LOCAL.

THURSDAY, JANURRY, 20 1881.

NEW TERMS.

From and after the 1st day of January, 1881, 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

THE TERMS.

We again call attention to the above terms of this paper. We very much desire that every patron may know the terms. Now and then a man who gets behind is disposed to complain when his bill is made out for $2 or $2.50, sign the case of those who fail to pay within the first three months, and those who allow the whole year to expire. The published terms is the contract between us and the subscriber, and we desire this to be well understood by all concerned.

Meat stalls well supplied.

General health of the town good.

Mr. Alfred Johnson has saved a good crop of ice.

J. D. McMeely is selling apples and other mountain produce by the crate.

Weather cloudy, and mud in streets and roads very deep and sticky.

Firewood easier, though it still brings double the usual prices.

Mr. John Maloney is in trouble with Northern creditors, who charge embezzlement.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad have put in steam pumps at the Salisbury tanks.

An old English Party—an enjoyable affair—was given Miss Robberts, by Mrs. Chas. Price, at her residence last Friday evening.

Messrs. T. E. Brown and John H. Verble have consolidated their livery stables. They will do business at the Brick stable.

The snow still holds out against rains and a rising thermometer. Heaps of it here and there from three to five feet deep.

Again, Mr. Constable Klutts tells us that the stock law—all kinds of stock—goes into effect on the first of February. This is too nigh the Municipal election to stand long. We do not mean to insinuate that there is anything inconsistant in "Denmark," if the expression is allowable.

There will be a prohibition meeting tomorrow evening. There will be another at the Court House on Saturday, Jan. 29. Petitions have been distributed throughout the county to obtain signatures. Those handling them are requested to send or bring them to the county meeting on the 29th.

Railroad accidents on the N. C., have become remarkbly frequent of late, and nearly always fatal to some one or more. A colored brakesman, Jim French, on the freight train, Tuesday evening last, standing on top of a car, was making salutations to persons near a bridge over the road in this place, and forgeting to stoop as the train ran under it, his head struck the bridge and he was knocked off and fatally damaged. He died last night.

The interest in the skating rink is unabated. On last Saturday night, after the skating, the latent talent among the young men, which has been lying dormant for some time, suddenly sprung into life and developed into sketches from the drama and opera, but soon degenerated into negro minstrels, thence to leap frog and from thence to walking matches—all fun for the young people.

OMISSION.—There was an important omission in the Rev. J. Rumple's sketch, published in the last WATCHMAN, to wit: in the list of preachers which have gone out from the 1st Presbyterian church Salisbury, the name of J. N. H. Summerell, was accidentally omitted by the typesetter.

MINING.—in a conversation with a mining expert of long experience, and who has spent some two years in the examination of our mines, we were told "that our State has as rich and valuable mines as any State in the Union, and all they want is the proper development. This opinion is based upon actual experience in all the mining sections."

This is of course, more valuable as it comes from a practical miner, and one who has been the rounds. We are fully convinced of the correctness of his opinion and could, were it necessary, quote the names of Northern capitalists who are exerting themselves at this time for the development of a part of the State. Miners are now looking in this direction and should be encouraged, both by private individuals and by the Legislature.

THE PATHFINDERS.—This combination met their engagement at Meroney's Opera House last Thursday night. The sale of tickets had been brisk until the remarks of the *Observer*, after which they went slow until Thursday, when sales began again. The house was well filled, and if any company ever gave satisfaction this did; taking the continued applause from the beginning to the end of the entertainment as a criterian. All the jokes and tricks were fresh and bright, and the musical part was greatly above the average. The singing of Miss Fannie Wallack, from broad comedy up to the higher grades of music, was remarkably well rendered, and showed thorough musical training; and was alone worth the price of admission. We cannot follow the entertainment through, but will say it was enjoyable and was enjoyed.

Owing to an accident on the road, the company did not get away Friday—late in the evening they decided to play that night, and surprising as it may seem, had a fair house.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Pathfinders Explanation.

