years.

Captain Wallace, from Kingston, Jamaica, who arrived at Baltimore, a few days ago, reports having found on his voyage, the London bargue, Blarney Brother, in a helpless condition owing to sickness, on board. The bargue sailed from Hayti, with a crew of eleven men; but yellow fever broke out among them and eight died. The other three had survived, but had lost reckoning, and the vessel was floating as driven by wind and waves. Captain Wallace put two men on board and hopes the vessel reached Kingston, to which port he ordered her.

There is a mountain in Georgia a part of which seems to be sinking. There is a sharp fracture along the line where the sinking begins. It is supposed it has been undermined by a river which flows near it, though the uncertainty as to the cause has produced considerable excitment in the neighborhood.

Cleopatra's Needle.—This celebrated Egyptian Obelisk, which, it will be remembered, by the liberality of the Egyptian government has become the property of the United States, will ere long be on shipboard and sailing to its destination. Officers and men charged with the reponsibility of the transfer have already gone to commence the task.

The Virginia Tobacco *Journal* boasts of portions North Carolina and Virginia as the best tobacco region in the United States.

In the case of W. N. C. R, R. against Wallace Rollins, recently before judge Graves, both parties objected to the ruling of his Honor and the case will go up to the Supreme Court in January next, meanwhile the question of transfer will rest.

A new brick Tobacco Warehouse has just been opened with grand ceremonies at Durham, 225x56 feet. There are now five large Tobacco Warehouse in this new city, which is growing with a rapidity never before known in the State. It is becoming the great tobacco centre of the country.

Davidson Court failed, this week, in consequence of the bad health of Judge Kerr. It is a hardship on those having cases in Court which they were anxious to have tried; and the county, perhaps, in keeping prisoners who ought to been tried and disposed of. The Judiciary system could be easily amended to prevent these failures, and clearly it out to be done.

This country is a big thing, though some people don't seem to know it. In the sporting line—horse racing, target shooting, boat racing, archery, and ball playing, the Americans always win—have taken prizes over every nation with whom they have contested. Lord Brougham in a speech in England, not long since, said that "England had better look out for her laurels," referring to the rapid progress of the United States. If the noble Lord had made that remark 20 years ago, it might have been appropriate, but at this late day it only creates a smile. He forgets that the boast of the Englishman, that the sun never sets on the British empire, is also true of the United States.

New Orleans, August 30.—Gen. J. B. Hood died at 4 o'clock this morning. It is believed that his daughter Lydia will not recover. Edith is also very sick.

Mobile, August 30.—Mobsle quarantines New Orleans on and after twelve o'clock to-morrow night. This port remains perfectly free from yellow fever.

Norfolk, August 30.—The first bale of new cotton arrived yesterday, consigned to Hymans & Dancey. It was graded as strict low middling, and sold for 11¼ cent.

The Small-pox in San Antonia, Texas, is reported to be spreading.

The Portuguese consul at the port of Pernambuco, Brazil has been murdered.

According to the minutes of the last General Assembly there were 117 ministers in the Synod of North Carolina, 222 churches and 17,747 members.

In the Capital of Japan, writes a missionary, there are about 70,000 soldiers, all in the American uniform, and provided with arms purchased from the United States.

Judge Graves has been fining the barkeepers of Ashville for violation of the liquor law. Some gentlemen of the "green cloth" profession also experienced similar treatment.

The largest cog-wheel ever made in Pittsburg has just been finished. The iron is twenty feet in diameter, the periphery ten inches wide; weight, twelve tons. It is designed for a sugar factory in Cuba, and is to be used for crushing sugar cane. It makes only two and a half revolutions a minute.

The Year of Plenty.—In our recollection, now covering a long period of time, we do not think there has ever been a year more productive and more abundant in all the necessaries and comforts of life than the present.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Mud Cut to the Front.—This famous spot comes to the front once more. This time the bank caves in on a passenger train and completely buries one coach. This took place last Saturday night as the down passenger train with excursions car attached was making its way through the cut. Fortunately no one was hurt.—*Newton Enterprise.*

Both are Dirty.—Kalloch is a bad lot. So is De Young. Both are dirty. They indulged in bad language toward each other—a very bad practice. Neither told the whole truth about the other. It would take a long time. It would be no loss to the world if Kalloch should die of De Young's bullet, or De Young of a tight cravat. Last year the California workingmen worshipped De Young. This year they worship Kalloch. Why do they worship unprinciple editors or adulterous preachers when there are honest workingmen living?

