

posing of their property; or else, upon taking the oath of allegiance to this Government to be protected in the enjoyment of all the rights or immunities of citizens of the United States.

The next article provides that the United States government shall take prompt and effectual measures for the defence of the border from Indian incursions. To this end, both nations are to use their best endeavors.

In consideration of the extension of the boundary of the United States, made by this Treaty, the United States government stipulates to pay to Mexico the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In this sum is included the three millions appropriated last session for the furtherance of peace, and now subject to Mr. Trist's order. This sum is to be paid to the Mexican government immediately on the ratification of the treaty. The remaining twelve millions are to be paid in four annual instalments, bearing six per cent, interest from the ratification of the treaty by Mexico. No portion of this sum, is to be ascribable.

According to the article, the United States undertakes all claims of Americans against Mexico, not those already, and those still undecided—the former, not to amount to more than two millions and a quarter of dollars. The Mexican archives found by us, after the taking possession of the ceded territory, are to be delivered up.

The treaty of commerce of 1831, between the two Republics, is to be revived for the period of eight years, and may afterwards be renewed at the option of both Governments.

The Custom Houses are to be restored to the Mexican authorities as soon as the Treaty shall have been ratified. Means are to be adopted settling the accounts.

The troops of the United States are to leave Mexico in three months after the ratification of the treaty, unless the sickly season should come on, in which event they are to retire to some healthy situation, and are to be furnished with supplies by the Mexican government, on amicable terms.

The supplies which may arrive between the ratification of the treaty and the embarkation of the troops, are not to be subject to duty.

The treaty is to be ratified by the President and Senate, and to be exchanged within four months after its ratification.

The boundary of New Mexico is to be defined as laid down in Disturnell's map of Mexico, published at New York, in 1847.

Eppes the Murderer.—This person, (says the "New Orleans Picayune,") who, according to the confessions of other parties, murdered Mr. MUIR, near Petersburg, Virginia, about 2 years ago, has at length been arrested in Texas, near the Falls of the Brazos. He was brought to New Orleans in custody of B. J. Vaughan, who, we believe, is a Sheriff of Virginia, and was taken over to Mobile, on his way to answer the ends of justice. The *Garveston News* of the 3d instant, gives the following narrative of the circumstances which led to his arrest:

Under the name of Judge Shelby he came to Texas, about a year ago, and stopped at Austin for about six months. While here his identity with Eppes appears to have been detected, and information to this effect was sent to Virginia. Upon proper evidence, the Governor of that State made a requisition for him upon the Governor of Texas, which was given in charge to a suitable person, who has for some time been on the search. Eppes, having some intimation of his danger, left Austin last October, and it was not until very lately that his whereabouts was discovered.

We see his arrival in Petersburg announced.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—We find in the Raleigh Register of March 15th, that the Council of State assembled in Raleigh on Monday the 13th, in obedience to the call of the Governor, to advise him as to the best measures to be adopted in regard to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, under the recent calamity of fire which befel it.

The Governor in his message to the Council, says:

Three different courses of procedure appear to me to be open to us—namely:

- 1st. To abstain from any interference, and leave the Raleigh Railroad to go to destruction.
- 2d. To convene the Legislature to protect it against this casualty.
- 3d. To exercise for this end, the power and authority of the Governor and Council, under the act of the General Assembly, ratified the 6th day of January, 1845, entitled "an act to authorize the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad."

He then shows that his preference is for the proposition to borrow \$25,000 for the purpose of putting it in the same state it was before.

The Council fully concurred with the Governor, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Council of State do advise and consent to the proposition of the Governor, that a sum of money, not exceeding \$25,000, be borrowed in behalf of the State, for the purpose of repairing the loss and damage occasioned by the recent fire to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; and that the Governor be advised to convey the said Railroad, and all the public property attached thereto, in trust to secure the repayment of the amount of such loan with interest, at such a time as he may agree upon with the lenders.

Lincolnton;

Thursday, March 23, 1849.

Errata.—Our last paper was almost a mass of errors, owing to the hurried manner in which it was got out; those of most importance we proceed to correct:

In many of the papers, ere it was discovered, Lathia Stowe, Esq., was made to figure as the chairman of the Lincoln meeting, to the detriment of Col. John H. Wheeler, whose blushing honors we do not think it right should be thus deviled from him; the mistake was corrected ere our whole edition was worked off, and the Colonel, before stowed away, placed in his proper position in line.