In justice to ourselves and the citizens of Charlotte who so kindly favored us with a large house last night in spite of the miserable article in the *Observer*, we explain the cause of said article: The Local Editor of the *Observer* being absent, the person who for a short time so unworthily filled the place, endeavored to pass in the Theatre during McCauly's engagement without a ticket—having given his complimentary away, and trying to cheek it in on his position—he was refused and made to pay a dollar, which hurt him more than anything else. Mr. S. W. Sanders, proprietor of the Opera House, who, by-the-way, is a whole soul gentleman, upheld the door keeper in the question of the ticket, and by so doing incurred the enmity of the local aforesaid. In order to be revenged on Mr. Sanders, the gentleman, (?) sheltered by his position, takes this method of running down all entertainments under Mr. Sanders management. These are the plain facts, and are sufficient for a sensible and liberal public; and we guarantee to the citizens of Salisbury, or that portion who intend to favor us with their presence tonight, a first class and refined entertainment in every particular. The public's obedient servant,

J. N. HENTFROW,
Manager, Pathfinders.

In reply to the above the reporter of the *Observer* incloses the following.

The motives attributed to the reporter of the *Observer* in the above have never received expression from me nor do they meet with my endorsement.

L. W. SANDERS,
Manager Charlotte Opera House.

Mr. Editor: I hope your correspondent, Inexplisquibsquiz, now feels better, having delivered himself fully against the implement dealers and Mayor of Salisbury, and also a thrust at the Municipal authorities of the great cities of our country. I judge him to be a chronic croaker, but suppose he has vented enough spleen to give him relief for a time.

In reply to his last article I have only a few lines to write and with them will dismiss the matter. When I purchased the lot on which my store now stands the sidewalks were very low and almost impassable in winter. Without pecuniary aid from the town or correspondent I raised the walks and paved them. Now I ask the fair-minded people of our community if passage is not easier, less obstructed, and less dangerous over these walks, even with my pows, &c., upon them than they were before.

If that be the case then the public has not suffered loss and will not complain.

On examination of the city tax books for the past year I find that the gentlemen who keep plows in front of their stores paid into the *Treasury*, for the privilege of exhibiting and selling their merchandise the following amounts. D. A. Atwell, $29.83; William Smithdeal, $48.83; John D. Gaskill, $69; Meroney & Bro., $192.95; R. R. Crawford & Co., $85.41; aggregating $404.63. That amount is appropriated by the authorities for general improvements for the public benefit. I ask your worthy correspondent to tell us in your next issue how many dollars and cents he pays yearly for the same purpose.

In reply to his charge of Phariseeism against me, I will only remind him that his accusation is neither original nor new.

The *Devil* used it against Job more than 3000 years ago and ever since it has been a favorite argument with a certain class of fault-finders and imitators of his Satonic Majesty.

Very truly,
R. R. CRAWFORD.

ROWAN COUNTY.

BY J. R.

LUTHERANISM IN ROWAN COUNTY.

The Lutheran church in Rowan county is composed chiefly, but not exclusively, of the descendants of those German settlers who began to occupy the county about 1745. Fortunately for the history of this people the Rev. Dr. Bernheim, in his book, entitled "HISTORY OF THE GERMAN SETTLEMENTS AND OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE CAROLINAS," has gathered up and preserved the traditions and documents that tell the story of their settlement and religious life. The author of these pages had intended that this chapter should be written by a minister or layman of the Lutheran church, but succeeded only in securing a very brief but most interesting Sketch of Organ church by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock. For the general account he is indebted to Dr. Bernheim's interesting volume, which has been freely used in composing this chapter.

St. John's Lutheran Church in Salisbury is entitled to the distinction of being the oldest Lutheran Congregation organized in the Province of North Carolina.

In the year 1768, John Lewis Beard, a wealthy citizen of Salisbury, and a member of the Lutheran church, was bereaved by the death of a daughter, and her body was interred in a lot of ground owned by her father. To prevent her remains from being disturbed by the march of civilization, Mr. Beard executed a deed for the lot, containing 144 square poles, to a body of Trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Township of Salisbury, allowing ministers of the High Church of England to occupy it, when not used by the Lutherans. Upon this lot, now known as the Lutheran grave yard, for Salisbury Cemetery, the congregation soon after erected a log church, or block-house. All this was in preparation for some minister whom they expected in time to obtain. Five year's later, in 1773, the Rev. Adolph Nussmann, a ripe and thorough scholar, and devoted and self-sacrificing christian, was induced to come from Germany to Rowan county. After laboring in Salisbury and Organ Church for a short time, Mr. Nussmann removed from Salisbury and took charge of Buffalo Creek church—St. John's—in Mecklenburg, now Cabarrus. At the same time that Mr. Nussmann came from Germany, Mr. Gottfried Ahrend came over as schoolmaster. As ministers were much needed, and Mr. Ahrend was qualified, he was ordained to the work of the ministry in 1775. As he preached at Organ church—then called Zion's church—from 1775 to 1785, it is probable that part of his time was devoted to the Salisbury church. In 1785, Mr. Ahrend removed from Rowan to Lincoln county. For twelve years these two Lutheran ministers, with the Rev. Mr. Beuthahn, a German Reformed minister, labored among the German population of Rowan, Cabarrus, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Davidson, Guilford, and other counties. At this time the Rev. Mr. Harris, and after him the Rev. Samuel E. McCorkle, was preaching to the Presbyterians at Thyatira, Rev. James Hall in Iredell, and Rev. David Caldwell in Guilford. These seven were breaking the bread of life to the thousands of people in this vast region.

