J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS

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Carolina Watchman.

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Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

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HAS REMOVED to the DENTAL ROOMS on the corner formerly occupied by Dr. Bame, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.
Jan. 1, 1859. tf28

Drs. M. WHITEHEAD & J. A. CALDWELL,
HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and offer their Professional services to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.
Office—the same occupied at present by Dr. Whitehead.

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BEING now permanently located at his own residence (recently owned by J. B. McNeely,) on the Concord and Mocksville road, 2½ miles South of Thyatira Church, continues to offer, at the same location, his professional services to the public.
Calls, in his absence, should be left with his manager, Mr. Shoping or his wife, or in their absence, with the servants.
Maranda, Rowan co., Nov. 10th, 1859. tf25

LAW PARTNERSHIP,
A. H. & R. A. CALDWELL.
OFFICE the one formerly occupied by Dr. Nesbit, on Water Street,
SALISBURY, N. C.
March 1, 1859. tf40

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GROCERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
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W. E. MARTIN, | R. M. MARTIN.

Strict personal attention given to the sale of produce. Orders for goods promptly filled.
REFERENCE—D. A. Davis, C. F. Fisher, Esq.
June 14, 1859. 1y3

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Watchmaker & Jeweller,
CONCORD, N. C.
HAVING REMOVED to a New and Larger Store, opposite Morris' Hotel, I am better prepared than ever to meet the wants of my former patrons and the public generally. My Stock of JEWELRY will compare favorably with any Cure Store.
My personal attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sept. 6, 1859. H. W. RUPP. tf15

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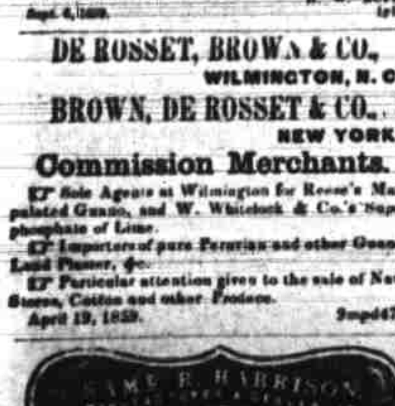
WILMINGTON, N. C.
BROWN, DE ROSSET & CO.,
NEW YORK.
Commission Merchants.
Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reese's Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitelock & Co.'s Superphosphate of Lime.
Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Land Plaster, &c.
Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Produce.
April 19, 1859. 9mpd47



JAMES HORAH
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store,
KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY of all kinds.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
February 19, 1858. 1y38

MICHAEL BROWN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SALISBURY, N. C.
PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN to the purchase of all kinds of PRODUCE And to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.
February 7, 1859. tf3

C. E. ROBINSON,
BANKER & DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
Salisbury, N. C.
By permission I refer to Hon. D. F. Caldwell, J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Messrs. Brown, Coffin & Mock.
Aug. 9, 1859. tf11

LEATHER.
A very superior lot of Upper Leather and Calf Skins for sale by BEARD & BROTHER.
Salisbury, N. C. tf36

Carpeting
400 Yards Carpeting from 35 cts. to $1.50 per yard, for sale by McNEELY & YOUNG.

Blanks of all kinds for sale at this office

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GROCERY
AND
DRY GOODS STORE!
Notice to Close Cash Buyers.
THE subscriber has just opened, in the Building on Main Street, (formerly occupied by W. J. Mills & Co.) with an entire NEW and EXTENSIVE STOCK of *GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS,* WOOD WARE, NOTIONS, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the public generally. His Stock consists of every article usually kept in a
GENERAL STORE.
Having purchased largely, he is determined to sell at PRICES which will command attention in the
CHEAPEST MARKETS.
His business will be conducted strictly on the CASH or READY PAY SYSTEM, by which no bad debts are made, and can, therefore, afford to sell lower than the lowest.
A Call is earnestly solicited before purchasing elsewhere at
S. FRANKFORD'S.
No trouble to show Goods.
All kinds of Country Produce bought, or taken in Exchange for Goods at CASH PRICES.
Salisbury, June 21st, 1859. tf4