In Mr. Leak's letter, at the 35th line for promiscuous read pernicious; and on the 2d column, at 14th line, for profess, read posetas. Several minor errors also occur, which the intelligence of the reader will easily detect and rectify.

☞ The President, on Tuesday, nominated the Hon. AMBROSE H. SEVIER, U. S. Senator from Arkansas, as Commissioner to Mexico, with full powers to negotiate and close the treaty. The nomination was immediately confirmed, and Mr. SEVIER proceeded forthwith to Mexico, to fulfil his mission.

"The attention of our citizens is respectfully directed to the card of Dr. Spencer in this day's paper. We have had the pleasure of examining Dr. S.'s instruments, &c., which are of the finest order. Among them, we noticed one of his own invention, which, when brought before the public, (as we understand it will be, so soon as letters patent are procured) we think must prove highly beneficial in the practice of dental surgery. It is certainly a very ingenious contrivance for accomplishing that which we are informed cannot be performed with any instrument now in use." [Athens, Ga. Whig.]

Many of our citizens will be pleased to hear that this ingenious piece of mechanism, the work of Dr. Spencer's own hands, while he was sojourning among us, practising dentistry, to which branch of science the invention is to be applied, has attracted the attention of a discerning public. We hope the Doctor may succeed in obtaining his patent, as his ingenuity richly merits it.

Our paper to-day will be found quite interesting, containing as it does all the current news of the day, and something to grin over.—"Grim visaged war" seems to have "smoothed his wrinkled brow," and now instead of mounting fierce and barbed mustangs, to "fright the souls of fearful adversaries," our soldiers are "capering nimbly in" some old convent, to the lascivious pleassings of a banjo. In the meantime, the Court Martial assembling at Puebla, will continue to furnish food for the gossips, when they get through with Senor Don Nicholas P. Trist, who many have wished domesticated with his paternal ancestor, *old nick*, long since. When Capt. Hoke was last heard from "our boys" were with him in the city, and all well. We hope to see them "to home" by the 4th of July, as we have a toast for the occasion. Capt. G. W. Caldwell, of the Dragoons, has been nominated for Major in the Regular service, which he will accept, if appointed, and then make the Army the "scene" in which he will hereafter "play." Success to our gallant fellow citizens, Hoke and Caldwell, and the brave remnant of those who followed them to do their country honor—peace to the ashes of the dead.

We have seen a letter from Col Elias Earle, of Greenville, in which the most honorable mention is made of his brother soldier, Israel P. Deter, who died at Puebla. Though it was not his fate to fall in battle, yet his bearing, and noble daring, gave evidence that he would not be found wanting in the hour of danger. His last thoughts were of home, and its endearments,—his last words were of his mother. He was buried, in a good coffin, and with the usual military honors.

☞ The Baltimore Firemen have commenced their rioting again. It is suggested as the only remedy to substitute a paid for the volunteer system.

Mr. Clay continues to fly around with so much rapidity, that like "a comet he is wondered at." At one moment his star seems to be in the ascendant, the next Gen. Taylor stands between the "wind and his nobility." We believe there is no doubt but that the old coon will be handicapped for the Presidential purse; he has often been "the favorite," but a mighty bad nag to bet on.

The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, has been enlarged, and improved, thus rendering it one of the most entertaining family newspapers in the Union, while it is surely the cheapest. Its tone is quite moral, while its contents never fail to amuse as well as instruct. We wish the enterprising publishers success, and recommend the Post to our readers, as an exception to most of the northern papers.

The weather for the past week has been wet and unsettled; it is called good growing weather, however; the fruit trees seem to be taking advantage of the season. Lincoln bids fair to become one vast orchard, our citizens of late having turned their attention to the culture of young trees, most of which they obtained from Mock's nursery. The orchard place of Mr. C. C. Henderson, 3 miles north of town is one of the prettiest country seats we have ever visited, both in the arrangement and situation, as well as the quality, and number of fruit trees (2,500 we believe) covering several acres of ground.

Messrs. Guion, Alexander, Philer, Moiz, &c. &c. are also engaged in the business, but not on so large a scale.

RIO GRANDE ITEMS.

The Monterey Gazette, 16th ult, states that Gen Wool has ordered a detachment of 2d Dragoons, under Captain Hunter, to Monclova, to take post there for the purpose of collecting revenue. The detachment was to leave Monterey for its destination on the 21st ult.

The collector has been instructed by Gen Wool to proceed in the collection of internal Mexican customs according to instructions from the War Department of November 16, 1847.

