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The Winston Sentinel.

GEO. M. MATHES, Editor.

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KEEPS on hand a fine stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
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June 26, 1879. Vol. 25-no. 29. 1y.

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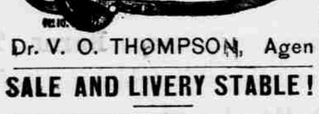

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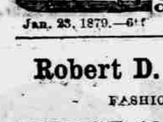
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also buy and sell Horses and Buggies. Cash paid for feed
Jan. 23, 1879.—6tf

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KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LINE of fine imported
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A long practical experience in the art of CUTTING, in New York and in this state, justifies the assertion that I can give a perfect fit, and I guarantee that all goods made up in my establishment give satisfaction.
All work done on reasonable terms.
My establishment is next door to HAY HOUSE
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First Class Companies Represented.
All Classes of Buildings and Stocks Insured.
LOW RATES GIVEN ON DWELLINGS FOR TERMS OF 1 AND 5 YEARS.
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Every man should have a Life Policy and this Company is deserving of the patronage. Pays all losses promptly and is liberal in its rates and privileges.
Winston, N. C, Oct. 22, 1878.

HOSTETTER'S
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STOMACH
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The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmless and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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(Next door to Pfohl & Stockton's.)
PRICES MODERATE and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
vol 26 no 13 3m.

BUGGIES AND CARIAGES
FOR SALE.
I HAVE
EIGHTY BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES
which can be examined by calling at the late Storehouse of H. A. Siddall, in Salem, and at Icero Tise's in Winston. I will sell at low prices.
ALSO BUGGY and WAGON HARNESS at all PRICES.
Come and examine my stock.
J. T. TAVES.
CICERO TISE.
March 16th.3m.

SHEALY & WOODSON,
—DEALERS IN—
FAMILY
—AND—
FANCY GROCERIES,
Winston, N. C,
CROCKERY, Glass, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware
Will pay the Highest Market Prices for all kinds of Country Produce. We defy competition, and invite an inspection of our stock and prices.
Store next to Reed Bros, near Depot.
March 29th, 1881.—v26no15.

White Sulphur Springs,
Mt. Airy, N. C.
THE SEASON is at hand for health and pleasure seekers to begin casting around for a desirable summer resort, at which to spend the heated term. So we would call their special attention to the MT. AIRY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. These Springs are situated in the most
Desirable and Healthy Locality
in the State, possessing every advantage in the way of climate and natural resources. Its waters are superior to any White Sulphur in Virginia or North Carolina. Its curative properties cannot be surpassed. Hundreds of invalids who have used this water are ready to testify to this fact. The water is cool and pleasant to the taste. The Hotel at these Springs will be
Reopened for the Reception of Visitors on June 1st, 1882,
with better accommodations than ever before given, owing to the fact that the Hotel has recently been enlarged, and other improvements made that will add greatly to the pleasure and comfort of guests. So parties wishing to visit this place may come with the full assurance that they will get
First-Class Accommodations.
I thank the public for past patronage, and earnestly solicit a continuation of the same.
For terms &c., Address
RUFUS ROBERTS,
April 27th 1882, no19 4m. Preprietor.

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DRUGGISTS,
Winston, N. C.

TIME.

ROBERT HERRICK.

Gather ye rosebuds as ye may.
Old Time is still a flying,
And this same flower that smiles to-day,
To-morrow may be dying.

The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun,
The higher he's a getting,
The sooner will his race be run,
And nearer he's to setting.

The age is best which is the first,
When youth and blood are warmer;
But being spent, the worse and worst,
Time still succeeds the former.

Then be not coy, but use your time,
And while ye may, go marry,
For having lost but once your prime,
You may forever tarry.

THE TOMBIGBEE INCIDENT.

The town of Clayville, situated some thirty miles from the mouth of the Tombigbee River, is at present greatly excited over the departure of the local colored minister, who recently started down the river on board a large and strongly-built colored sister, and who has not since been heard from. The circumstances attending the minister's departure were peculiar, and their publication may, perhaps, aid to the recovery of the intrepid, though unintentional, voyager.