We have on hand a large and superior lot of
SUGAR, COFFEE,
MOLASSES,
SYRUP, TEA, RICE, BACON, LARD, PEPPER, PICKLES, GINGER, SPICE, CRACKERS, RASINS, MUSTARD, SARDINES, Vinegar, Soda, No. 1 Mackerel, Pickled Salmon, Soap, Starch, Candles, Blacking, Indigo, Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, &c. &c. CALL AND SEE US. We pay
Cash or Groceries for Country Produce
Fresh Butter and Eggs, nice Bacon and Lard, good Flour and Meal, Potatoes, Peas, Beans, Onions, Dried Fruit, &c., &c., always in request. Bring them to us. BEARD & BROTHER.
Salisbury, April 6, 1859. tf45

RANAWAY--$75 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscribers at Lexington, a Negro man named ALEX. or ALEXANDER. Said man is of a dark copper color, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and will weigh from 155 to 165 lbs., a very likely fellow, but has rather a down-cast look—aged 22 years. The subscribers think it probable that Alex is lurking about either in the neighborhood of Salisbury, Mrs. Lowrie's or M. S. McKenzie's plantations. They will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to them at Lexington, N. C. Also, they will pay $25 reward for proof sufficient to convict any one of harboring said boy.
S. W. McCRARY & CO.
Oct. 3d, 1859. tf19

W. R. WILSON
HAS just returned from the Northern cities, with his fall Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY, &C!
To which he respectfully invites the attention of his customers and the public. Please call and examine his Stock next door to McNeely & Young's, Main street.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry strictly attended to by the very best watch-makers. All work warrented 12 months.
Salisbury, Oct. 4th, 1859. tf19

NOTICE.
THE DEBTORS OF MICHAEL BROWN are notified that the claims due him have been placed in my hands for collection by his Trustees.—Payment is required on or before the 10th day of January next, otherwise suits will be brought for their recovery. R. A. CALDWELL.
Dec. 12, 1859. 4t29

ALL PERSONS who are indebted to me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money; and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends, I hope they will come up promptly.
R. P. BESSENT.
Nov. 29th, 1859. tf27

Molasses!
5 Hhds. prime Cardenas and Muscovado, now in Store and for sale as low as the lowest, by R. & A. MURPHY.
Sep. 13, 1859. tf16

NAILS AND HORSE SHOES.
50 Kegs now in Store for sale low.
R. & A. MURPHY.
Sabury, Sep. 13, 1859. tf16

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!
60,000 CIGARS at Wholesale or Retail at the Post Office M. A. SMITH.
May 17 tf51

50,000 Brick For Sale
THOSE wanting to buy Fifty or Sixty Thousand good Brick, can get a bargain by calling at this Office tf47

White Lead.
5 Tons Pure White Lead and Zinc, at McNEELY & YOUNG'S.

BOOTS.
The best double soled Water Proof Boots at the lowest price. Call at McNEELY & YOUNG'S

Tanner's Oil.
25 barrels Tanner's Oil, at McNEELY & YOUNG'S
tf30

LEATHER!
2,000 lbs. Hemlock sole Leather.
10 doz. French and city made Calf Skins
15 doz. binding and lining skins, at
tf30 McNEELY & YOUNG'S.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,
STAMPS. STAMPS. STAMPS.
SEALS. SEALS. SEALS. SEALS.
STENCILS. STENCILS. STENCILS.
WOOD-CUTS. WOOD-CUTS. WOOD-CUTS.
ENGRAVING. ENGRAVING. ENGRAVING.
PRESSES. PRESSES. PRESSES.
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STAMPS for marking books.
Stamps for marking clothes.
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Stamps for fac simile signatures.
Stamps for post offices.
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Stamps for lawyers.
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Stamps for farmers.
Stamps for banks.
Stamps for everybody.
All sorts of stamps for all sorts of stamping.
In this business since 1850, or for nine years.
NINE YEARS. NINE YEARS. NINE YEARS.
SEALS for private initials.
Seals for notary publics.
Seals for commissioners.
Seals for societies.
Seals for corporations.
Seals of all sorts for all sorts of people.
STENCILS for marking books, papers, clothing, boxes, barrels, bales, packages, &c.
Wood-cuts, or wood engravings, for all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.
CHEAP FOR CASH. CHEAP FOR CASH.
SENT BY MAIL.
SENT BY MAIL.
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD
PRINTING PRESSES,
PROOF PRESSES,
SEAL PRESSES,
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Presses for printers, presses for merchants, presses for book-sellers, presses for every body,—with and without self-inkers attached.
All iron, neat, staunch, durable, efficient, and in all respects satisfactory for from $5 to $50, and sent to any part of the terraqueous world by express.
Address E. S. ZEVELY,
Cumberland, Maryland.
For further particulars see the "Bulletin" published by E. S. Zevely, at Cumberland, Maryland.
—Editors who will insert the above adv. in this same style (before January 1, 1860) and take pay in anything in my line, will please do so, and they will have prompt attention. E. S. ZEVELY.

