

LOCAL.

NEW TERMS.

From and after the 1st day of January, 1880, the subscription price of the *Watchman*, will be as follows:

One year, paid in advance,	\$1.50
" payment delayed 3 months,	2.00
" payment delayed 12 months, 2.50	

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our Subscribers will find it to their interest to read the following advertisements which appear in the columns of this week's paper:

Messrs. Jno. H. Enniss, and C. R. Barker

Drugists.

W. E. Poland—Saddles and Harness.

Theo. F. Klutze—druggist, Garden Seeds

and Guano.

Meroney & Bro.—Machine Shops.

E. P. Brown—Painter.

J. H. Holmes—Peruvian Guano, and Lime.

Bernhardt & Bros.—Wahn's Guanos.

J. Y. Barber—Family Groceries.

Notice, to change Town Charter.

Mr. Henry Horah exhibited very nice diamonds yesterday, the growth of his garden this year.

ORNAMENTAL.—A gentleman in this city has just received from a niece in Virginia two beautifully painted sperm candlesticks designed for ornaments. They are to be set in old fashioned silver candlesticks and placed on the mantle—to be seen but not used. They serve better as a reminder of other days when gas and the dangerous kerosene were almost unknown.

ALL ABOUT YELLOW TOBACCO.—W. A. Davis, editor of the Oxford, (N. C.) *Torchlight*, has just published a handsome little book containing the experience of fifty of the most successful yellow tobacco farmers in Granville county, N. C. If you want to learn all about tobacco, from the plant-bed to the sales-room floor, you should enclose 25 cents to postage stamps to W. A. Davis, Publisher, Oxford, N. C., and receive his book post-paid.—The tobacco grown in his county (Granville) has a greater reputation than that of any other county in the United States.

HEALTH.—Attention is called to Dr. Sumner's Sanitary notice in this paper. The subject is a very important one, always felt to be so by those who get sick themselves or who have to watch and nurse sick children. We hope the ladies, who have to bear the brunt of all sickness in the family, will allow no rest at home to those whose duty it is to accomplish the sanitary requirements recommended by the Supervisor of Health.

PINE WOOL.—Mr. John A. Boyden has left at our office for exhibition a sample of wool raised by Mr. Vaughn, Senator in the General Assembly, from Allegany county, which is certainly remarkable for its length and texture. It is denominated Swoperton, being the product of Southdown sheep crossed on the Cotswold. The largest sheep in Mr. Vaughn's flock, yielded 13 lbs. and the flock averaged 7 lbs. 9 ounces.

The fleeces left with us measure 11 inches, and are very fine and silky. This wool sells for 10 cents more in the pound, than common wool.

Allegany county is doubtless a better sheep country than this section, but there is nothing except dogs to prevent the farmers of Rowan from making wool-growing a very profitable business in Rowan.

EDITOR WATCHMAN: I observe in your issue of the 26th February a notice published, "that application will be made to the Extra Session of the Legislature for amendments to the charter of the Town of Salisbury."

What defects are there in the present charter that call for such speedy action? The notice is signed by no one. Is it authorized by the Mayor and Board of Commissioners? Let the proposed amendments be published, that the citizens of the town may express their views upon the propriety of further amending the charter.

TAX PAYER.—We think the notice is authorized by the Mayor and Commissioners. We concur with "Tax Payer," that the proposed amendment should be stated.

SANITARY.

As the Superintendent of Health for Rowan county, I would thus early call the attention of the authorities and citizens generally of Salisbury, to the importance of removing or destroying all such collections of filth and impurities as are likely to exercise bad influence upon the health of our town. Now is the time to prepare for warm weather, when all noxious elements, will become more potent. It is highly desirable that our town should receive a thorough cleansing before the warm weather sets in.

So between now and the first of April, every householder is urged to give attention to the matter of cleansing and purifying their lots, grounds, privies, barnyards, hog-pens, &c., and having done this, to repeat it again during the Spring, Summer and Fall as may be necessary. Let disinfectants and destroyers be purchased now for the winter months, and be sure to use them often and liberally. To the Mayor and Aldermen, I would say that now is the time to clean out the gutters and drains, that when the snow comes, there shall be no obstacle to thorough drainage; and that to make the work more effectual, and with the least cost to the town, I would suggest the project of ordering that all hogs and cows be kept out of the streets.

