THE GERMANS

Continued from Second Page.

precaution. To help in a humble way to bring about such a desired end, I have worked at spare times for seventeen years to gather and formulate the various parts of this lecture.

To a great extent it has been the German's own fault that he has not been better understood and more highly appreciated in America. The records of his work have been kept in the German language and published in the German paper, pamphlet or book, and so failed to reach the English eye and ear. We aim more to show what Germans have done in and for this great America; for they are playing and have played a most important part in America's history.

GERMANS IN AMERICA.

Where does the record begin of the Germans in America? A scholarly legal friend claims that the names of some of the settlers at Jamestown, Va., are distinctly Germanic, and supposes they were German mechanics who came over with the English. There were, no doubt, Germans among the Hollanders who people New York in 1621. In the various long lists of names kept by the shipping parties of the years 1657-64, there were many pure German names. Thus the Germans, little by little, a few here and a few there, prepared the way for their coming colonies, and were the forerunners of the mighty migration which has not yet ceased.

The historical date accepted by Germans as a special day, is October 6, 1683, or 214 years ago, when the good ship Concord landed in Philadelphia, bringing a colony of thirteen German families, for from that time the Germans have come in colonies, in crowds, by the ship load and steamer full. In the last seventy-six years Germany has sent to the United States 4,972,423 of her people. It is estimated by those who have studied statistics that the Germans and the German descendants in this country easily aggregate the enormous number of 20,000,000.

Many Germans have changed their names. Schwarz has become Block, Mr. Schneider is Mr. Taylor, Mr. Weisskopf is Whitehead, Mr. Zimmerman has changed to Carpenter, Mueller is now Miller, and thus tens of thousands of people are supposed to be English or Scotch who are German in their origin as German can be.

In 1710 thousands of the Palatinates came to America. The Swiss Germans formed a settlement at New Berne, N. C., in 1710. In 1709 Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was settled by them. Governor Thomas, of Pennsylvania, estimated in 1741 that three-fifteenths of the population were Germans. And then began the mighty movements westward over the mountains to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Ohio, etc., and the migrations into Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Tennessee.

No white settlers did more for the Indians to make them friendly and Christian than did those German Christians, and on the other hand, no pioneers suffered more at the bloody hands of the red skins, or more skillfully opposed them than the peace-loving, yet brave Germans. All America had no better, more scholarly or popular or influential Indian interpreter than was Conrad Weiser, concerning whom an Indian chief remarked: "Him heart half pale face, half Indian."

There was no greater, more dreaded, more skilful Indian fighter than our own Lewis Wetzel, the wild ranger of this beautiful Ohio Valley, whose feet trod these Wheeling hills, and whose rifle shot these valleys so often re-echoed, from Parkersburg to Pittsburgh and from West Liberty to Zanesville. It is said his father was an "up-country Dutchman," who came to this region in 1764. What daring Louis Wetzel and his brother Martin was to this section, John Hartmann, the unerring marksman was to the New York settlers, an "Angel of Protection." He was dreaded more by the Indians than a company of soldiers. All felt safe when he was about.

John Lederer, moved through the vast wilderness of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia in 1670 and made the first map of those regions. Before Elliott gave the Indians the Bible in their own language, Companius had translated a German catechism for the Delaware Indians.

The sufferings of the Germans was inexpressibly great. Let us recall the bloody massacre of the German Flats," in New York, where the fort was attacked by night and forty were murdered and scalped, women had their noses cut off and were otherwise insulted and injured, every house of the entire settlement burned to the ground, their horses and cattle and sheep confiscated, and thus left homeless, houseless, helpless and friendless. This was November 11, 1756. April 30, 1758, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon another attack was made and thirty more killed. Later still when $8 were offered as a prize for every scalp, many a German housefather came home in the evening to find his whole family murdered and scalped. At the close of these butcheries and so-called wars, there were five hundred widows and three orphans in the war-scarred, burned and desolated regions of the Mohawk Valley, and similar facts come to us from the Wyoming, and the most of these were Germans. From the Susquehanna to the Delaware was a field of murder. In 1755, six hundred Germans marched to Philadelphia, asking the governor for protection.