AMERCIAN WATCHES.
W. R. WILSON
HAS just opened a new lot of GOLD and SILVER DOUBLED CASED AMERICAN
PATENT LEVER WATCHES.
which he invites all lovers of a good, handsome and reliable time keepers to come and examine.
These watches are manufactured and guarantied by him to be made of the best material, on the most approved principle, and possesses every requisite for a reliable time keeper.
For any defect in material workmanship or performance under fair usage, he at all times holds himself responsible. Certificates given with each watch sold. He also has a large assortment of Gold and Silver Double Cased English Patent and detached Levers. Gold Double Cased Levers, 12 jewels, from 30 to 40 dollars each; and Silver, Doubled Cased, from 10 to 40 dollars each.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL at the Store next door to McNeely & Young's Store, Main Street.
Salisbury, October 4th, 1859. tf19

FAMILY GROCERIES.
J. F. MOOSE,
Is now receiving and opening at Jackson Corner, a large and well selected Stock of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
CONSISTING OF
Coffees, Sugars, Rice, Molasses, Teas, Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Mustard, Starch, Pickles, Catsups, Raisins, Figs Almonds, Candy, Vinegar, Powder, Shot, lead, Golden Syrup, &c., &c. Also Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Churns, Measures, Bed Cord, Rope, &c., all of which were bought exclusively for cash, and will be sold at short profits for Cash or Produce.
Salisbury, Mar. 29, 1859. tf44

FOR SALE.
I AM now offering my valuable Plantation lying on the waters of the South Yadkin, containing about 350 Acres, about 100 acres under cultivation. The land is well adapted to the growth of Tobacco. Also, some good Bottom Land as can be found in Rowan county. There is also on the plantation a number one Saw Mill, in a fine timbered country. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call on me at County Line, Davie county, or on Arthur Neely, one mile from Renshaw's ford, who will take great pleasure in showing the land. A reasonable credit will be given.
D. M. CRENSHAW.
August 23, 1859. tf14

To Printers.
I AM NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORders for my new and improved Self-Inking Hand Printing Presses, of most simple construction—less laborous to work and quicker than the ordinary Hand Press, at from $5 upward, and will engage to furnish a Press large enough to print an ordinary sized newspaper at the low price of $100.
Terms cash. E. S. ZEVELY,
Cumberland, Maryland.
Dec 6. tf30

Western N. Carolina Rail R. Freight.
MERCHANTS and others are hereby notified that all Freight destined for the West, will be sent forward immediately on its arrival at Salisbury, and all goods shipped to North Carolina ports will be sealed up and forwarded to their destination without breaking bulk at the terminus of each Road.
JAMES C. TURNER, Eng. & Supt.
February 22, 1859. 39tf

Coffee.
100 Bags Rio Coffee,
25 bags old Government Java,
40 bags Laguira; just received at
tf30 McNEELY & YOUNG'S.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Fine French Yoke Shirts; Silk and Merino Shirts and Drawers; Cravats, Scarfs and Collars; Handkerchiefs, gents. Shawls and Traveling Blankets, in endless variety, at McNEELY & YOUNG'S.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

THE ALMANAC EXPLAINED.

BY REV. WM. GERHARDT, A. M.

Before entering upon my next Lecture, it will be necessary to recapitulate the subject of the three previous Lectures, in order to correct what has been separated by the lapse of some six months:

Lecture 1st:—Introductory,—Origin and Signification of the terms Calender and Almanac.
Lecture 2d.—History of the Almanac.
Lecture 3d.—The Year,—the Seasons,—the Ember-days,—the Months.

LECTURE IV.

THE WEEKS.

