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THE
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BY J. W. ALSPAUGH.

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THE EQUALITY OF RACES.—D'Israeli, the present administration leader in the British House of Commons, in his last work, the "Biography of Lord George Bentinck," speaking of the Jewish race, thus alludes to the equality of races:

"They are a living and the most striking evidence of the falsity of that pernicious doctrine of modern times, the natural equality of man. The political equality of a particular race is a matter of municipal arrangement, and depends entirely on political considerations and circumstances; but the natural equality of man now in vogue, and taking the form of cosmopolitan fraternity, is a principle which, were it possible to act on it, would deteriorate the great races and destroy all the genius of the world. What would be the consequence on the Anglo-Saxon Republic, for example, were they as citizens to secede from their sound principle of reserve, and mingle with their negro and colored populations? In the course of time they would become so deteriorated that their States would probably be conquered and regained by the aborigines whom they have expelled, and who would then be their superiors!"

A PRETTY CONCEIT.—We yesterday saw, in the parlor of a friend, a very beautiful conceit. It is, of course, the fancy of a lady, and consists of the burr of a pine tree placed in a wine glass half full of water, and from between the different layers of the burr are shooting forth green blades—bright, beautiful, refreshing. For a little thing, we have seen nothing that so pleased us by its beauty and novelty. And the secret is this: the burr was found dried and open; the different circles were sprinkled with grass seed, and it was placed in a wine glass, with water in, as above. In a few days the moisture and nourishment gave the burr life and health; the different circles closed and buried within themselves the grass seed, and a few days more gave to the seed also life, sprout and growth; and now a pyramid of living green, beautifully relieved by the sombre line of the burr, is the result—a pretty and novel thing to see. We do not know whether the idea was original with the lady, but we do know that its success is beautiful.—Troy Times.

THE TOOTHACHE.—"My dear friend," said H., "I can cure your toothache in ten minutes."

"How? how?" inquired I. Do it, in pity!"

"Instantly," said he. "Have you any alum?"

"Yes."

"Bring it and some common salt?"

"They were produced. My friend pulverized them, mixed them in equal quantities, then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powder to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth."

"There," said he, "if that does not cure you, I will forfeit my head. You may tell this to every one, and publish it everywhere. The remedy is infallible."

It was as he predicted. On the introduction of mixed alum and salt, I experienced a sensation of coldness, which gradually subsided, and I with it—alum and salt—I cured the torment of the toothache.

Mondville Reader.

HAPPY COMBINATION.—There is nothing purer than honesty, nothing sweeter than charity, nothing warmer than love, nothing brighter than virtue, and nothing more steadfast than faith. These, united in one mind, form the purest, the sweetest, the richest, the holiest, and the most steadfast happiness.

HAVE.—The Emperor Suloque has been deposed by a revolution, and has taken refuge on board a British vessel.

From the Greensboro' Times.
The Pilot Mountain.

The mountain scenery of North Carolina shows the workings of Nature in the different aspects of Diversity, Beauty and Grandeur, in a degree, perhaps, equal to, if not surpassing any other country of like area. An English gentleman and tourist says that, though he had crossed the Alps in a number of places, yet he had never seen any mountain scenery which he thought as beautiful as that of Western North Carolina.

This work of nature is situated in the eastern part of Surry, N. C., near the line which divides that county from Stokes. It rises an isolated pile, in the midst of a plain; no other mountains, nor even any considerable hills, being within many miles of it.

The ascent of the mountain to "the spring," an agreeable post of refreshment, more than half the distance to the top, is so gradual that the visitor may proceed on horseback. From this spot the acclivity becomes steeper until you reach the pinnacle, which presents an elevation of some two hundred feet. The only pass to the summit is on the north side, narrow, steep and difficult of ascent; yet it is considered by no means a difficult achievement, and the visitor is rewarded for his toil by an enchanting prospect of the surrounding country and mountain scenery in the distance. The dense and wide-stretched forest appears dotted with farms and hamlets. The Blue Ridge reposes in a long line of mountain heights on the north-west. Eastward, in Stokes county, the Saura Town Mountains rise to the view, some of whose summits exceed the Pilot in height. And the Yadkin River, flowing down from the hills of Wilkes, and washing the western base of the mountain, "rolls its silvery flood" in a mazy line of light thro' the wilderness.