Soon after the arrival of Messrs Nussmann, and Ahrend, the Revolutionary war opened and for nearly eight years all correspondence with the Fatherland was cut off, and the congregations and ministers of Rowan were left to their own resources. No ministers, no books, no material aid or sympathy came to cheer them. Besides this, Mr. Nussmann was persecuted by the tories, and forced to seek safety by hiding himself in a secure retreat, not far from his residence on Dutch Buffalo. At the close of the war, Mr. Nussmann re-opened correspondence with friends in Germany, and in 1787 the Lutheran church in North Carolina was put into connection with the parent church. A supply of books was obtained from Helmstadt, in the Dutchy of Brunswick, and a call for several ministers to labor in North Carolina was preferred by Pastor Nussmann to Dr. Velthusen. In 1787, the Rev. Christian Eberhard Bernhardt, a native of Stuttgard, was sent to Rowan. His first charge was on Abbott's Creek, Davidson Co., where he labored for a year. He afterwards labored for several years in Stokes, Forsyth and Guilford counties, and in 1800 removed to South Carolina.

The year 1788 was signalized by the arrival in Rowan of one who may be called the apostle of the Lutheran church in Rowan. This was the Rev. Carl August Gottlieb Storch. He was sent out by the Helmstadt Missionary Society, and was a native of Helmstadt, and educated at the University of that city. Upon his arrival he took charge of the Salisbury, Pine and Organ churches. The Pine church—now called Union—he soon resigned, and the next year began to preach in the "Irish Settlement," once a month, for which he was promised thirteen or fourteen pounds, about thirty-five dollars. His salary for the two churches of Salisbury and Organ was eighty pounds, paper money, equal to two hundred Dollars. The fees for funerals and marriage ceremonies averaged one dollar each, and may have amounted to fifty dollars annually, the whole amounting to nearly $300. With the simple habits of those early days, and the cheapness of the necessaries of life, this salary of $300 was more liberal than the average minister's salary of these days. Besides having charge of these churches, Mr. Storch had charge of a small German school in Salisbury, and gave instructions in Hebrew to some pupils in the Salisbury Academy. Whether he realized any income from the schools is not known. Not long after this he married Miss Christine Beard, daughter of John Lewis Beard, and lived in the house on the corner of Main and Franklin streets. After this he removed to what is now known as the Chilson Place, one and a half miles east of Salisbury. A few years afterward he gave up the Salisbury church, and moved ten miles South of Salisbury, on the New Concord Road, convenient to his three churches, Organ, Savitz's and Dutch Buffalo. Here he spent the remainder of his life. On the 27th of March, 1831, Dr. Storch died, aged nearly 67 years. His dust reposes in the grave yard of the Organ Church, where a suitable stone marks the spot and commemorates his life and labors. He was a ripe scholar, familiar with the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages, and it is said that he could converse fluently in five or six different tongues. Abundant in labor, crowned with honors, and rich in the affections of his people, he departed full of faith and hope in the Redeemer. His long services of more than forty years, including the critical period of his people's transition from the use of the German to the use of the English language, did much to perserve Lutheranism from decay and extinction in Rowan county. It is because of his labors, doubtless, that the Lutherans are, at the present day, equal in numbers to all the other denominations together in this county.

But to return. A few months after Mr. Storch's arrival, in 1788, Rev. Arnold Roschen, a native of Bremen, was sent to North Carolina by the Helmstadt Mission Society, and upon his arrival, began his labors on Abbott's Creek, now in Davidson county.

We may mention in passing, that in 1791 the present massive stone church was erected for the Organ Congregation, and an Organ of excellent quality was built by Mr. Steigerwalt, one of the members of the church. As this organ was the first and only instrument of the kind in the county it gave the name to the church, which it retains to this day.