The division of time into weeks of seven days each is of divine origin, as we are taught by the Mosaic account of the creation. *"And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it; because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made."*—Gen. 2: 2, 3. Also, Gen. 29: 27.—Lev. 25: 8.—Num. 28:26.

Whether the six days in which God created the heavens and the earth and gave them their present physical structure, were really and literally six natural days, or certain periods of time of indefinite duration, does not lie within our province to argue. But we would undertake to say, that where a scriptural statement is so plain, and where so little room is given us for dropping the literal import of the sacred records, it seems to us to be an unwarrantable assumption to give it an allegorical meaning. But the division of time into six days of labor and one of rest, most assuredly dates its origin to that great and stupendous exhibition of the Almighty's power. This is evident from that commandment which God has given His people, and which is embodied as the third in the decalogue, Exod. 20, 8.12. In the Jewish Church the seventh or last day of the week was the sabbath or day of rest. The Christian Church commences the week with the Sabbath. This change was made in the time of the apostles, and their selection has fixed it for all the christian churches. It was done to commemorate the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, and hence, by way of eminence it is called the Lord's Day.

In addition, however, to the Mosaic account, or the assumption of those periods as the basis for the division of time into weeks of seven days each, the regular changes of the moon, no doubt, also suggested to the ancients the division of the month into four weeks; embracing new-moon, first quarter, full-moon and last quarter, each of which was found to occupy about seven days. This latter was the natural division adopted by the heathen nations, who had no revelation, and hence could not be governed by the days or periods of the creation. They named the days after the planets, among which they erroneously also reckoned the sun.

This they did to distinguish them; and the names are still retained, because ignorant and superstitious Monks, who believed in Astrology, incorporated them into the christian Almanac, under the foolish notion that each planet exerts a peculiar influence upon the destinies of men, as well as the physical world. This brings us to consider

THE DAYS.

According to the common acceptation of the term day, we understand it to be that part of the time of the earth's revolution on its axis, in which its surface is presented to the sun, being that part of the 24 hours when it is light; or the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun. "And God called the light day." Gen. 1, 5.

The true day consists of 24 hours, the whole period of one revolution of the earth on its axis. In this sense the day may commence at any period of the revolution. The Babylonians began the day at sunrising; the Jews at sunsetting; the Egyptians at midnight, as do the British, French, Americans, &c., in modern times. This day, in reference to civil transactions, is called the *civil* day. Thus with us the day when a legal instrument is dated, begins and ends at midnight.

The siderial day is the period in which the earth makes one complete revolution on its axis, and is about four minutes shorter than the mean or solar day, owing to the motion of the sun in its orbit. For example, when any one fixed star is on our meridian, it will require an exact revolution (24 hours) of the earth until that same star is on our meridian again. In the mean time the sun will have to move on 365' of his apparent orbit, and will be about four minutes in advance of the fixed star.

At the Equator the days and nights are always equal. And were the plane of the earth's orbit perpendicular to its axis, the days and knights would be every where and at all times equal; but as this is not the case, the days and nights vary in length as we advance either North or South of the Equator. The difference between the days and nights increases gradually, but at the Poles they are equal again, with this difference, that there is but one day and one night in the year, each continuing six months. The sun is only twice on the equator during the year, viz: on the 20th of March, and 23rd of September.

Astronomers reckon their days from noon to noon, but the real day, as already remarked, is reckoned from midnight till midnight again. All the christian nations have adopted this division, except the Italians, who follow the system of the Jews, reckoning their time from sunset to sunset. Their clocks count from 1 to 24.

ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICATION OF NAMES APPLIED TO THE DAYS.

The names of the days, both in the English and German, are principally of Saxon origin, and derived from the deities of our heathen ancestors, and are also the names of the planets, as the following table will show:

English.	German.	Saxon.	Danish.	Dutch.	Swedish.	Latin.
Sunday,	Sonntag,	Sunnan-dæg,	Sondag,	Zondag,	Sondag,	Dies Solis,
Monday,	Montag,	Monan-dæg,	[illegible]	Maandag,	[illegible]	Dies Lunæ,
Tuesday,	Dienstag,	Tiwes-dæg,	Tirsdag,	Dingsdag,	Tisdag,	Dies Martis,
Wednesday,	Mittwoche,	Wodens-dæg,	[illegible]	[illegible]	Odensdag,	Dies Mercurii,
Thursday,	Donnerstag,	Thors-dæg,	Torsdag,	Donderdag,	Thorsdag,	Dies Jovis,
Friday,	Freitag,	Friga-dæg,	[illegible]	Vrydag,	[illegible]	Dies Veneris,
Saturday,	Samstag,	Sæter-dæg,	[illegible]	Saturdag,	[illegible]	Dies Saturni.