The result of measurements, taken by President Caldwell and Prof. Andrews, is as follows:

Height of Pilot Mountain from a base near Grassy Creek to the top of the trees	1551 ft.
Elevation of the pinnacle on the north side, at place of ascent	205 "
Elevation of same on south side	250 "
Highest perpendicular rock on the south side	114 "

"In the geology of the pinnacle there is something quite remarkable and curious. It is made up chiefly of mica slate and quartz; but each exhibits peculiar and interesting characters. Its rocky wall is full of roots from top to bottom, and it is so regularly stratified, the strata dipping easterly at an angle of only ten degrees. The most abundant rock is a peculiar kind of mica or grit rock, composed of very fine granular quartz, with flesh red mica intimately disseminated. The texture is exquisitely fine, and the cohesion is so loose that it may be frequently crumbled between the fingers into fine white sand."

At a point on the road between the Little Yulkin and Mount Airy, the traveler may obtain the most singular, and perhaps the finest view of the Pilot. One end of the mountain is there presented to the beholder in its most perfect pyramidal form. Its vast sides are seen sweeping up from the surrounding forest, gradually approaching and becoming steeper, until they terminate at the perpendicular and altar-like mass of rock which forms the summit.

It here gives an idea of some gigantic work of art, so regular and so surprisingly similar are the curves of its outlines, and so exactly over the centre does the towering pinnacle appear to be placed.

The name is said to be a translation of an Indian appellation, signifying Pilot, called so by the aborigines because the mountain served as a beacon to pilot them in their forest wanderings through a great extent of surrounding country.

It satisfies the eye, and fills the soul with a calm and solemn delight to gaze upon the Pilot. Whether touched by the fleecy wings of the morning clouds, or piercing the glittering skies of noon, or reposing in the mellow tints of evening; whether bathed in the pale light of the moon, or enveloped in the surges of the tempest, with the lightning flashing round its brow—it stands ever, ever the same—its foundations in the depths of the earth, and its summit rising in solitary grandeur to the heavens—the twin of Time and emblem of Eternity—just as it rose under its Maker's hand on the morning of creation, and just as it shall stand when the last generation shall gaze upon it for the last time.

THE REAL PARTIES.—As showing that there are but two parties in the country at this time, it is only necessary to look at the Senate. Next March nineteen new Senators are to take their seats for six years: Of these thirteen are Democrats, and six Black Republicans—not a single Know Nothing among the nineteen. Two of the Democrats supersede Know Nothing Senators from Kentucky and Texas. There are but two parties, the National Democracy and the Black Republicans: Choose between them! Opposition means giving aid to Black Republicanism!

Eschanga.

A Hard Joke.

A notorious practical joker yclept "Strait back Dick," of Mobile, perpetrated the following severe joke, upon an unsophisticated countryman, during the prevalence of yellow fever in that city last Autumn:

Dick was at the wharf one day last week when one of the up-river boats arrived, looking, doubtless, for some unwary individual upon whom to exercise his talent. He watched closely the countenance of each passenger as he stepped from the plank upon the wharf, and at length fastened his gaze upon an individual who, from his appearance and manners, was considerably nearer Mobile than he had ever been before. He was evidently ill at ease, and had probably heard the reports which were rife in the country, relative to the hundreds who were dying in Mobile every hour from yellow fever. The man started off towards Dauphin street, carpet-sack in hand; but he had not proceeded far when a heavy hand was laid upon his shoulder, and he suddenly stopped. Upon turning round he met the cold, serious countenance of Dick, and it seemed to send a thrill of terror through his whole frame. After looking at him steadily for about a minute, Dick slowly ejaculated:

"Yes, you are the man. Stand straight!"