In 1794, the Lutheran Pastors, Nussmann, Ahrend, Roschen, Bernhardt and Storch, ordained to the work of the ministry, Robert Johnson Miller, obliging him to obey the "Rules, ordinances and customs of the Christian Society called the Protestant Episcopal Church in America." This was a singular proceeding, but the request was made by Mr. Miller, and a congregation in Lincoln county, which desired his services, and it is said was counselled by the Presbyterians. Mr. Miller afterwards sought and obtained Episcopal ordination at the hands of Bishop Ravenscroft.

The number of Lutheran ministers in North Carolina was reduced by the death of Mr. Nussmann in 1794, the removal of Mr. Bernhardt to South Carolina in 1800, and the return of Mr. Roschen to Germany the same year. Dr. Storch was however re-inforced by the Rev. Adam N. Marcand, who became pastor of St. John's church, Cabarrus, in 1797. He however remained but two years. In 1801, the Rev. Philip Henkel, from Virginia, took charge of the Guilford pastorate. Thus far the church seems to have depended upon foreign supplies for the pulpit. But a change was taking place that looked toward a home supply. On the 2d day of May, 1803, the Rev. Messrs. Gottfried Ahrend, Robert J. Miller, C. A. G. Storch and Paul Henkel with a number of elders and deacons, met in Salisbury and formed the North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church. From this time the work went on more systematically. From the Annual Report of the Rev. Paul Henkel, in 1806, we learn the state of the church in N. C. at that date.

In Orange and Guilford counties there were three Lutheran churches and one "joint" church—that is Lutheran and German Reformed—served by Philip Henkel. In Rowan, east of the Yadkin, there were three "joint," and one Lutheran churches, served by Rev. Paul Henkel, afterwards by Ludwig Markert. In the vicinity of Salisbury three strong Lutheran churches enjoyed the ministry of the Rev. C. A. G. Storch for nearly twenty years. This report represents that about twenty years previous to that time there had been a tolerably strong German Congregation in Salisbury, but as the German people and their language were changed into the English, the German worship soon became extinct. The three strong churches mentioned in the Report, were, doubtless, the Pine Church—now Union—the Organ Church, and Savitz's—now Lutheran Chapel—once called the Irish Settlement. The Report goes on to state that near Buffalo Creek, Cabarrus, there is one of the strongest Lutheran churches, served by the Rev. Mr. Storch. About eighteen miles west of Salisbury—I suppose near the present Troutman's Depot—there was another Lutheran church. Also in Lincoln county there were eight or nine German Congregations, mostly "joint," served by the Rev. Mr. Ahrend. There were churches also in Wilkes, Stokes and other counties.

In 1805 the Synod ordained Philip Henkel to the full work of the ministry, and licensed John Michael Rueckert and Ludwig Markert. At a meeting of the Synod, Oct. 22, 1810, held at Organ Church, there were present ten ministers and a number of lay delegates. This Synod ordained Gottlieb Schober as a Lutheran minister. Mr. Schober continued to be a member of the Moravian Church to the end of his days, while at the same time he was a Lutheran minister and pastor of several Lutheran churches. These excusable irregularities, such as the ordination of Miller and Schober, give evidence of a fraternal feeling between the different churches of that day, and became necessary because of the great scarcity of laborers in the whitening harvests on all sides.

At this same Synod of 1810 Jacob Scherer, and Godfrey Dreher were licensed, and the limited license of Catechets. Rueckert and Jacob Kreison were renewed. Twenty-three churches were reported of which three were in Rowan.

In 1811, the North Carolina Synod, endued with the true spirit of missions, sent out several exploring missionaries to learn the condition of the Lutheran congregations in South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio. The Rev. Messrs Miller, Franklow and Scherer were the Misionaries, and they travelled and preached the gospel in distant regions. In 1813, David Henkel, J. J. Schmucker and Daniel Moser were licensed to preach the gospel. In the year 1814, it is estimated that there were twenty-one ministers in the Synod of North Carolina, including those laboring in South Carolina, and eighty-five in the whole United States.

The remainder of the history of the Lutheran church, so far as there sketches propose to give it, will be found in a brief and interesting account of the Organ church, prepared by its present pastor, the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, to which will be added a sketch of St. John's Church, Salisbury, since its reorganization, and a general statement as to the ministers, churches, and number of Communicants as they now exist.

ORGAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first organization of a congregation at this place dates back more than a century. The original members were Germans, few in number, but devotedly attached to the church of their choice. The services, and records in the church-book, were all in the German language. From the German church-book, which is well preserved, we gather the principal items in relation to the history of this congregation. The following is a translation from the records of the church-book, and in the translation the German orthography of names is preserved, and the present English orthography thrown in parentheses.