Senator Vance's Movements.—Immediately after the adjournment of court Senator Vance will leave for Topeka, Kan., joining at Washington other members of the Senate sub-committee of privileges and elections appointed to investigate the charges of bribery against Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, in connection with his election to the Senate. Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, is the chairman of this sub-committee. It will begin its sitting at Topeka on the 20th inst., and will probably finish its work in ten days. Immediately thereafter, provided the session does not continue longer than the time indicated, Senator Vance will go to Ohio and enter the canvass there, making four or five speeches in behalf of Gen. Ewing, during the week preceding the election, which occurs on the 13th of October. The same committee that will visit Kansas, is also charged with an investigation of the Spofford-Kellogg case, from Louisiana, and had expected to sit at New Orleans for this purpose, but owing to the prevalence of yellow fever there this much of its mission will be abandoned.

A Negro's Terrible Death.—"Burgess Holmes, one of the negro hands employed in the tobbacco factory of John Dalton of north Iredell, had been suffering with cholera morbus. He was told by another negro that he in a similar case, had been cured by taking three drops of the "peach flavoring" (chemical term for oil of murbane) used in flavoring tobacco. Burgess, negro-like, thought the more he took the quicker he would be cured, so drank, it is thought, nearly half the contents of the bottle. Over two hours had elapsed before it was discovered. Dr. Little immediately administered an emetic and the antidote for prussic hydrocyanic acid, that being the active principal of the poison. All, however, was of no avail, and he died in about an hour, raving fearfully all the time. The eye-witnesses say it was the most terrible scene they ever beheld. Dr. L. thinks the quanity taken was sufficient to have killed a dozen men. After death, although the body showed no signs of decay, the odor in the room where it lay was as though a bottle of the flavoring had been broken and scattered over the whole apartment.—*Piedmont Press.*

Millions of Currency Destroyed.—Since 1861, when the act of Congress providing for the destruction of mutillated and otherwise defective currency, first went into effect, up to the first week of August ult., there have been redeemed and destroyed by fire at the Treasury Department $2,651,187,014,47 in government notes that have circulated as a legal tender, inclusive of the notes of national banks that have suspended. The greatest amount burned was in 1873, $140,947,588,27. During the last fiscal year the amount destroyed was 112,000,000.—*Boston Sun.*

An Uncertain Quantity.—Schurz says he cannot support General Grant under any circumstances. But you never can tell what Schurz will do till the time comes. That has been tried once or twice already.—*Boston Post.*

Found A Baby.—Night before last a handsome twelve pound boy baby was left on the door step of one of the suburban residences of Charlotte, with no instructions. The door-bell was rung, and the member of the family who answered it discovered the little fellow carefully wrapped up, but could see no one else in sight. The little stranger was taken in and will be tenderly nursed and cared for.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The bullion assays at the United States assay office in this city during the month of August amounted to 7,936.46.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Mortuary Report.—Mr. J. B. Booke, keeper of Elmwood cemetery, furnishes the following vital statistics for August: Interments in Elmwood cemetery—Adults, 0; children 3; total, 3.

A Melancholy Fact.—It is a melancholy fact that the editor of the Okolona States and the editor of the Lemars Sentinel are both Northren men. It takes an immense amount of fire to keep the inwards of these two warriors in health.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

MARKETS.

Wilmington, Sept. 1.—Cotton middling, 11cts.

Charlotte, Sept, 2.—Good middling 11½; middling, 11¼; low middling, 10¾:

Raleigh, Sept. 2—Middling, 11½; strictly low middling, 11¼; low middling 11½; strict good ordinary, 10¾; good ordinary, 10¼. Bulk meats, clear rib sides, 5¾ @ 6; shoulders, 5@5¼.

Furs.—Otter, $5; Mink, 75 cts; Fox, 90; Coon, 35; Muskrat, 10; Rabbits. 3.

TOBACCO.

Winston, Sept. 2—Lugs, common dark, $2@$3; com. bright, $3@$5; good bright $6@$8.50; fancy bright, $10@$15. Leaf, com. dark, $3@$5; common bright, $5.50 @$7.50; good bright, $8@$12. Wrappers, good bright, $25@$30; fine bright, $35@ $50; fancy bright, $50@$75.