Sunday.—So called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun or to its worship.

Monday—So named in honor of the moon to which it was dedicated as sacred to that planet.

Tuesday—So called in honor of *Teiwe*, the Mars of our ancestors, the Deity that presided over combat, strife and litigation; hence Tuesday was court day or assize day.

Wednesday—This is derived from Woden or *Oden*, a deity or chief among the northern nations of *Europe*. The German *Mittwoche* means the *Middle of the week*.

Thursday—This means the *day of thunder*, from *Thor*, the God of Thunder, answering to the *Jove* of the Greeks and Romans.

Friday—So named in honor of *Frigga*, the Venus of the North.

Saturday.—So named from *Sator*, the northern deity of time.

Thus we see that the names of the days both in the English and German, are derived from the Saxons, one of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; and these names will doubtless be retained as long as time will last.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 1859.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

Historical Sketches.

THE HISTORY OF ORGAN CHURCH, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

The proper name of this church is Zion's, but there are few persons, even among the membership of this church, that are acquainted with its true name, the fact that it is the only church of our persuasion in North Carolina, which has such an instrument of music within its walls, has given it this soubriquet, by which it is known unto all people, and in all our church records; yet let no one suppose for a moment, should a stranger visit this church on a Sabbath day, that his ear will be greeted by the sweet and solemn strains of instrumental music, accompanying the unexcelled modulation of the human voice. Ah! those halcyon days of our forefathers, when a large assembly of worshippers sent their united vocal strains of praise towards Heaven, the throne of God, at the bidding of the old organ, to the melodie, "*Es ist gewisslich an der Zeit,*" or, "*Wer nur den lieben Gott lasst walten*," reminding us of the sound of many waters, are all long since numbered with the past.

The old organ is there still, a relic of a past age, its voice is hushed and sadly *out of tune*, like the voices of its contemporaries, who are now mouldering in the grave-yard, its spirit of music is fled, and the external remains, though fair and tastefully ornamented, are all that is left to remind us of a former age, of a former congregation, and of a master whom it once delighted to honor, as described by Arndt in his "True Christianity." How forcibly do these lines of Moore's melodies strike the mind under such circumstances:

"The harp that once, through Tara's halls,
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls,
As if that soul were fled."

But, although the instrumental music is departed from the old Organ Church, let not the reader suppose that the congregation is broken up and gone: it has perhaps suffered least in this respect than any other church; never have any inroads been made by other denominations to proselyte her members: once only, and that was in her early history, has this church been but a short time without a pastor, all her ministers have ever watched with a careful eye over her prosperity; and she has always commanded some of the best pulpit talent which the North Carolina Synod could afford.

Visit this church during a protracted meeting or a communion season, and such a vast number of members and other hearers you will seldom meet with anywhere. The communicants alone amount to about 500, who, frequently are unable to be seated themselves in the church comfortably, often to the exclusion of their many children and strangers.

This church has always exerted a conservative influence over others, and is much respected by all the surrounding congregations, many of which acknowledge her, in part, as their parent.

But to her history: this we have recorded in good old father Storch's hand-writing on the first two pages of the church-book, yet far too concise to be satisfactory to the antiquarian, which, with other facts obtained from different sources, the writer will not withhold, as it may be new and interesting unto many, who cherish the history of our church.

As early as the year 1750, a number of Germans from Pennsylvania and Europe had settled themselves in Rowan county, N. C.; they were members both of the Lutheran and German Reformed churches, and built for themselves a union house of worship, which they denominated the Hickory church; this church, as the Rev. J. A. Linn informs us, occupied the site on which St. Peter's Ev. Lutheran church in Rowan county, now stands. It was built by permission on the land of Mr. Fullenwider, but a title was never made unto the congregation, as it was only considered a temporary house of worship, occupied by the Lutherans and German Reformed denominations, both of whom, at a later day, built their own house of worship. It was located near Mr. Fullenwider's (now Rev. J. A. Linn's) mill; and after it became deserted in the manner as before mentioned, it soon went to decay, and crumbled into ruins. St. Peter's church, however, is now a regular organized congregation, enjoys the stated services of the sanctuary, but the congregation is as yet small, as it is surrounded by so many other influential and strong societies.