The Flag says that the 3d Dragoons stationed at Meir, are making preparations for a march to Victoria, the capital of the State, with the intention of occupying it as a military post. There are no Mexican troops at Victoria, and the people were openly expressing themselves solicitous that the department of Tamaulipas should come permanently under American rule.

A man named ISAAC BLOOMINGDALE, who had passed a number of forged notes to merchants in Wilmington, N. C. to the amount of \$2700, having absconded from that place, was pursued by one of the parties aggrieved, and arrested at Galveston, Texas. He was taken back to Wilmington a few days since, and committed to jail to await his trial.

The remains of Brevet Captain Geo. W. AYRES, who fell mortally wounded at the storming of Molino del Rey, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday last, in the ship *Washington*, from New Orleans, and were taken to his mother's residence, from whence they were to be removed for interment under a military escort.

Vessel Supposed to be Lost.—On or about the 15th of December last, the sloop *Dolphin*, Captain Diamond, sailed from the mouth of the Rio Grande for Vera Cruz. She did not arrive at her destination, and as she has now been absent several months, we need hardly conjecture as to her fate, and the fate of the passengers on board, most of whom were formerly residents of this place and well known to this community. The following is a list of the passengers' names, as accurate as can be remembered:—Daniel Peters, of Texas; D. M. Nabb, formerly of Mobile, Ala; Eli Dodridge, formerly of Galveston, Texas; Thomas Davidson; William McCleary, wife and child; Mosier and family; Mary Jane Ruth and sister, formerly of Galveston; two Germans, names unknown. In all, there were seventeen persons on board.

A Philosopher.—A poor jolly weaver, in this city, not many years ago, had a fortune left him by a distant and wealthy relative who "went off the handle" in England, rather unexpectedly. When the news came to the poor fellow as he sat clicket to clack at his loom, he stopped still and said:

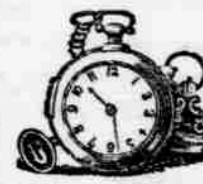
"Well, I suppose I must spend the money straight." The fortune, some twenty odd thousand dollars, was duly realized and duly spent. For two brief years did the poor weaver travel, make merry, and riot upon all the luxuries of the land.—

But two years did the job, and he returned to his loom as poor as a church mouse, but merry as a cricket, and worked away again for his daily bread, perfectly satisfied with the "good time" he had while his fortune lasted. His friends call him green, but he laughed at their gibes, and worked the harder. In a twelve-month's time, off popped another rich relative, and the news, post haste, came to the jolly weaver, that he was again the possessor of a handsome fortune. Stopping his loom, and looking sorrowfully on the letter, he despondingly said:

"Good heavens! is it possible that I must go through all that again!"

New Establishment.

DAVID WELSH,
Watch & Clock Maker, Repairer,
&c. &c.
LINCOLNTON, N. C.



Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this and the adjoining country, in the above line, assuring the public that work entrusted to his care will be executed in style and finish equally as well as if sent to the original Finisher in Liverpool or London. He will keep on hand a small assortment of Watches, Keys, Chains, &c.

☞ Musical Boxes and Jewelry also, repaired at short notice.

From a desire to accommodate, with strict attention to business, he trusts to merit a generous patronage.

March 23 7-

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between George and David Mosteller in the Paper Manufactory, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle immediately with George Mosteller, in whose hands all the notes and accounts are left. He will also pay all the claims against the firm.

GEORGE MOSTELLER.
DAVID MOSTELLER.
March 4, 1848. 7-

High Shoals Manufacturing Company.

Pursuant to a bye law of this corporation, the undersigned appoints TUESDAY, the 28th day of March next, for a meeting of the Stockholders to be held at Lincolnton, and all the holders of Stock in said Company are urged to be present, as business of great importance will be submitted for their consideration.

ANDREW HOYLE,
President.
February 24, 1848. 7-

FINAL NOTICE.

The undersigned having disposed of his interest in the Grocery in Lincolnton, earnestly requests all those indebted, to call and settle all amounts due him, by note or cash, with Mr. CALEB MILLER, at the old stand in Lincolnton. The business must be settled, and therefore a prompt attendance will save cost.

JAS. COBB.
March 15, 7-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

LINCOLN COUNTY,
B. Shipp, } IN EQUITY.
vs. }
H. W. Burton, et al. } O. B.

In this case the complainant having made oath that John F. Hoke and Mary Burton, two of the defendants, reside without the limits of this State, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Lincoln Courier*, notifying them to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for said county at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill filed, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the bill heard ex parte.

Witness W. Williamson, Clerk and Master in Equity of said county, at office, this 5th Feb. 1848.