Geo. B. West, L. H. Hunt and others, non residents: Take notice that the following summons has been issued against you.

Davidson County---In Superior Court.

Henry Tysinger. Plaintiff, *against* Geo. B. West and others, Defendants. } Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Randolph Co., Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Geo. B. West and L. H. Hunt, the Defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington on the 1st Monday of September, 1879, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, within three first days of said term, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Herein fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 14th day of July, 1879.

C. F. Lowe,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

You will also take notice that on August 20th, 1879, a Warrant of Attachment was issued against your property for the sum of two hundred and one and 25–100 dollars due by accounts and contract, which is returnable at said term of said Court, when and where you can appear if you think proper. Signed C. F. Lowe,

No46to51 C. S. C. Davidson County.

To G. A. Coggins and others, non-residents of North Carolina: You will take notice that the following Summons has been issued against—

Davidson County—In Superior Court.

Maritha Surratt, Administratrix of Randal Coggins, dec'd, against Joycie Varner, and others, heirs at law of Randal Coggins. } Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Davidson Co., Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summons G. A. Coggins, Jane Cloin, Taylor Cloin, the Defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Davidson within 20 days after the service of this summons on them, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which is served with this summons, and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 29th day of August, 1879.

Jno. H. Welborn, C. F. Lowe,
No46to51 Atty. C. S. C.

To L. R. Marsh a non-resident defendant, you will take notice that the following summons has been issued against you.

Davidson County—In Superior Court.

John H. Welborn *Plaintiff.* Against L. R. Marsh. *Defendant.* } Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Davidson Co., Greeting:

You hereby commanded to summon L. R. Marsh, the Defendant above named, if he be found in your County, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Davidson, at the the Court House in Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1879 and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, within three first days of said Term, and let the said Defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Herein fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 15th day of April, 1879.

C. F. Lowe, C. S. C.

You will take notice, that on the 3rd day of August 1879, a Warrant of attachment was issued against your property for the sum of $260 and interest thereon due by contract on account of machinery, which is returnable to said Court, 1st Monday in September, 1879. When and where you can appear if you think proper. Signed C. F. Lowe.

46to51. C. S. C. Davidson Co.

TIME TABLE

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

Leave	GOING WEST.
Salisbury	10 45 P. M.
Third Creek	11 37
Statesville	12 25 A. M.
Catawba Station	1 20
Newton	2 05
Conova	2 17
Hickory	2 45
Icard	3 25
Morganton	4 09
Glen Alpine	4 33
Bridgewater	4 58
Marion	5 41
Old Fort	6 25
Henry	6 57

SWANNANOA

Arrive	GOING EAST
Salisbury	
Third Creek	3 12
Statesville	218
Catawba	1 20
Newton	12 37
Conova	12 28 A. M.
Hickory	11 57
Icard	11 12
Morganton	10 23
Glen Alpine	9 56
Bridgewater	9 34
Marion	8 47
Old Fort	7 57
Henry	7 45

SWANNANOA.

Trains pass at Catawba Stations.

A freight ard Accommodation Train makes three trips a week over the road—going West Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and going East Tuesday, Thursdays; and Saturdays. Going West passes Hickory at 1 27 p. m., East at 11 33 a. m

J. W WILSON, President.

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, E. W. Brown, to Sophia Besherer, dated the 19th day of January, 1878, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Rowan county, in Book No. 54, page 409, 410 and 411, &c., and upon which default has been made, I will expose for sale at public auction, at the court-house door in the Town of Salisbury, N. Car. on Monday the

15th Day of December, 1879,

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 I. Shaver's heirs, Dr. W. F. Bason, and the parsonage of the Episcopal Church, in the Town of Salisbury.

TERMS CASH—Dated at Salisbury this 15th day of August, 1879.

Chas. Price, Sophia Besherer,
Attorney. Trustee.

Aug14toDec15

North Carolina, Davie County, } *In the Superior Court.*

M R Chaffin, Adm'r of Samuel Smith, dec'd, Plff. *against* Jonathan Smith, Jr., Samuel Smith, Thomas Smith, and Bell Smith. } Petition to sell land to pay debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit of the Plaintiff, that Bell Smith, one of the defendants above named, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Carolina Watchman, notifying said defendant to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court on the 29th day of August, 1879, and answer the complaint which is filed in said office, or the Plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Witness, G. M. Bingham,

Clerk Superior Court Davie county.

30to44