As was the case with all other first settlers, who did not bring their pastor with them, the members of Organ church were destitute of the usual means of grace for some length of time, and as no other hope of obtaining a regular ordained minister presented itself, the members resolved to send a delegation to Europe, for the purpose of applying to the Consistorium of Hanover in Germany, (for at that time North Carolina, as well as all the other free American States, was under the jurisdiction of the *King of England*, who was at the same time *Elector of Hanover*) and bring a pastor with them, to break unto them the bread of life, and a school teacher also, for the instruction of their children.

Accordingly in the year 1772, Christopher Rintelmann and Christopher Layrle were sent as deputies from his church to London, from which place they journeyed to Hanover, and there, through the kind efforts of the late Consitory-counsellor (*Consistorialrath*) Goettien, they obtained the Rev. Adolphus Nussmann as pastor, and Mr. Godfrey Ahrend as schoolteacher; both of whom arrived safely in America in 1773.

This pious and useful minister of the Gospel, who was highly educated, and doubtless a graduate of Goettingen, as some other documents seem to indicate, was, as far as we know at present, the first regularly ordained settled Lutheran minister in N. Carolina.

Nussmann, the new pastor, preached but one year in the Hickory church unto both denominations, after which some dissensions arose, and the majority of the Lutherans then resolved to build a church for themselves; thus originated the so-called Organ church. However, before this church was built, pastor Nussmann left this congregation and went to Buffalo Creek, now called St. John's church, in Cabarrus County.

The congregation which had now a church and a school-teacher, but no pastor, sent the afore-mentioned Godfrey Ahrend, or Arndt, their schoolteacher to be ordained to the office of the ministry in the year 1775,* he served the congregation until 1785, when he removed to the Catawba River, and labored in Iredell and Lincoln counties.

For two years did Rev. Nussmann again serve this congregation in connection with St. John's church, when he left Organ church for the second time, and devoted his whole time and attention unto his other charge.

From 1787 to 1788 this church was without a pastor, but was visited occasionally by the Rev. Godfrey Ahrend.

Pastor Nussmann feeling sad at the awful destitution of our people in this section at that time in spiritual things, kept up a regular correspondence with the principal pastors and professors of Germany, entreating them to send our people, who were as sheep without shepherds, more men to labor as pastors in their midst. Among others he had written to Rev. Abbot Velthusen, of Helmstaedt, in the Duchy of Brunswick, who always felt a great interest in the affairs of our church, here, and answered the call by sending one of the graduates of the university of that city, the Rev. Charles Augustus Gottlieb Storch, who arrived in America, on the 27th of June 1788, in the city of Baltimore. Hence he sailed again to Charleston, and arrived from that city, overland, at Nussmann's home early in September.

Rev. Nussmann had designated him as a laborer in †Sinking Quarter charge, in Guilford county, (now Alamance, Guilford and Randolph Counties) but various circumstances intervened that pastor Storch was unwilling to labor in that field, so he resolved to take the supervision of Organ church, then vacant, and the one in the town of Salisbury, and perhaps a third church also, Pine, now Union church, which he, however, soon resigned into other hands.

G. D. B.

* Doubtless by the Pennsylvania ministerium, can any one of that Synod inform us?

† The orthography is somewhat changed purposely by the writer.

(*Concluded next week.*)

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

Education of Women.