GERMANS IN BATTLE.

Who has not read the thrilling account of the battle of Oriskany, N. Y., where General Herkimer and the four German colonels, commanding the four battalions so completely defeated the Seneca Indians and their white allies.

Bravely as they had fought the Indians, so bravely did hundreds and thousands of Germans fight for American independence. Benjamin Franklin's regiment was almost entirely German. The Germans in and around Baltimore raised a regiment of infantry and a company of artillery. There is no more beautiful story of a minister becoming an officer and major-general, than the case of John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, of Woodstock, Va., who raised the seventh or German regiment, of Virginia, and helped to capture Yorktown. General Muhlenberg ever remained the warm personal friend of George Washington. There were other great German generals, as De Kalb, who was born in Strassburg; Baron Von Steuben, who was the German Lafayette; Colonel Hambright was one of the heroes of the famous battle of King's Mountain, and although wounded, kept his post whilst the blood from his wound ran out over his boot-top. There were no braver and no better soldiers in the Revolutionary army than the Germans.

One reason why the German makes so good a citizen is because he is true and loyal to his surroundings. Heine, the great poet, once said: "If fidelity and loyalty were not as old as the world, surely a German would invent it." He casts in his lot with the people in whose midst he settles down, and then is their friend through thick and thin, in peace and war, in evel and good report. Hence the Germans in the south rallied to the southern standard when the civil war burst forth.

The Germans in the south joined its army by the hundreds and North Carolina and South Carolina furnished whole companies of German troops. Zollicoffer, German Swiss, was an infantry major-general; Paul Barringer was a celebrated cavalry general and the right hand man of Stonewall Jackson, and General Wagner, of Charleston, a most skilful artillery general. The finest band of the southern army, was the Entow band, in which all were Germans, except one big-hearted Irishman and he played the big drum.

Now what the south had as to Germans by the hundreds, the north had by the tens of thousands upon thousands, and they had generals by the dozen, or, for example, Schurz, Osterhaus, Heintzelmann, Orth, Sigel, Rosecranz, Schimmelpferring, and others. I have heard southern generals say publicly, "If it had not been for those Dutch, we'd a whipped the Yankees!" It would be interesting to know just how many in our great Union army were German or of German descent. I believe nearly one-half the army was of teutonic origin.

GERMANS IN POLITCS.

He has ever been present in the politics of America, but modest, retiring, and not office-seeking, he has not made himself felt as he might have done. Just think of 150,000 German voters in Greater New York city alone. Nevertheless many a German has been prominent in politics. The first speaker of the first Congress was Muhlenberg, a German; and from that day to this Congress has never been without the German element, and sometimes a dozen, as Sorg, Hellmann, Kleiner, Huff, Swope, Barthold, etc., have been members at one time, and the nation is proud of Carl Schurz. Governors by the dozen and mayors by the hundred have been of German origin.

What would America have been, or what would it be to-day without the music-loving, music-cultivating, music-furnishing Germans? They have furnished America with an army of music teachers and professors that have been a blessing to millions of the youth of our land. They have organized the little string band and mighty orchestra, and the Silvert cornet concert companies. Bryant, of Cincinnati; Theodore Thomas, of Chicago; I. Seidl, of New York, make the world honor their three respective great, grand orchestras with more than sixty men in each, and who but the Germans give us the inspiring, sublime saengerfests, with a thousand trained voices. See, too, the German names on the instruments. There are the Knabe pianos, Weber, Decker, Steinway, Sohmer, Krakauer, etc.

Liberty of speech and press are dear to the Germanic heart. Our German papers are doing a most noble work in not only indoctrinating our immigrants in American principles and preparing them for American citizenship, but as hundreds of thousands of copies go over to the Fatherland, they popularize these glorious gifts in the homes across the sea. God bless our German-American editors.