TRANSLATION.

In the year A. D. 1774, the following members of our congregation commenced to build the so called Organ Church, viz:

George Ludwig Siffert, (George Lewis Sifferd; Wendel Miller; Peter Edelmann, (Eddleman); Johannes Steigerwalt, (John Stirewald); Philipp Gruss, (Philip Cruse); Peter Steigerwalt, (Stirewald); Michael Guthmann, (Goodman); Christoph Bless, (Christopher Pless; (Leonhard Siffert, (Sifferd); Jacob Klein, (Cline); Anton J. Kuhn, (Anthony J. Koon); Georg Heinrich Berger, (George Henry Berger); Christoph Guthmann, (Christopher Goodman); Johannes Rintelmann, (John Randleman); Johannes Eckel, (John Eagle); Bastian Lenz, (Bostian Lentz); Jacob Benz, (Bentz); Georg Eckel, (George Eagle); Franz Oberkirsch, (Francis Overcash); Johannes Jose, (John Josey); Heinrich Wenzel, (Henry).

A majority of the aforementioned members united in the year 1772, and resolved to solicit for themselves a preacher and schoolteacher from the Hanoverian Consistory in Germany. For in their time, North Carolina, together with all the other now free American States, were under the king of England, who was likewise Elector of Hanover. Christoph Rintelmann (Christopher Randleman) and Christoph Layrle (Christopher Lyerla) were sent to London as deputies from the congregation, from which place they journeyed to Hanover, and through Gœtten, the counsellor of the Consistory, obtained a preacher and schoolteacher, viz: as preacher, Adolph Nussman, and for school-teacher, Gottfried Ahrend. Both arrived safely in America in the year 1773. At this time there was but one common church for Reformed and Lutherans equally, the so called Hickeri (Hickory) Church. One year the new preacher preached in this church, but some disharmony arose, and a majority of the Lutherans resolved to build for themselves an own church, and thus originated Organ Church. But before this church was built, Nussman left the congregation and devoted himself to Buffalo Creek. Whereupon, the congregation, which before had one church and one school-teacher, but now no preacher, procured the aforementioned Gottfried Ahrend to be ordained to the office of preacher in the year 1775. He served the congregation till 1785, when he devoted himself to Catawba River, residing in Lincoln county till the close of his life. For two years Nussman served the congregation again, but left the church for the second time. From 1787 to 1788, the congregation had no preacher. Gottfried Ahrend came once in a while. In 1788, at the desire and petition of Nussman, a preacher, viz: Charles Augustus Gottlieb Storch, was sent from Germany, who, according to Nussman's assignment, was to go to Stinking Quarter, in Orange county. Various circumstances transpired, that he did not wish to go to Stinking Quarter, but resolved to take charge of the congregation at Organ Church and the one in the town of Salisbury. He entered his services in the former on the 26th day of October, 1787, id est, the 23d Sunday after Trinity, and in the town the 2nd Sunday of November, id est, the 24th Sunday after Trinity in the same year. The congregation at Organ Church promised their preacher a yearly salary of Forty Pounds, North Carolina currency. The number of those who subscribed to the salary, as well as to the new church regulations amounted to 78 persons.

The new church regulations referred to above, were very concise and wholesome in their nature, were introduced and adopted on the first day of January, 1789, are upon record in the church-book, but are not here translated.

The following ministers have been the successive pastors of Organ Church:

Rev. Adolphus Nussman, from 1773 to 1774, 1 year; Godfrey Ahrend, 1775 to 1785, 10 years; Adolphus Nussman, 1785 to 1787, 2 years. The church was now vacant for one year, and was visited occasionally by Rev. Godfrey Ahrend.

Rev. Charles A. G. Storch, from 1788 to 1823, 35 years; Daniel Scherer, 1823 to '29, 6 years; Jacob Kaempfer, 1829 to 1832, 3 years; Henry Græber, 1832 to 1843, 11 years; Samuel Rothrock, 1844, to 1866, 22 years; W. H. Cone, from Jan. 1st, 1866 to May '66, 4 months; Wm. Artz, May 1st, 1866.—Samuel Rothrock, from July 1st, 1868 to Jan. 1st, 1869, 6 months; Revs. S. Scherer and W. H. Cone, from Jan. 1st, 1869 to Jan. 1st, 1870, 1 year; W. H. Cone, Jan. 1st, 1870 to May 1st, 1873, 3 years and 4 months; W. R. Ketchie, from June, 1873 to Jan. 1874, 7 months; P. A. Strobel, from Jan. 1st, 1874 to Oct. 1st. 1875, 1 year and 8 months; Samuel Rothrock from Jan. 1st, 1876, and still pastor, Dec. 1880.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, SALISBURY.