W. WILLIAMSON,
C. & M. E.
Frs fee \$5 62.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr JENNINGS has lately discovered a sovereign remedy for the cure of Dropsical disease in all its various forms, and will insure a cure in every case, unless the constitution of the patient is too far worn out. He will only charge for his ride to the patient, nothing for his medicine unless a cure is made, and in that case his charge shall be very moderate. He also proposes to cure the most inveterate Sore Eyes in a few days, by a lotion which gives little or no pain. No Cure, No Pay. E. JENNINGS, *Shelby, Cleveland Co. N. C.*

Rutherford Republican and Greenville Mountaineer publish 4 times, and forward accounts to me. E. J.
Feb 19 6-4t

TAILORING.

ALLEN ALEXANDER,
Having received the latest Fashions, is prepared to accommodate the public.— His terms are moderate, and his work shall not be excelled in taste or durability. ☞ Cutting done at short notice.
Nov 16 21-

AMERICAN HOTEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

South West corner King & George sts.



The subscriber (formerly of Lincolnton) has taken the Establishment well known as the "Norris House," where he will be happy to accommodate his friends from the up country. His Beds and Furniture are entirely new, the house is put in complete repair, and as everything shall be done to insure the comfort of his visitors, he will promise that his terms shall be reasonable, and request a share of public patronage.— The Establishment will be opened about the 1st of February.

F. A. HOKE.
Jan 29 4-

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

AND
Spencer's Tonic & Restorative BITTERS.

The unrivalled Purifier of the blood and restorative of the system in all morbid secretion of the glands, skin and liver, morbid humor and vitiated state of the system.

The indications requiring Spencer's Pills and Bitters, and when they should be used without delay as a preventive to the formation of Acute diseases, are—
When there is pain in the back or head;
When the Tongue is furred;
When the urine is very highly colored;
When the skin is hot, dry, or yellow;
When the Appetite is poor;
When there is pain in the stomach or bowels;

When there is nervous irritation;
When there are cold Chills;
When the dreams are bad or starting in sleep;
If taken upon the occurrence of any, or all of the above indication of approaching disease—much pain and sickness will be prevented.

We have room only for the following: The following Certificate is from Tobias Folsom, Esq., of Kershaw District, S. C.

Kershaw dist. S. C. June 3 1846.

I have used in my family "Spencer's Pills," for two years past, and during that time my confidence in their superiority over every other similar preparation within my knowledge has been constantly increasing; I now esteem them to be the best cathartic Pills in use.— From my earliest remembrance I have been afflicted with Sick Head-ache and Costiveness, and for a number of years past have been trying various advertised remedies, among others, Beckwith's, Lee's and Peter's Pills; but failed to obtain any permanent relief, until Jan'y, 1845, at which time Dr. Spencer's Agent left me some of his Pills, recommending me to try them for my complaint. I did so; and by their superior action upon the morbid matter and their mild yet effectual purgative properties they so cleansed my stomach and bowels that they removed both the head-ache and its cause and gave me certain and speedy relief. My mother-in-law has also used them with success in the same complaint which she has had, so severe as to throw her into spasms and convulsions, being obliged in these cases to resort to cupping and other severe applications. I have also made frequent and constant use of these Pills in my family, in cases of Bowel Complaint, brought on by the two free indulgence in use of Berries and Fruit, and in all cases with success. In short I have never known of the failure in any disease which they are recommended to cure known of their being tried, if their use was for which I have preserved in, and directions strictly followed.

TOBIAS FOLSOM.

Kershaw dist. S. C. June 2, 1846

In January, 1844, from wet and exposure, I took a severe cold, which resulted in a high fever, accompanied with a severe cough, and painful head-ache. These continued to increase in severity for about two weeks, so much so that my friends considered me, and I, myself, believed I was in a very critical and dangerous state. At the end of this time I sent and procured two boxes of "Spencer's Pills," and the first day of their use I began to experience relief, and before I had taken one box, my fever was gone, Cough had ceased, and Head-ache entirely cured: I was soon round as well: I then said and still believe, that by the blessing of God, they were the means of saving my life: In looking over the directions afterwards I saw they were recommended for the cure of Dyspepsia, with which my eldest daughter had been afflicted for a long time: I recommended her to make trial of them; and she did so; and by a continued use of the Pills alone was perfectly and I think permanently cured.

WM. MARSHAL,
Just received a large and fresh supply of the above Medicines, by

C. C. HENDERSON,
And B. S. JOHNSON,
Lincolnton,
Dec 9 1y