A GERMAN EDITOR.

Permit me now to draw attention to a remarkable fact to show the indebtedness of all American editors to a German editor, to whose trial and acquittal they owe, to say the least, a debt of gratitude, if not the liberty of the press. John Peter Zenger edited a paper called The New York Weekly Journal. Its first issue appeared in 1733, on November 5, 164 years ago. He advocated bravely, boldly, constantly, the rights of the people. The English governor hated this and sought to arrest Zenger. On November 2, 1734, he ordered that the hangman should publicly burn the articles of Zenger and that the mayor should be present. Both the hangman and mayor refused and the aldermen protested, and finally it was arranged that a negro slave of the sheriff should burn the papers, which was done. November 17 Zenger, the brave advocate of the people's rights, the pioneer free press man of America, was arrested. Hundreds of the people surrounded him and cheered him. The lawyers that undertook to plead his cause were then deprived of their powers of attorney. The legal process against Zenger began August 4, 1735. The court appointed a certain lawyer Chambers to defend Zenger, but Chambers was a weakling and under the governor's influence. The friends of Zenger had secured Andrew Hamilton, the gifted lawyer of Philadelphia, who unexpectedly appeared and unexpectedly arose in court to champion the cause of the imprisoned German editor, and delivered that remarkably wonderful speech that made him the apostle of a free press for America and that made Zenger the hero. Thus the press of our great country is indebted to a degree to a German-American editor. There are not only hundreds of pure German editors in America who run German papers, but hundreds who are editors of city and county papers that are English. Who started and managed Puck but Keppler and Schwarzmann? Who is the proprietor and editor of the great New York World but Jacob Pulitzer, a German? It is a remarkable fact that the first Bible printed in a European language was printed by C. Sauer in 1743 in Germantown, Pa., and the first Bible printed west of the Allegheny mountains was printed by Guedrich Goeb in 1817. Sauer printed two more editions in 1763 and 1776. The first paper factory in this land was established by Rittenhouse, in Germantown.

GERMANS AS MECHANICS.

As a class you will find the best mechanics to be Germans. Convince yourself. Go to any immense factory. Go to the fine Pennsylvania railroad shop at Altoona, Pa., where fine workmen are needed, and who are they? Go to Vanderbilt's mansion at Asheville, N. C. and who are the best mechanics? How often is it said the best little shoemaker or tailor, or jeweler in a place is a German?

Behold the majestic trains sweep by, and see and hear the glory of German skill and genius and work. There is the Miller platform, the wonderful Westinghouse air-brake, the elegant Pullman palace car, and the grand Wagner sleeping coach. (Wagner is a grandson of Lieut. Col. Wagner of the revolutionary war.) Glide up New York harbor by the statue of liberty and behold the wonder of the ages, the monster Brooklyn bridge, and then on its brazen plates read the name of the same illustrious John A. Roebling who had to come to our relief here in Wheeling and make the suspension bridge safe and fit for use.

Who built those massive stone bridges of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad across the river but the late Heinlein, whose grave is in Caldwell's run? Who built the stone giant bridges of the Baltimore & Ohio near Connelsville but J. O. Schneider? And so the German mechanic has been a blessing to America. The linen made in Germany as early as 1700 was famous, and so were the stockings made. They started on a small scale, it is true, but they started, sugar refineries, tan yards, bakeries, etc. The first foundry in America was established in 1716 at or near Manheim, Pennsylvania. The first foundry in Pittsburgh was owned in 1792 by George Ansehutz. The first flint glass works in America were planted by Henry Wilhelm Stiegel at Manheim, Pa.

GERMANS AS SCHOLARS.

The scholarship of the educated Germans who landed here, from the Latin book of John Lederer in 1670 up to the present time, is unquestioned. It is a remarkable fact that when the famous "Cleopatra Needle" was brought from Egypt and placed in grand Central park, New York city, there was only one man in all America who could decipher the hieroglyphics thereon, and that was the late Rev. Dr. Seyforth.