Though this was the eldest Lutheran Church in North Carolina, there was for a considerable period such a decline as almost amounted to extinction. Still there were Lutherans here, and they owned a lot and building that were used by occasional ministers of their own faith, as well as by other denominations. In 1822, steps were taken to secure its re-organization. The Rev. Gottlieb Schober, President of the Synod that year, addressed a letter to the Lutherans of Salisbury urging them to gather up their forces, re-constitute their church and claim their property. This letter had the desired effect, for the adherents of the church met, and a paper was drawn up by the Hon. Charles Fisher pledging the signers to re-organize the church. This paper was dated Sept. 20, 1822, and was signed by the following persons, viz: John Beard, Sr., Chas. Fisher, Daniel Cress, Peter Crider, John Trexler, John Beard, Jr., Peter H. Swink, Moses Brown, John H. Swink, Bernhardt Kreiter, Lewis Utzman, H. Allemong, M. Bruner, John Albright and Henry Swinkwag. Efforts were at once made to secure a minister, but without success. About this time a fence was placed around the grave yard, which had lain for some time in a neglected condition. In 1825, the work of re-organization was begun again, and Messrs. John Beard, Sr., George Vogler and Moses Brown were elected elders, and Messrs. Nathan Brown, George Fraley and Henry C. Kern, deacons. During the following year—1826—the church was successful in its efforts to secure the Rev. John Reck of Maryland as pastor. He found but fourteen members at his arrival; but the next year there where thirty members in full communion. Mr. Reck remained with the church five years and his labors among them were greatly blessed. In 1831, the pastor resigned and returned to Maryland. "After this time the congregation had such a continued and rapid succession of ministers, besides having been at times unsupplied with the stated means of grace, as not to be enabled to command the influence which the regular ministrations of a permanent pastor might have given it."

The following roll of its pastors is made up, partly from the pages of Dr. Berheim's History, and partly from the recollection and memoranda of Mr. B. F. Fraley, and is believed to be accurate:

1. Rev. John Reck, 1826 to 1831.
2. " Mr. Tabler.
3. " Wm. D. Strobel, D. D.
4. " Mr. Rosenmuller.
5. " Edwin A. Bolles, of S. C. in 1835,
6. " Samuel Rothreck, 1st time, 1836.
7. " Daniel Jenkins.
8. " Jno. D. Sheck, of S. C., 1840.
9. " J. B. Anthony, 1844 to 1846.
10. " J. H. Coffman, 1848.
11. " Daniel I. Dreher.
12. " Saml. Rothrock, (2nd time).
13. " Levi C. Groseclose, 1860 to '65.
14. " N. Aldrich, of S. C., 1865 to '67.
15. " Simeon Scherer, 1867 to 1872.
16. " Wm. H. Cone of Va., 1870 to '72.
17. " J. G. Neiffer, of Pa., 1872 to '76.
18. " T. W. Dosh, D. D. of S. C., 1876 to 1877.
19. Rev. W. J. Smith, of Md. 1878—.

If to these nineteen we add the names of Nussman, Ahrend and Storch, we have a succession of twenty-two ministers that have served this church during the one hundred ond nine years of its existence, an average of one minister for every five years. The church now numbers one hundred and fifty-two members, and it has been greatly strengthened in members and in resources within the last dozen years.

THE PRESENT CONDITION of the Lutheran Church in Rowan county—its churches, ministers and membership—as gathered from the Minutes, is as follows:

The Rev. Samuel Rothrock's charge, Organ Church and Ebenezer, has 300 members.

Rev. W. J. Smith's charge, St. John's, Salisbury, has 152 members.

Rev. W. A. Lutz's charge (in Rowan), St Enoch's Church, has 303 members.

Rev B. L. Brown's charge, Lutheran Chapel, Centre Grove and St. Paul's, has 486 members.

Rev. R. L. Brown's charge, Union and Christiana, has 240 members.

Rev. H. M. Brown's charge, Bethel and Christ's Church, has 115 members.

Rev. V. R. Stickley's charge, St. Luke's, Salem and Grace Church, has 181 members.