The mintster in question was famed throughout the Tombigbee Valley for his skill as a baptizer, as well as for his ability as a preacher. There is no doubt that he was a fearless and conscientious man. Instead of maintaining that politic silence on the subject of chickens which many colored ministers insist is absolutely necessary, in order to avoid chilling the fervor of their hearers, this particular minister never hesitated to declare that a right of property in chickens existed, and that it should be respected in certain cases, and to a greater or less extent, by all honest men, especially during the season when hams are readily accessible. This bold doctrine, instead of injuring his popularity actually increased the respect in which he was held by his congregation, and gave him much prominence among his ministerial brethren.

Among the colored ladies of Clayville was one who had long desired to submit to the rite of baptism; but who was deterred by a nervous dread of drowning and by a strong repugnance to the inevitable wetting which is inseparable from the rite. Scores of times this estimable lady had determined to be baptized at the next available opportunity, but at the last moment her courage always failed her. In the days prior to emancipation, she had been the slave of a Clayville planter, and she still retained a warm affection for the young master whom she had nursed in his infancy. Not long ago this young man called to see her, and to him she lamented the lack of courage which shut her out from baptism. Whether he was influenced by genuine kindness, or by a wicked spirit of irreverence, will perhaps never be known; but the advice which he gave his confiding nurse was the cause of the painful tragedy which followed.

The young man professed to be surprised that the new safety baptismal robe, invented by Rev. Dr. Paul Boyton, of New York, had not yet been adopted by the colored people of the South. He said that he had one of these robes in his possession, and that the wearer would not only be safe against any possibility of drowning, but also against the possibility of getting wet. Moreover, it could be worn underneath the usual white cotton robe, without any danger of detection. The overjoyed candidate for baptism enthusiastically accepted the young man's advice and his offer of the robe, and she immediately sent word to the minister that she would certainly be ready for baptism the very next Sunday.

There was such a general distrust of the sister's courage that the colored people all assembled on the bank of the Tombigbee on the next day, confident that her courage would fail, and that she would endeavor to escape from the hands of the minister. The particular part of the river selected for the ceremony was comparatively shallow, but the current was swift, and a little lower down the depth was at least ten feet. In fact, the minister, in spite of his skill had once lost a convert, and who, on being rescued promptly went over to the Methodists. The timid candidate was an unusually large woman, and was certainly to tax the minister's strength severely; so that there could be little doubt that the ceremony would be one of unusual interest.

The sister arrived at the appointed time, looking even larger than usual, and walking with much difficulty. The minister took her by the hand, and she fearlessly descended into the water. All went well until she reached the pit of about four feet, when she suddenly fell upon her back, and to the astonishment of spectators, floated on the surface of the water. The excitement at this unprecedented event was tremendous, and the air was filled with enthusiastic shouts. The minister's face, however, wore a troubled expression. He towed the unaccountable buoyant sister out into deep water, and attempted to place her on her feet. The attempt proved impracticable, and he then tried to immerse her without changing her position. In spite of all his efforts he could not force her under, and the spectators who witnessed the struggle soon became convinced that she was bewitched. They counseled the minister to exercise the evil one by whom she was evidently possessed, with an axe, and volunteered to supply him with heavy weights wherewith to securely sink her. That devoted man, however, refused their counsel, and persisted in his efiort to immerse the sister without the aid of weights. Finally, he threw his whole weight upon her, and in a moment the current swept the pair beyond their depth.

In spite of the danger of his situation, the minister's cheek did not blanch. With great presence of mind he seated himself comfortably upon the floating sister, and waving a farewell to his congregation, began to sing a cheerful hymn. The current steadily carried him on at the rate of at least six miles an hour, and in a short time his weeping congregation was lost out of sight and hearing. Without oars or sails he was unable to navigate the sister to the shore, and there is every reason to suppose that before the next morning he was far out on the Gulf of Mexico.