Franz Daniel Pastorious was a scientist of unusual ability; so were Dr. Helmuth, Muhlenberg, Agassiz, etc. In the time of the grasshopper plague in the west, in 1877, our government appointed a United States etymological commission of three, of whom two, Dr. Aughey and Dr. Thomas, were Germans.

Time will not permit of our speaking of the German millionaires, such as the Astors, of New York, Claus Spreckles, of California, Havemeyer, the sugar king, of Brooklyn, Hellmann, of Indiana, but there is quite a number of them.

The Germans came, not like the French, the Spanish, the English, with armies to conquer by sword and fire, but came with a Bible, a hymn book and a catechism to worship God and establish a Christian home. There are thousands upon thousands of German churches the people of America seem hardly to be aware of. There are thousands of devout Jews, German Methodists, Baptists, Reformed, and Presbyterians and Evangelicals, and millions of Roman Catholics and Lutherans who worship God in their many churches, and belong to the noble, God-fearing people of our great nation. The first orphan home on this continent the Germans built in 1736, at Ebenezer, Georgia.

The first church congress attended in a body, right after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence was a German church in Philadelphia.

Let us then appreciate the great sufferings and heroic services of the ancestors of this mighty and worthy population of our land, and crown the same as scripture teaches, "Honor to whom honor is due," as the brave soldiers of the German army were crowned when the Franco-Prussian war closed and the great Friedens-Fest was held in Berlin, the empire's great capital.

SKETCH OF DR. PESCHAU.

The Former Wheeling Man's Rapid Strides in His Profession.

In that wild and picturesque portion of Germany where the Hartz Mountains raise their rugged summits above the historic plains of the great Fatherland, the city of Clausthal—Zellersfeld is located, within the goodly domain of the Kingdom of Hanover. For a century and a half the Peschau family have resided here and have made for themselves an honorable and an enduring name.

The Rev. George Ludwig Peschau, a graduate of the University of Goettingen, was the first of the family to become a pastor and preached to his people in a Lutheran church at Altenbroch near the city of Bremen for forty-five years. His son, the Hon. Edward Peschau, became German Imperial Consul at the port of Wilmington, N. C.

The Rev. F. W. E. Peschau was born in the city of Clausthal—Zellersfeld, on the 17th of February, 1849. He was the only son of his father, Henry Peschau, and on his shoulders the honor of maintaining the family name has most worthily fallen.

The good ship North Carolina brought the family to this country, in 1853. They finally settled at Wheeling, West Virginia, where Dr. Peschau spent his boyhood. In the German parochial school and in the public schools he mastered the rudiments of learning. He was confirmed in the church of his fathers in 1867. He spent six years in the Gettysburg College and Theological Seminary, and upon graduating, delivered the German oration. His mind has never forsaken the great mold of German character and the German language has been the passion of his life. He at once became superintendent of German in the public schools and Professor of German in the high school at Evansville, Ind. Here, for three years, he did very efficient work and only laid aside these duties to enter into a higher field at Nebraska City, Nebraska, where for two years, he was pastor of the public schools there, during that time. He was called to the professorship of German in the Nebraska College, an institution conducted by the Episcopal church, and filled the chair for two years, carrying on his work as a pastor all the time. The rigorous climate led him to accept a call to the pastorate of the Lutheran church at Nashville, Tennessee. His reputation as a German scholar had preceded him, for the professorship of German in Dr. Ward's Female College, the greatest in the south, and the great rival of Vassar, was at once given him. He also taught German in Vanderbilt University.

In 1882, he was unanimously called by the trustees to the presidency of North Carolina College, but, though the field was great, his chosen one was greater, and he declined the honorable call.

In 1881, he was tendered a call by St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church at Wilmington, N. C., and he accepted and entered upon his duties early in the following year. During his stay of eleven years there, he, in 1884, erected the Luther Memorial Building and in 1890, the Chapel in Brooklyn, a suburb of the city.