Rev. J. A. Linn's charge, St. Peter's, St. Matthew's and Luther's Church, has 350 members.

Rev. Whitson Kimball's charge, (in Rowan) St. Stephen's and Gold Hill, has 150 members. The whole making nine ministers, nineteen churches, and 2,277 communicants.

To this may be added, the Rev. J. C. Moser, a member of the Tennessee Lutheran Synod, and his three churches—Mt. Moriah, St. Marks and Phanuel—embracing 175 members. The whole summing up 10 ministers, 22 churches and 2,452 members. According to these statistics the Lutherans have more ministers in Rowan than the Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians and Missionary Baptists combined, and probably nearly as many churches and communicants as all the other white churches in the county. In fact a large part of the strength of Lutheranism in North Carolina is concentrated in Rowan county.

MARRIED.

By Rev. W. H. Cone at the residence of the same in Rowan County, Jan. 12th, Mr. John D. Shoe of Carbarus Co., and Miss Eller R. Rose of Rowan.

By the same, Jan. 13th, at the residence of Lewis Holshouser in Litaker township, Mr. John A. Misenheimer and Miss Sarah L. Peeler all of Rowan County.

At the residence of A. L. Hall, Esq., the officiating justice, Jan. 13th, Mr. Osborne C. Winders and Miss Margaret A. McSwain.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Fresh Sausage tri-weekly at A. Parkers.

Fresh Oysters tri-weekly at A. Parkers.

Try Mott's Sweet Cider at A. Parkers.

Pearle Hominy and Grits, just received at A. Parkers.

Giltedge Cream Cheese at A. Parkers

WE are informed that Mr. A. C. Harris has sold his cigar factory to Messrs. John and G. C. Morgan, who intend to continue the business in the room over Mr. Eagle's Shoe Shop. These are very energetic and deserving young men who thoroughly understand the business, and we hope that their patronage will be such as soon to enable them to extend their facilities for manufacturing to double their present capacity. They promise to turn out nothing but choice grades of cigars and we bespeak for them, at least, a fair showing from the trade.

Wanted.—A good place by an energetic boy. Can write a good hand. Apply at this office.

Wanted—One hundred head fat cattle for cash, and beef-hides.
11:2t BEAN & SHAVER.

Go to Bean & Shaver's for Beef, Pork, Sausage, &c. 11:2t

MILL CHANGE.—Messrs. Wilson Trott & Co., of Franklin township have purchashed the saw mill heretofore run by Mr. Keen, five miles out on the old Mocksville road, and under the direction of Mr. Trott, will continue to fill orders for lumber. Their faculties are ample for ordinary demands.

CASH SAVED

in buying the following Goods that I have selected at extremely low prices, in order to make room for a large

SPRING STOCK:

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

MEN'S AND BOY'S SUITS,

OVER-COATS, &C.,

BLANKETS,

White and Colored.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHAWLS.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's all Wool, Half Wool and Cotton Under-wear.

Jeans, Cassimers, Heavy Boots and Shoes.

MY STOCK

OF

Notions, Dry Goods, Hats, Sugars, Coffees, &c., is always kept up to the wants of my customers.

J. D. GASKILL.

Salisbury, Jan. 6, 1881.

CONDENSED TIME
NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 15, 1880.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 45, Daily.	No. 6, Daily ex. Sunday.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a.m	4 10 p.m.	.....
" Salisbury	6 03 "	5 54 "	.....
" High Point	7 31 "	7 07 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro	8 10 "	7 37 "	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 "	.....	0 00 p.m.
Arrive at Hillsboro	10 23 "	.....	11 22 "
" Durham	11 02 "	.....	11 47 a.m.
" Raleigh	12 20 p m	.....	3 00 "
Leave "	3 30 "	6 00 a.m	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro	6 00 "	10 00 "	.....

No 47—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. R. R. for all points in Western North Carlina, daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with the R. & D. Railroad for all points North, East and West. At goldsboro W. & W. Railroad for Wilmington.

No. 45—Connects at Greensboro with the R. & Railroad for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 15, 1880.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 42, Daily.	No. 5, Daily ex. Sunday
Leave Greensboro	10 10 a.m.	6 34 a.m.	.....
Arrive at Raleigh	12 25 p.m.	10 45 "	.....
Leave "	3 40 "	.....	7 00 a. m.
Arrive at Durham	4 52	.....	9 19 "
" Hillsboro	5 30	.....	11 07
" Greensboro	7 50	.....	3 45 p. m.
Leave "	8 20	6 56 a.m	.....
Arrive High Point	8 55	7 30 "	.....
" Salisbury	10 16	9 15	.....
" Charlotte	12 27 p.m	11 17	.....