Captains of vessels navigating the Gulf have been requested to keep a sharp lookout for a colored sister in a Boyton life-saving dress, carrying a colored minister on her deck. Let us hope that he will soon be picked up. He has now been afloat five days without provisions or water, and must be beginning to feel the need of refreshment. Of course, any captain who may rescue him will not ask for a reward, but if he tows the sister into port he can claim salvage to a large amount, and libel her in the nearest admiralty court.

Business Law.

1. Ignorance of law excuses no one.
2. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
3. The law compells no one to do impossibilities.
4. An agreement without consideration is void.
5. Signatures made with a lead-pencil are good in law.
6. A receipt for money paid is not legally conclusive.
7. The act of a partner binds all the others.
8. Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.
9. A contract made with a minor is void.
10. A contract made with a lunatic is void.
11. A contract made for advertisement in a Sunday-school paper is invalid.
12. Principals are responsible to their principals for their errors.
13. Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the firm.
14. A minor cannot make a legal obligation.
15. Notes bear interest only when so stated.
16. It is not legally necessary to say on a note 'for value received.'
17. A note drawn on Sunday is void.
18. A note obtained by fraud or from a person in a state of intoxication cannot be collected by law.
19. If a note be lost, or stolen, it does not release the maker. He must pay it.

An old man of seventy-five, who died a few days ago at Cabannes, near Tarascon, in France, left a clause in his will to the effect that all friends attending his funeral were to smoke pipes while following his remains to the grave, and were to adjourn to a cafe to spend in drink a sum of $60 specially bequeathed for the purpose.

Santa Anna's Captor.

STORY OF AN IMPORTANT AND STRIKING EVENT IN TEXAS HISTORY.

The Galveston *News*, commemorating the anniversary of the natal day of Texas independence, April 21, 1836 published a number of historical statement, gathered from various sources, and, not to be found in the ordinary records of Texas history. Among these is a personal narrative by the late Capt. James A. Sylvester who recently died in New Orleans, of the special incidents of the capture by him of Gen. Santa Anna, after the battle of San Jacinto. It is here presented:

On the morning of the 22d of April, 1836, news came to camp that some of our cavalry had surrounded Gen. Santa Anna and a portion of his officers in a motte of timber, and called for reinforcements in order to capture them. Col. Ed. Burleson, commanding the First regiment, called for volunteers, when a number of soldiers, forming the different commands, immediately volunteered, and mounting such horses as were under their control, set off in search of the Mexican cheif. After marching from the camp near Lynch's Ferry to Vince's Bayou, where the bridge burnt recently by Deaf Smith impeded our further progress, and, besides not knowing where our services were required, Col. Burleson called a halt. Some of the party were anxious to proceed by fording or swimming the bayou, while others thought it useless to proceed further after an *ignus fatuus*, when Col. B. ordered me to take charge of such as were disposed to return to camp, and the others proceeded toward the Brazos in search of Mexican soldiers. The squad under my command, proceeding back to camp, left the main road and took down the bayou. We had not proceeded far before some of them proposed to skirt the timber in search of game. I took the straight direction, promising to await their arrival at a certain point. Leaving the party, pursuing my course alone, I suddenly saw an object coming toward me near a ravine. I immediately turned and made an effort to attract their attention. When I looked for the object again it had vanished. Riding in the direction whence it was seen I rode nearly on the figure of some thing covered with a Mexican blanket, which proved to be a Mexican. I ordered him to get up, which he did very reluctantly, and he immediately caught hold of my hand and kissed it several times, and asked for Gen. Houston and inquired if he had been killed. I replied that he was only slightly wounded, and was in camp, I then asked who he was, and he replied that he was a common soldier. I remarked the fineness of his shirt, although he tried to conceal it, and told him he was no common soldier; if so, he must be a thief. He then stated that he was an aid of Gen. Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. To affirm his assertion, he drew from his pocket an official note from Gen. Urrea, dated on the Brazos, informing Santa Anna that he would be able to form a junction at or near Galveston, and should immediately take up line of march to Valasco. I was satisfied at the time that in his official capacity of aid such a paper might have been retained by him. At that time a portion of the squad came up, and as near as I can recollect, consisted of Messrs. Miles, Vermillion and Thompson. The General, complaining very much of fatigue, asked to ride a part of the way. I think Mr. Miles proposed to dismount and walk to a point of timber, while we (with Santa Anna mounted on his horse) went round the head of the ravine. When we again formed a junction Mr Miles requested him to dismount, which he did very reluctantly. I then took him behind me, and we all proceeded to camp, where I left him with the camp guard. He was immediately recognized by his own soldiers, who were prisoners in the camp, and sent to Gen. Houston's headquarters. When I returned to camp (being sent for by Gen. Houston) I was ordered to report to Gen. Houston in person. I proceeded to the place—a wide-spreading oak—and on presenting myself to the General (Houston), Gen. Santa Anna immediately rose and came forward and embraced me, and tuning to Gen. Houston and officers, returned me thanks for my kindness and told me I was his savior.