With fear visible in his countenance, the poor man essayed to do as commanded.

"Straighter yet!" said Dick. "There that will do," and taking from his pocket a small tape measure, he stooped down and measured him from the toe of his boot to the crown of his hat, took a pencil and carefully noted the height in his pocket-book, to the utter amazement of the stranger; and after which he measured him across the shoulders and again noted the dimensions. He then looked at the stranger firmly in the face and said:

"Sir, I am very sorry that it is so, but I really will not be able to finish it for you before morning."

"Finish what?" asked the stranger, endeavoring in vain to appear calm.

"Why, your coffin, to be sure! You see, I am the city undertaker, and the people are dying here so fast that I can hardly supply the demand for Coffins."

"Will you have any more?"

"You haven't any more?"

"I have only one more left, and it may reside, four or five dollars of net dividend or profit, not previously listed, declared, received, or due on or before the first day of July, in each year, upon money, or capital invested in steam vessels of 20 tons burden or upwards, or in shares in any bank or other incorporation or trading company, four cents; every note, stock, or person who buys any note or notes, bond or bonds made by individuals, shall list the profits made and received or secured on all such purchases made by him during the year ending on the first day of July, whether made for cash or in exchange for other notes or bonds, and pay a tax of ten per cent. on the aggregate amount of such profits, in addition to the tax imposed by this act on the interest he may receive on such notes or bonds; Provided, There shall be no deduction made from the profits in consequence of any losses sustained; every person resident in this State, engaged in the business of buying and selling slaves, whether the purchase or sales be made in or out of the State, for cash or on a credit, one-half of one per cent. on the total amount of all his purchases, during the twelve months ending on the first day of July of each year; every person resident in the State, not a regular trader in slaves, who may buy a slave or slaves to sell again, whether such purchase or sale be made in or out of the State, for cash or on credit, one-half of one per cent. on the total amount of his purchases during the twelve months ending on the first day of July of each year; every carriage, buggy or other vehicle kept for pleasure or for the conveyance of persons, of the value of fifty dollars or upwards, one per cent. on its value; all gold and silver plated ware, and jewelry, worn by males, including watch chains, seals and keys, when collectively of greater value than twenty-five dollars, one per cent. on their entire value; every watch in use one per cent. on its value; Provided, That all watches worn by ladies shall be exempt from taxation. Every harp in use, \$2.50; every piano in use, \$1.50; every dirk, bow-knife, pistol, sword-cane, dirk-cane and rifle-cane, used or worn about the person of any one at any time during the year, one dollar and twenty-five cents. Arms used for mustering shall be exempt from taxation; every resident surgeon-dentist, physician, lawyer, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrian artist, or other person taking likenesses of the human face; every commission merchant, factor, produce broker, and auctioneer; every State and county officer, and every person in the employment of incorporations or individuals, and every other person, (except Ministers of the gospel, and Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, whose annual total receipts and income, (whether

CAPIONS OF THE ACTS

PASSED BY THE
LEGISLATURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
SESSION OF 1858-59.

ACTS.