"More than two thousand years ago, Plato delivered an opinion on the intellectual character of woman, which, as the voice of the wisest of men should have settled for ever the doctrine that knowledge is the province of her soul—an opinion which should have been honored by the establishment of the most generous institutions for her education. The education of woman though occasionly rising as well as declining, has never been properly elevated, nor based upon a solid foundation. This want of proper attention to her education can't arise from narrowness of intellectual capacity, for the opinion of philosophers of every age, wipes such a stain from the sex; nor does it arise from a want of inclination upon her part, but rather from an indifference of parents and relations. All are impressed with the necessity of educating boys, but are quite willing that the portion of the human race, to whom nature has intrusted the first development of our intellectual and moral faculties, and who may, therefore, be regarded as the chief medium through which the progress of mind is continued from generation to generation, to live and die poreing over some useless novel. We often hear parents talking about their daughters not needing much education, as they will never be called to fill any important office of the Nation. This is very true, but I ask, may they not at some future time have the training of those who may attain to such positions; and can they give the proper training without being trained themselves? "If the blind lead the blind all will fall into the ditch together." And such will be the case if the "galls" are not educated, for it is the peculiar province of the mother to teach the child. "As the twig is bent so the tree will grow." Therefore educate the women that they may the better perform the arduous task which naturally falls to their lot—the proper training of the young. Few girls at the close of the most enlarged school education now given could rank with the youngest fitly prepared Freshman in Latin; Greek they never pretend to study. In geography, a few may stand a passable examination and some may vie with the stripling "Fresh," in the knowledge of mathematics, algebra or geometry.—But why should woman be refused Xenophon, Herodotus, and Homer? why be deprived of the benefits gained from the study of the finest of languages and remain unacquainted with the generous and sublime Prometheus of Aeschylus, the sweet tenderness of Sophocles, Antigone? why should not Cicero, Livy, and Tacitus unveil to woman the mysteries of the past? Many reasons could be deduced why this should not be so. The riches of these languages, that have, and ever will be, the delight of the literary world, should feed and nourish the soul of woman as well as man. Society depends too much on the character of woman, to allow her education to be narrow and imperfect. Women are more than cooks, nurses—they are teachers, and to deny her soul the benefits of education is to deny its existence. How vast is the moral influence of woman! not limited to her precious children, to her own family, but to the whole race of mankind. Woman's influence, in mature life, if not so wide as man's is certainly more profound. She may not be a politician (if woman's right advocates dont prevail) or an ecclesiastic; but she who is to rear up children should not only be able to instruct practically, but must possess the quickened faculties for which we are indebted to careful training. Woman should be educated that she may be a suitable companion for an educated man; to see two persons of such remote degrees of culture as many a husband and wife presents, is a teasing sight.

"While he goes out to cheapen books,
She at the glass consults her looks."

In such cases there is not only a want of sympathy, but the uneducated wife and mother often thwarts the uncomprehended pursuits of husband and son. That woman should have a correct idea of cows, geraniums, dahlias, strawberries, &c., is very proper in its place, but such knowledge never can answer the ends of an education. The main object of the youth of woman should be, to prepare for a higher degree of mental activity in after life, that when the bloom is gone it may be but a change from the green bough to the sceptre. Why not let the not uncommon way, at present, of appreciating a suitor by the size of his "peike" and "digits" and the gayety of his vests, become, through improved education, an incredible tradition; why not, by like means, also, correct the absurd notion so prevalent among many ladies that the true dignity, and goodness of woman, consists in sumptuousness of dress?

"Exterior semblance doth belie,
Their souls immensity."

If woman has no other incitive, let her remember that she owes a mighty debt to man. He has erected the fabric of civil society—a wondrous palace. Let her not willingly be a mere ornament within its walls. BILLIE WILLIAM.
alias
AUNT PHEBY.
RICHMOND HILL, N. C.

Defective Religion.—A religion that never suffices to govern a man, will never suffice to save him; that which does not sufficiently distinguish him from a wicked world, will never distinguish him from a perishing world.—[*Howe.*

Sin and Misery.—He that hath tasted the bitterness of sin, will fear to commit it; and he that hath felt the sweetness of mercy, will fear to offend it.—[*Charnock.*

Repentance.—True repentance has a double aspect; it looks upon things past with a *weeping* eye and upon the future with a *watchful* eye.—[*South.*

AN EDITOR'S LIFE.