TESTIMONY OF SAM HOUSTON.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of recent date says:

"In noticing the death of the late Capt. James A. Sylvester, formerly a member of the typographical force of the *Picayune*, who died in this city April 9 1882 at the age of about seventy years, the *Picayune* stated that he was the captor of Santa Anna. Diverse statements having been made regarding this capture, it is proper to say that we have before us a printed copy of documents concerning that battle, making a pamphlet of eighteen pages. This pamphlet, which was found among Mr. Sylvester's papers was printed in New Orleans in 1836 by John Cox & Co., printers, at the *Bulletin* office, comprises the report of Gen. Sam Houston to his Excellency D. G. Burnet President of the Republic of Texas, dated at headquarters of the army, San Jacinto, April, 25 1836; the return of killed and wounded in the actions of the 20th and 21st April; Sam Houston's army order to his comrades on May 5, 1836, on temporarily taking leave of them, and a list of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates engaged in the battle of San Jacinto on the 21st of April. This copy of the pamphlet is stitched between two pieces of thick, coarse blue paper, and the outside of the front piece is written all over in the handwriting of Gen. Houston. Gen. Houston's penmanship is known in this office, and there is no mistake about the writing being his, not merely the signature but the entire body of writing. As it completely settles the question of the capture of Santa Anna Gen. Houston's statement will be read with interest. It is as follows:

Presented
to
Capt. JAMES A. SYLVESTER
by
Gen. Sam Houston,
As a tribute of regard
for his *gallant and vigilant*
Conduct first in the
battle of San Jacinto,
and subsequently in the
Capture of Santa Anna,
Whose thanks were tendered
by Santa Anna in my presence
to Capt. Sylvester, for his generous
Conduct-reward him when
Captured.
Sam Houston.
San Augustine, 3rd Aug. 1836.

The Home Doctor.

When a person is taken sick, first find out what ails him; then set to work to equalize the circulation. In a fever, seek to keep the body always at normal temperature, determining this by the pulse and thermometer. Set the excretories to work, and the poison passes out.

Stimulating substances, such as beef-steak, coffee, liquor, drugs, etc., are objectionable for the reason that to the degree that they stimulate do they excite the heart's action, thereby evolving strength from nerve centers already drained. They make one feel strong for the time, by an increased expression of vital force, from which follows a corresponding weakness and decreased expression of vitality.

To avoid cold follow these suggestions: There is but one way to keep the body healthfully warm, and that is to wear sufficient clothing, dressing differently as the weather changes. On cold, rainy days one requires thicker clothing than when the sun pours down hot and sultry. It is a popular idea in this country that if we wear specially warm clothing in the house, our ulsters and great coats will afford us no extra protection when we go out. But this is disproved by every one's experience, if people will only think of the facts which have come within their own observation. Most persons must have noticed that, after sitting in a theater which is insufficiently heated, and getting chilled in a greater or less degree, the putting on of coats and cloaks when going out seems to have no effect, and the chill which remains is apt to result in a severe cold. On the other hand, if an overcoat is kept on in a cold theater, so that the wearer feels comfortable, his warmth continues after he goes out, and his change of temperature does not bring the expected effect, notwithstanding that no addition is made to clothing. Such an experience as this should convince us that the wearing of clothing made especially for warmth should not be confined to the open air, but that the indoor draughts and occasional chilliness, to which every one is more or less subject, should be provided against by always wearing warm clothing, in the form either of an extra suit of flannels, or of an outer-coat or dressing-gown.