1. An act entitled Revenue. [Provides that the county courts at their first term after the first day of July next, shall appoint one justice of the peace and two freeholders for each captain's district in the county who shall be a board to value land and town lots. These district boards are to perform their duties, and make return to a county board of valuation, to meet on the second Monday of January after the appointment of the district board; said county board to be composed of the justices of the peace who were members of the different district boards. The county board is to examine and compare the lists, and re-assess, when necessary, and make returns to the clerk of the county court. The members of these boards to receive not more than \$2 per day while engaged in the discharge of their duties. The takers of the tax-list to receive such compensation as the county court may allow. The following subjects shall be annually listed, and taxed as follows: Real property, with the improvements thereon, (including entries of land,) twenty cents on every hundred dollars of its value; every table poll, eighty cents; every toll gate on a turnpike road, and every toll bridge, five per cent. on the gross receipts and every gate permitted by the county court to be erected across a highway, fifteen dollars; every ferry one per cent. on the total receipts of tolls during the year; every stud-horse or jackass, let to mares for a price, belonging to a resident of the State, six dollars, unless the highest price demanded for the season for one mare shall exceed that sum, in which case the amount thus demanded shall be paid as tax. This subject shall be listed, and the tax paid in the county in which the owner resides; every dollar of net interest, not previously listed, received or accrued, (whether demandable or not,) on or before the first day of July of every year, on bonds or certificates of debt of the State, of this State, (unless otherwise provided in the Revised Code of this State,) shall be listed, and the tax paid on the same, as follows: Class 1—If such collateral relation be a brother or sister, a tax of one per cent.; Class 2—If such collateral relation be a brother or sister of the father or mother of the decedent, or child of such brother or sister, a tax of two per cent.; Class 3—If such collateral relation be a more remote relation, or the devisee or legatee of a stranger, a tax of three per cent.; the foregoing to be listed by the persons who own the property, or who are in possession of it on the first day of July of every year; taxable free negroes shall be listed, and the tax paid by the owner of the land on which they reside. The sheriff shall, in addition to the foregoing annually collect the taxes as set forth as follows, and grant to each party paying the tax a license to carry on his business until the first day of July next ensuing, except in cases where the tax is on non-resident traders in slaves, or horses and mule drovers, in which cases no license shall be required; every company of circus riders, exhibitors of collections of animals, seventy-five dollars for each county in which they shall perform or exhibit for reward; every separate exhibition commonly known as side shows, accompanying such performers or exhibitors, which cannot be seen without the payment of a separate charge, fifteen dollars for each county in which it is exhibited for reward; every company of stage or theatrical players, or persons performing feats of strength or agility, or exhibiting natural or artificial objects, except amateur performers, twenty dollars for each county in which they exhibit for reward; every company of itinerant singers, or performers on musical instruments, or dancers, itinerant companies, who otherwise exhibit for the public amusement, ten dollars for each county in which they exhibit for reward; every insurance company incorporated by this State, except companies for mutual assurance, who take no policy out of the State, one hundred dollars; every insurance company incorporated out of the State, one hundred dollars for each county in which an agency is established; every agency of a bank incorporated out of the State, five hundred dollars; every money exchange bond or note broker, private banker or agent of a foreign broker or banker three hundred dollars for each county in which he has an office or place of business; every express company, ten dollars for each county in which it proposes to deliver packages; every public billiard table, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; every private billiard table, twenty-five dollars; every public bowling alley, whether called a nine-pin or ten-pin alley, or by any other name, fifty dollars; every private bowling alley ten dollars; every livery stable, where horses and vehicles are kept for hire, twenty-five dollars; every licensed retailer of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, or retailer of malt liquors, thirty dollars; in addition to this such retailer shall list the amount of liquors, wines and cordials as required above, and pay the tax thereon; every itinerant surgeon-dentist, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrian artist, and other persons taking likenesses of the human face, ten dollars for each county in which he carries on his business; Provided, That such person as shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the sheriff of the county, in which he proposes to practice, that he is a resident of the State, and has listed the receipts in his profession for the previous year, shall be exempt from the tax imposed in this paragraph; every non-resident of the State who, in person or by agent, shall purchase any slave or slaves in this State, shall immediately after such purchase, become liable to pay a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the amount of his purchase, and upon his neglect or failure to pay such tax, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, which shall be collected by the sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State; every non-resident of the State, who either in person or by agent, brings a slave or slaves into the State and sells, shall pay one-half of one per cent. on the amount of each sale effected. If he fail to pay