No. 48—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Brnch. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad to all points South and Southwest. At Charlotte with the C. C. & A. Railroad for all points South & Southeast. At Salisbury with W. N. C. Railroad, daily, except Sundays, for all points in Western North Carolina.

No. 42—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and Southwest.

Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a **POSITIVE REMEDY** for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For **FEMALE DISEASES** Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that *make* the blood, and hence is the best **BLOOD PURIFIER**. It is the only known remedy that cures **BRIGHT'S DISEASE**. For Diabetes, use WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers at **$1.25** per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune.

Address, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 51:1y

The Friend of Delicate Ladies.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women. Headaches, neuralgia, disordered nerves, weakness, mental shocks and kindred ailments are effectually removed by its use.—*The Mother's Magazine.*

PRICE CURRENT.

[Corrected by J. M. KNOX & Co.]

Jan. 20,

COTTON—good Middlings,	11
Middling	10¼
low do	9@9¾
stains	8
BACON, county, hog round	9@10
BUTTER—	20
EGGS	15
CHICKENS—per dozen	$1.50@2.00
CORN New	55
MEAL—moderate demand at	65
WHEAT—good demand at	1.10@125
FLOUR—best fam.	310@325
extra	3.00
super.	2.75
POTATOES, IRISH	50
ONIONS—	50
LARD—	10
HAY—	60@85
OATS—	45
BEESWAX—	20@21
TALLOW—	5
BLACKBERRIES—	6½
APPLES, dried --	3@4
SUGAR—	10@12½

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

WINSTON, N. C., Jan. 20, 1881,

Lugs, common dark	$3.50	@	$5.00
Lugs, common bright,	5.00	@	6.00
Lugs, good bright,	7.00	@	8.50
Lugs, fancy bright,	12.00	@	15.00
Leaf, common dark,	5.00	@	6.00
Leaf, good dark,	7.00	@	8.00
Leaf, common bright,	6.00	@	7.00
Leaf, good bright,	10.00	@	12.50
Wrappers, common bright,	12.50	@	15.00
Wrappers, good bright,	25.00	@	30.00
Wrappers, fine bright,	35.00	@	50.00
Wrappers, fancy bright,	50.00	@	75.00

St. Louis Market Quotations.

Jan, 20,

Prices given are for goods aboard cars or boat ready for shipment to destination.

		Dolls.	Cts.
Mess Pork	Per bbl,	15	00
Dry Salt Shoulders	Per lb.		5¾
" " Clear Rib Sides	"		5
" " Clear Sides	"		5¼
Bacon—Shoulders	"		6
" Clear Rib Sides	"		5¾
" Clear Sides	"		5¾
Hams—Plain	"		11
" Canvased	"		11¼
Lard	"		8¼
Mess Beef	Per bbl.	12	50
Flour—Extra Fancy	"	5	75
" Choice	"	5	25
" Family	"	5	0
" Fine	"	3	50
Corn Meal	"	2	50
Grits	"	2	25
Corn—White in Bulk	Per bu.		37½
" " Sacks	"		43
" " Mixed in Bulk	"		36
" " Sacks	"		43
Oats—Mixed in Bulk	"		26
" " Sacks	"		28

Prices on Horses, Mules, Wagons, Machinery and Implements, Field and Grass Seeds furnished on application.

Wm. M. PRICE & CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

TIME TABLE
WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD

Takes effect Monday, Oct. 4, 5.40 A. M. 1878.

GOING WEST. LEAVE.		GOING EAST LEAVE P.M.
6 40 P. M.	Salisbury	5 20
7 32	Third Creek	4 28
8 00	Elmwood	3 58
8 27	Statesville	3 31
9 25	Catawba	2 43
10 22	Newton	1 46
10 54	Conova	1 14
10 07	Hickory	1 01
11 52	Icard	A.M. 11 06
12 37	Morganton	11 06
1 02	Glen Alpine	10 43
1 28	Bridgewater	10 16
2 12	Marion	9 40
3 00	Old Fort	8 40
3 20	Henry	
4 35	Black Mountain	
4 50	Cooper's	
5 05	Swannanoa	
	Head of Road	A.M. 6

☞ Trains run daily, Sundays excepted

B. ANDREWS Gen. Supt