It is my duty by law, to attend to the sanitary condition of Salisbury, and I expect to give it my best attention. And I call upon all good citizens to aid me in carrying out the enactment of the legislature, for the health and well-being of the community.

J. J. SUMMERSILL, M. D.
Supt. of Health for Rowan Co.

ROWAN COUNTY.

BY J. R.

RELIGION AND CHURCHES, WITH A RESUME OF THE PARISH LAWS.

The early settlers of Rowan County were religious people. The Presbyterians, of Scotch Irish extraction, were probably the most numerous in the section now comprising Guilford County, in the Jersey Settlement, in Western Rowan, and Iredell counties. The Lutherans and German Reformed (the latter sometimes called Calvin Congregations, and Presbyterians) prevailed in parts of Guilford, Davidson, East and South Rowan, and Catawba counties. I name the regions as they are now known, but they were all then in Rowan. In Davidson and Iredell there were Baptist Churches. In Salisbury, in the "Jerseys," and elsewhere, there were some members of the Church of England. It is probable that William Temple Coles and his family, John Dunn, perhaps Corbin and Innes and the Frocks were attached to that communion. We infer this simply from their nativity and their connection with Earl Granville and Governor Dobbs, as Agents or Officers of the crown. In regard to Dunn we have a more certain tradition, as we shall hereafter mention. It will be remembered that

ST. LUKE'S PARISH was established contemporaneously with the County, as a part of the great system of Government here wrought out, or attempted; as nearly conformed to the system of the mother country as practicable. During the Administration of Gov. Dobbs—in 1753, according to Wheeler—ten years later according to other authorities, (see *Wheeler*, p. 357, *Caruthers' Caldwell*, p. 175.) steps were taken to provide for the ministry of the word according to the rubrick of the Church of England. A petition, signed by thirty-four persons in the county of Rowan, and addressed to Gov. Dobbs, represents, "That his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects in this country, who adhere to the Liturgy and profess the doctrines of the Church of England, as by law established, have not the privileges and advantages which the rubrick and canons of the church allow and enjoin on all its members. That the act of the Assembly calculated for forming a regular vestry in all the counties have never, in this county, produced their happy fruits. That the County of Rowan, above all counties in the Province, lies under great disadvantages, as their inhabitants are composed almost of all nations of Europe, and instead of uniformity in doctrine and worship, they have a medley of most of the religious tenets that have lately appeared in the world; who from dread of submitting to the national church, should a lawful vestry be established, elect such of their own community as evade the acts of the Assembly and refuse the oath, whence we can never expect the regular enlivening beams of the holy Gospel to shine upon us."

From the fact that there were only thirty-four signers to this petition from the vast territory of Rowan, we may naturally infer that the population in those days was hopelessly plunged into "Dissent." And yet it was the purpose of the far-away rulers of England, and of the North Carolina Assembly, to have the Province to conform as far as possible to the ecclesiastical system at home. And so the Parish System of England, as far as practicable, was incorporated in the system of North Carolina law. What that system was, can be gathered from a voluminous "Act" of thirty-three sections, passed by the General Assembly at Wilmington in 1764. Other acts and regulations of the same general tenor had been adopted on various occasions before, but the act of 1764—with a supplementary one in 1765—is the most full, and gives an impartial view of the system as perfected, just before the final downfall of the whole scheme at the Declaration of Independence in 1776. I will endeavor to give an impartial resume of the Parish System.

According to this "Act" the Frechelands of each county, on Easter Monday of every third year, were required to elect twelve vestrymen to hold said office for the term of three years. A "frecholder" according to existing laws was a person who owned at least fifty acres of land, or a lot in some town. These freeholders were required to vote for vestrymen under a penalty of twenty shillings—equal to \$2.50 in specie—and the vestrymen so elected were required to subscribe an oath that "they will not oppose the Doctrine, Discipline and Liturgy of the Church of England, as by law established;" and in case of refusal to qualify, any vestryman elect was to be declared incapable of acting in that capacity. Out of the twelve vestrymen two church wardens were to be chosen, who were required to hold office at least one year, under a penalty of forty shillings, equal to five dollars, in specie or sterling money, and they were to forfeit five pounds if they did not set up their accounts for public inspection, in the Court House. These vestries might appoint one or more clerks or readers, to perform divine service at such places as they might designate.