It would require a master hand to sketch with fidelity, that poor and abused class, known as editors. He must have a ready pen, remarkable versatility of knowledge, a correct judgment, and considerable nerve. If you intrude upon him you discover him writing, reading, scissoring. He will talk, but his pen does not stop; he spatters the ink; he fumbles over books; he hunts among newspapers; he grows savage in a "leader," or leaned in a "review." Politicians want to buy him; needy artists ask his favorable notice; inventors have models to show him. He is addressed on more subjects than it was ever intended a single mind should comprehend; and, while his journal is called by some, "influential," "valuable," etc., there are others who bluntly pronounce it "scurrilous" and "poor." Swimming upon floods of excitement, battling, chafing, arguing, consenting, exalting friends and crushing foes, thinking, working, is the sum and substance of an editor's career. At home, he writes with his wife at his elbow and his child on his knee; in the street he weaves out those ideas which, in a few hours, will startle the men who now jostle and crowd him; in his sanctum, he makes ready thunderbolts, moulded with a pen, but more powerful than any ever hurled from Jove.—He delivers lectures; he is a politician; he holds office; he is a traveller; he gives a verdict upon manuscripts which are more precious than the apple of their eye to aspiring authors; he pleads for the poor, he snubs the rich; he conciliates, he defies, he arouses nations, he dethrones kings; he is the guardian of liberty, and omnipotent.

Up in garrets in out-of-the way places—sometimes furnished like a parlor, sometimes worse than a pig-pen—is his *sanctum sanctorum*, the "holy of holies." Are you partial to frowns? Do you wish to hear a growl? Disregard the notices of "Editor's Room," "Private," "No Admittance," and enter the den; you observe the contracting brow; you do not know you are saluted or insulted; your tongue proposes to speak, and legs incline you to run away; a head lifts itself; a worn pen and inked fingers point you a seat, which takes you an instant to teach, but ere you have done so, the monster has his clutches so deeply in an idea that he has forgotten your existence. There you sit; you try to count the pyramids of newspapers, and wonder if to be an editor it is necessary to be a savage. You see books and maps; but you would as soon meddle with a cub of a bear as anything in which the wild animal before you has an interest. Delegations of "devils" from the printing office come for "copy," and a great many things are going on which are strange to you. Other gentry come in, who glance contemptuously at yourself. They seat themselves, and you hear nothing but scratch, scratch with gold pens, steel pens, and goose quills; they pull at their whiskers; they clear their throats; they look up at the ceiling, they help each other when their ideas run aground; they write and rewrite; they expunge and amend; they become cheerful if their productions please them, and crusty if they do not. Now, remember that this mental toil must go on by day and by night, when the head is dizzy by sickness, and the heart weary with sadness, that it entails study, research and thought; that the themes are suggested and discussed within the hour; and you will understand why you are not wanted in an editors sanctum. Presently, however, he will talk to you; he will cut short your long speeches; he will bring you at once to your business; he will dispatch it, and you will at once discover that necessity, if not inclination, urges him to resume his pen.

In summer, when the flowers are so tempting; at midnight, with the glare of artificial light pouring upon him, there he is—a toiling slave. He writes of your pleasures—he adds to your joys. Do you ever think of his exhausted brain, his fading life, his premature death? Literature was, perhaps, a passion of his boyhood, and he has pursued the wicked phantom from year to year, finding, in the gratification of a refined taste, some small reward for his painful infatuation.

Richmond Whig.

Fate of the Apostles.—St. Mathew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was put to death by the sword in the city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John was put into a cauldron of boiling oil at Rome and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

St. James the great, was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the less, was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Phillip was hanged up against a pillar at Hieropolis a city in Phyrgia.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached till he expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body by a lance, near Maliphar, in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simeon Zelotes was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias was stoned and then beheaded.

Boring for Coal.—We are greatly pleased to learn from our esteemed friend Dr. O. Hadley, of Richmond County, N. Carolina, that a company have commenced boring for coal on Buffalo Creek, in the upper end of that county. Geologically, there is every evidence of the existence of coal there that can be found on Deep River, and we trust, under the scientific and practical skill of Mr. Pagenstecher, that their labors will soon be rewarded by the discovery of coal. Dr. Hadley has kindly promised to keep us promptly advised of the progress of the boring and the geological formations passed through. The strata of the first sixty feet are as follows: The first thirty feet is through red shale; second two inches iron ore; third ten feet red and brown shale; fourth twenty feet layers of shale and limestone. We hope friend Hadley will not fail to write to us weekly.—*Cheraw Gazette.*