this tax, the purchaser shall be liable for the same, and the sheriff of the county in which the sale was made, or in which the purchaser resides shall collect by distress or otherwise out of the seller, if to be found in his county, and if the seller is not to be found, out of the buyer; every person that sells playing cards, a sum equal to thirty-five cents per pack on all cards sold by him during the year; every person that sells for himself, or as agent for another at his regular place of business, sells riding vehicles, manufactured out of this State, one per cent. on his sales; every auctioneer, on all goods, wares or merchandise placed in his hands by a merchant resident in the State, (whether owner or not) or by a commission merchant, one per cent on the gross amount of sales, and if by itinerant traders, or such as are not residents of the State, five per cent. on gross amount of sales, subject to all the regulations and exemptions set forth in the tenth chapter of the revised Code, entitled, "Auctions and Auctioneers;" every merchant, merchant tailor, jeweler, grocer, druggist, apothecary, produce broker, and every other trader, who, as principal, or agent, for another, carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares or merchandise of whatsoever name or description, and who is not taxed on his purchases in some other paragraph of this schedule, one-half of one per cent. on the total amount of his purchases, whether made in or out of the State for cash, or on credit; Provided, That articles the growth or manufacture of a State, if bought in the State, and also articles the growth or manufacture of adjoining States, if brought into this State for sale by the grower or manufacturer, shall not be required to be returned in the amount of purchases, shall be exempt from taxation; every dealer in ready-made clothing (for males) one and one-half per cent. on total amount of purchases; every person who, for himself, or as agent for another, sells patent medicines or nostrums, ten per cent. on amount of his sales; every non-resident horse or mule drover, or person who receives horses or mules to sell for a non-resident, one per cent. on the amount of each sale, due as soon as the sale is effected; and upon his neglect or failure to pay such tax in every county in which he sells, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, which shall be collected by the sheriff, by distress or otherwise, one-half to his own use, and one-half to the use of the State. Every horse or mule drover shall be considered a non-resident, unless the sheriff has satisfactory evidence that he is a resident of the State; and the sheriff shall have power and authority to examine, on oath, at any time, every horse or mule drover, or person who receives horses or mules to sell for another, as to whether he has made any sale or exchange or not, and as to whether he is a non-resident, or agent of a non-resident, and on his failure to answer, he shall be subject to the same penalty as for failure or neglect to pay such tax; every stud-horse or jackass let to mares for a price, belonging to a non-resident of the State, ten dollars, unless the highest price demanded for the season, for one mare, shall exceed that sum, in which case, the amount thus demanded shall be paid for the license. The payment to one sheriff, and the license under his hand, shall protect the subject in this paragraph taxed, in any county of this State. Every such stud-horse or jackass shall be considered as belonging to a non-resident, unless the sheriff is furnished with satisfactory evidence that the owner is a resident of the State; every person that peddles goods, wares or merchandise, either by land or water, not the growth or manufacture of this State, or any drugs, medicines or nostrums, whether such person travel on foot, with a conveyance, or otherwise, shall first have proved to the county court, that he is a citizen of the United States, and is of good moral character, and shall have obtained from the court (who may in its discretion, make or refuse) an order to the sheriff to grant him peddler's license, to expire on the 1st July next ensuing. And the sheriff on production of a copy of such order, certified by the clerk of said court, shall grant license for his county, on receipt of forty dollars tax: Provided, That not more than one person shall peddle under one license. (2.) That any person who temporarily carries on a business as merchant in any public place, and then removes his goods, shall be deemed a peddler. (3.) That nothing in this act contained, shall prevent any person from freely selling live stock, vegetables, fruits, oysters, fish, books, charts, maps, printed music, or the articles of his own growth or manufacture. (4.) That nothing herein contained shall release peddlers from paying the tax imposed in this act, on persons who deal in the same species of merchandise, which tax shall be collected or secured in the same manner as in case of other merchants or traders; every itinerant who deals in or puts up lightning rods, or who sells spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, in quantities from one quart to one barrel, shall be under the same rules and restrictions, and be liable to the same tax as peddlers, except that no order from court shall be required to entitle him to a license; every company of gypsies, or