In 1892, he was made pastor of the Zion Lutheran church, at Greensburg, Pa., one of the strongest in the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Although the duties of these various charges and different chairs would have exhausted the powers of an ordinary worker, they have been but a training school for this wonderful man for still other intellectual theatres of activity. Dr. Peschau has performed a vast amount of literary work. For five years he was editor of the department of "German Gleanings," in the Lutheran Observer, of Philadelphia. For a short time he was editor of the Southern Illustrated Monthly Magazine, and, for about ten years, was one of the editors of the Lutheran Visitor, the leading paper of his church in the south.

In matters of church government he has played a conspicuous part, and during four consecutive years served as president of the North Carolina Synod. He served as the last president of "The Lutheran General Synod South," and the first president of "The United Lutheran Synod South," which was held at Savanah, Georgia, in 1877. Here he was chosen to represent the Church of the South to "The General Synod North."

Many times he has been chosen to represent various district synods. In 1891, he was made a D. D., by North Carolina College. Dr. Peschau is an honorary member of the Tennessee Historical Society, of the German Historical Society of Maryland, of Trinity Historical Society, of Dallas, Tex., and various other bodies.

He served as director in the Wilmington Library Association ten years, was chaplain of the Porter Rifles and often officiated as chaplain in both houses of the Tennessee legislature, while a resident of Nashville. Many times he has been a delegate to various county, state and national Sunday School conventions.

During these many years he had under his supervision about 1,800 Sunday School scholars and has taken into his various churches as pastor about 1,300 church members by baptism, confirmation and certificate.

Dr. Peschau has always been an active worker in the Luther League, especially in the organization of leagues. He was one of the first to advocate the state and National league.

At the second national convention, held at Chicago, from November 17 to 20, 1896, he spoke as a delegate in Trinity Norwegian church on "The Mission of the Lutheran Chruch in America."

His work for the Young People's and other societies has been of great value.

As a lecturer, Dr. Peschau has rapidly risen to a commanding position, and several of his lectures have been pronounced master pieces of English thought. While in the south, he earned the title of "The Silver Tongued Orator of North Carolina." His most noted lectures are "The Cemetery of the Sea," "Life's Battle Songs," "The Germans and Their Achievements in America," "Sunny South Sketches," "Sights and Scenes of the Sea," "Popularizing Crime," "Sons of Issachar," etc. Wide in scope, strikingly original, pregnant with thought and graceful in delivery, they have been gratefully received in over a score of the states of the Union.

In June, 1873, Dr. Peschau married Miss Clara J. Myers, of York Springs, Pa. Six children, four daughters and two sons, have been born to them. Mrs. Peschau is a true and noble woman.

Such is an imperfect retrospect of the life of a man, who may be justly regarded as being a great leader in a great denomination.

Since the stormy days when Martin Luther thundered his convictions of conscience and of duty, the Lutheran church has gathered into its temples men mighty in war and peace, and under the symbols of meekness and love has developed an eternal strength and accomplished a great work both in the old and in the new world. Her pastors are men of great learning and in this country few have come so closely into touch with American institutions as Dr. Peschau.

His manners are as gentle as a woman's and the sunshine of his presence is always a welcome influence. A fluent speaker in English, Norwegian and German, he holds all kinds of audiences under the beauties of his oratory and the brilliancy of his thought. He knows the German language as only a German scholar can, and his work as an educator has won the highest praise.

But it is as a pastor that he chiefly shines, for his people love him as their friend and helper, their teacher and their guide, and truly there is on earth no grander mission than this.