A Humorist on the Tariff.

SUNSET COX.

Before I call attention to these taxes on the babies, I desire to say that if I had a child and he did not oppose these high tariff bounties I would disown him. [Laughter]

TAX ON CHILDREN, MENAGERIES, ETC.

The little girl cannot play with her doll, nor the boy whiz his top, nor the mother wash her offspring with soap, except at an expense of from one-third to one-half of their cost for the domestic privilege. [Laughter.] If the mother gives her child castor oil she pours down 148 per cent. advalorem, if the child does not enjoy the dose, there is a 25 per cent. bowl as the recipient of the contents of its tender stomach. And though she "wash it with niter and take to it much soap, yet the iniquity is marked before me, saith the Lord," for the soap is taxed 40 per cent.! God help the child!

Mr. Townsend, of Illinois. How about candy?

Mr. Cox, of New York. I am coming to that in a moment my honey. [Great laughter.]

If she wraps the little dear in a plain bleached cotton night-shirt it has a night-mare of 5 1-2 cents per square yard specific, [laughter] if she would amuse it, she rolls it over a Brussels carpet at 50 cents per square yard, she gives it confectionery made of refined sugar at 4 cents a pound tax, and 25 per cent. advalorem, if it tears its little panties, the gentlemen from Pennsylvania [Mr. Kelley] sews them up with spool-thread taxed at three-quarters of its value. [Laughter.] Why, if she used a shingle to bring the "little toddling, wee thing" to its sense as the honorable gentlemen can recall, the cost would be enhanced at the rate of 17 per cent. taxation. [Laughter.]

If the youngster has a patriotic inclination on our Fourth of July his fire-crackers are taxed as patriotic luxury at $1 extra a box, and the bunting which furnishes the flag though but 23 cents a pound, costs 121 per cent. extra, while the band plays on instruments taxed at 30 cents. She takes him to the menagerie to study natural history. There is the zebra, symbolic of a mixed advalorem and specific, [laughter] and the stately giraffe, high protection, [laughter] the royal tiger and the unicorn of Holy Writ at 20 per cent. And the procession of elephants! Every one 20 per cent. True, Jumbo, for purposes not to be mentioned, is excluded by the affidavit of consistent protectionist but the log-chain that holds his huge legs binds the monster in protective chains! [Laughter.]

A Dog Story.

Raleigh News and Observer.

Who of us has not read the story of Casabianca, or who has not heard of that heroic Roman sentinel who stood at his post until the volcano overwhelmed him? But the devotion of these is surpassed by that of a dog, whose bones were found under the cotton exchange when the building was removed. The animal was a setter, and just in front of him and about ten feet distant, was found the skeleton and feathers of a partridge. Like a song without words it was a voiceless story. The dog had set the bird, no one came to call him away from his position of trust, the bird would not leave. Time passed, and death set its seal on both, but the dog never left his game. The case is known to many persons and excites general comment.

WAITING TO SEE HIM OFF.—A country schoolmaster had two pupils, to one of whom he was partial and to the other severe. One morning it happened that these two boys were late, and were called up to account for it. "You must have heard the bell, boys; why did you not come?" "Please sir," said the favorite, "I was dreaming that I was going to Margate, and I thought the school bell was the steamboat bell." "Very well," said the master, glad of any pretext to excuse his favorite. 'And now, sir," turning to the other boy, "what have you to say?" "Please sir," said the puzzled boy, "I—I was waiting to see Tom off."

Man wants but little here below, and that's just about what he gets.

A THING that kicks without legs.—A gun.

Nervous debility, the curse of the American people, immediately yields to the action of Brown's Iron Bitters.