The vestry were also empowered to lay a tax of ten shillings, proclamation money, on each "taxable" in the county for the purpose of building churches or chapels, paying ministers' salaries, purchasing a glebe, erecting "Mansions" or Parsons' etc. etc.

"Taxables" as we gather from another act, were all white male persons over sixteen years of age, all negroes, mulattoes, and mestizos, both male and female, over twelve years of age, and all white persons male and female over twelve years of age who intermarried with negroes, or persons of mixed blood. Such a tax, faithfully collected, would have yielded an immense revenue for the support of religion. Being a poll tax, and not a property tax, it fell heavily upon the poor, and lightly on the rich. The tax thus levied was to be collected by the Sheriff, as the other taxes, and paid over to the vestry; and in case of refusal, the Sheriff was required to "distain" the goods of the delinquent and sell them at public auction after publishing the sale by posting it on the Court House door, the church door, and by public announcement to the people immediately after divine service. (See *Davis' Recital of N. C. laws*, edition 1773 p. 304, 305.)

By an "Act" passed in 1765, during the administration of Wm. Tryon, as Lieut. Governor, and called an "act" for establishing an orthodox clergy, it was provided that every minister in a parish was to receive a stated salary of £133 6s. 8d., and for each marriage solemnized in the parish, whether he performed the ceremony or not, provided he did not refuse 20 shillings for preaching each funeral 4 shillings.

The object of my paper will be to keep the people well posted on all matters of public interest, on the political questions at issue in this year's campaign, and to effect a thorough organization of the Democratic-Conservative party in Rowan. I want for my readers, therefore, all the people in the county. Will my friends in the different sections, assist me in obtaining them by making up clubs, &c.

J. J. STEWART.
Salisbury, Feb'y 18th, 1880.

It is generally supposed that Chinese rice paper is made from rice. It is really made from the pith of a tree which grows to the height of twenty feet, and which is also used for the manufacture of artificial flowers and certain toys and fancy articles.

to the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," he informs the Society in 1764 that in North Carolina "there were then but six Clergymen, though there were twenty-nine Parishes and each Parish contained a whole county." (Rev. R. J. Miller's letter to Dr. Hawks 1830.) The fact was that a large part of the population were "Dissenters," and they resisted every effort to settle a parish minister over them, and thus refused to subject themselves to additional taxation. In Unity Parish, in Guilford County, the people elected non-episcopalians for vestryman, and it became necessary for the Assembly to dissolve the vestry and declare their actions null and void. (See *Caruthers' Caldwell*, p. 176.)

But let Parson Miller, in the letter above referred to, tell how matters were conducted in Rowan County and in Salisbury, especially. He says, "Subsequently to the year 1768 the Rev. Mr. (Theodore Drane) Draugh came to Salisbury, in Rowan County, which was then St. Luke's Parish, and so far succeeded as to have a small chapel erected in what is called the Jersey Settlement, about nine or ten miles east of Salisbury. But the opposition made to his settlement as Rector of that Parish, by the people, was so rancorous as to raise great animosity in their minds against all his endeavors to that end—that for the most numerous body, having several large congregations well organized in the adjacent counties, and one of them in the vicinity of Salisbury. I will remember that on Easter Monday, when an election according to the then law of the Province was to be held for the purpose of electing vestrymen, the Presbyterians set up candidates of their own persuasion and elected them, not with any design either to serve or act as vestrymen, but merely to prevent the Episcopalians from electing such as would have done so." This caused much bitter animosity to spring up between the parties, and so much discouraged the Rev. Gentleman. Perhaps the approach of the Revolution war had its influence also; but that as it may, after a four years' fruitless effort to organize an Episcopalian congregation in this section he left it as he found it, without any. (Rev. Mr. Miller's letter in *Church Messenger*, Oct. 18, 1870.) A full sketch of each of the churches of Salisbury will be furnished in the future chapters, but so much was deemed necessary here, to give a glimpse of the early days before the Revolution. To the stirring times immediately preceding the great struggle for American liberty, we must now direct our attention. For Rowan County was rather before than behind her neighbors in that struggle, as the record will show.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C., March 1st, 1880:

A.—Madison Armfield,

B.—Jas. L. Baker, Betterton Beck, W.