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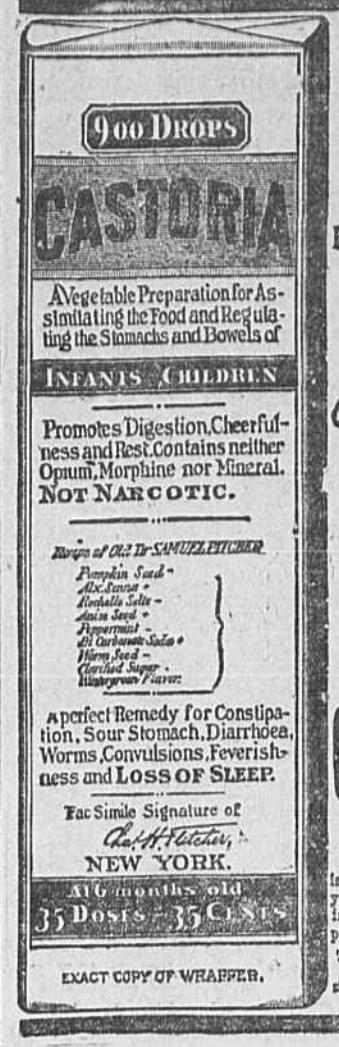

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TRUSTEE SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF OHIO COUNTY REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by Reazon Mozingo and Carrie B. Mozingo, his wife, and Thomas Mozingo, to me, as trustee, bearing date on the 27th day of June, 1895, and now of record in the clerk's office of the county court of Ohio county, West Virginia, in Deed of Trust Book No. 43, page 116, I will on

SATURDAY, THE 18th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1897,

sell at public auction at the north front door of the court house of Ohio county, West Virginia, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described two tracts of land, situated on the waters of McGraw's Run and Battle Run, in Liberty district, Ohio county, West Virginia, and bounded and described as follows:

First tract—Beginning at a stone near a white oak in Peddicord's line, and corner to lands of Melvin and Martin Bowman, and thence with Bowman's line north 53° west 200.7 poles to a stake in the line of Morrow Gibson, thence with Gibson's line north 77° west 29.4 poles to a beech stump; thence north 10½° west 61 poles to a stake; thence north 84½° west 23.5 poles to a stone corner to other lands of Reazon Mozingo; thence with Mozingo's line north 26½° east 42.4 poles to an ironwood; thence north 3¾° west 17.6 poles to a white oak, corner to lands of Jacob Degarmo; thence north 53° east 44.2 poles to a post; thence south 48° east 50 poles to a locust; thence south 70½° east 7.3 poles to the place of beginning, and containing forty-eight (48) acres and seventy (70) poles, more or less, as surveyed by R. J. McCleery on the 11th day of June, 1895. This being the same property that was conveyed to the said Reazon and Thomas Mozingo by Melvin Bowman and Martin Bowman, by deed bearing date on the 5th day of June, 1895, and now of record in the clerk's office of the county court of Ohio county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 94, page 106.

Second tract—Beginning at or near a beech in the line of lands formerly owned by Edward Ray, and corner to lands now owned by Taggart, and thence with the Taggart line south 66° east 35 poles; thence south 25° west 26.70 poles to the line of Morrow Gibson, formerly Edward Ray; thence with Gibson's line south 89½° east 28.02 poles to the line of the first tract hereinbefore described; thence north 25½° east 44.60 poles to an iron-wood; thence north 5° west 17 poles; thence north 6° west 42.5 poles to the line of James A. Rice; thence with Rice's line south 25° west 42.80 poles to the place of beginning, and containing sixteen (16) acres and one hundred and forty-eight (148) poles, more or less. This being the same tract of land that was conveyed to the said Reazon Mozingo by W. M. Dunlap, special commissioner, by deed bearing date on the 16th day of August, 1890, and of record in the clerk's office of the county court of Ohio county, West Virginia.

The property hereinbefore described will be sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as may be deemed best by the trustee.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money, and as much more as the purchaser may elect to pay, in cash on day of sale; the balance in two equal payments at one and two years, with interest from day of sale, the purchaser giving his notes with approved security for the deferred installments, with the interest on the second deferred installment payable annually; the title to be retained by the trustee until the property is paid for.

no19 W. M. DUNLAP, Trustee.

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jul5 S. BRUBAKER, Proprietor.