Beacham, Dock Borden, Mrs. Eliza Boggs,

Mrs. Eugenia C Burrie,

C.—M H Craige, Wm. Castor, Henry

Coles, Miss Morrieibizer Cook,

D.—Towney Dorsey, J. W. Demiston.

G.—J. F. Goodman, Mrs. Margaret R Gardner.

H.—Miss Nellie Howerton, Miss Annie Holmes, cold, Nancy Holmes.

J.—Lafayette Josey.

K.—James McCarter, W J McCarter, D

Mickleroy, Albert Maynard, Jas Mayor,

Miss Alice Means, Laura McCorkle, cold.

O.—Miss Lou Orrange.

P.—W J Peacock, David Payne, Mary

Ann Peeler, Mrs. Julia Phifer, cold.

R.—Thos Ray, James Robbin.

S.—Wm. Smith, John Scott, Miss Elmeline Shurford, cold.

W.—Henry Wolkhor, Frank Walton,

W. A. Williams.

When called for please say advertised,

and give date of list.

D. L. BRINGLE, P. M.

Wood Leaves.

The most popular song in the Stock Law Districts will soon be, "How came that Gate Ajar?"

Unity is entitled to the sobriquet of Atlanta and may well be called the "Gate Township." An hour's ride in any direction will bring you to a gate and most frequently to two or three. In a half day's ride recently, I had the pleasure (2) of opening not less than a half dozen, as well as laying down a fence or two.

Please raise your voice, Mr. Watchman, against the diminished mail service. We have just been promised a tri-weekly mail, and instead, the department threatens us with merely a weekly. Of course, Congress is to blame.

Report says, as apposite to the "Synodical," that we are to have a Broad Gauge Railroad through our township. Some Northern Company has proposed to buy out the Mooresville and Winston R. R. and run it as a Broad Gauge, crossing the river at the Shoals. As Prof. R. said concerning the ox story, I do not vouch for it, but give it as a tale.

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The Cluster at Unity Church was well attended and proved interesting and profitable.

The principal feature was a sermon by Rev. A. L. Crawford, on the Fourth Commandment, which is well worthy of publication.

A PAPER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

I will, if properly encouraged, begin the publication of a campaign paper, on or about the 15th March, 1880; and will continue to print it until after the Presidential election, or for eight months from the time of first issue. The price will be ONE DOLLAR. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted. All who favor the enterprise are earnestly requested to give to it that substantial encouragement necessary to insure success.

Our party is woefully in need of every help to a thorough organization; for without it defeat is certain. It is of vital importance to all classes that the Democratic Party should triumph this year, and it will require every effort, first, to properly inform the people; secondly, to organize them, and thirdly, to induce them to go to the polls.

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Dirt has been broken, and the foundation partly laid, for the large cotton factory now under construction, by the Messrs. Oats, of this city. We rejoice to see such improvements going up. It argues well for the future of Charlotte, and will give bread and employment to our idle poor.—*Southern Home*.

The patriotic owner of the Gettysburg battlefield is determined that he shall not be ignored. He has a claim before the Congressional committee for the rent of the ground while the battle was being fought. It has not yet been allowed, and his soul is much exercised theret.

This is a large remark of an old Boston merchant: "I have stood here on State Street for forty years, and I have seen men accumulate fortunes by speculation, and I've seen those fortunes disappear. I have seen men go up in worldly wealth and go down, and I have always noticed that those persons who were content with slow gains and six per cent, interest came out ahead in the long run."

The State's Protection.

Sec. 11. That in the event said William Best and associates, their assigns or successors, shall fail to carry out said contract, the measure of damages shall be that the grants made to them under said deed of trust, shall become null