

M. A. Patterson

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WEEKLY REGISTER. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

GLORIOUS VICTORY. The brilliant news, published in this paper, (dampened, however, by the great loss of life, which attended the success of the American arms), was issued to our readers in an Extra, on Wednesday last, shortly after its reception. We were indebted for it to the indefatigable Editors of the "New Orleans Picayune," and feel the more grateful for it, because we were the only recipients of it in this City.

With regard to these sanguinary engagements of Gen. Scott, we can safely say, we think, and every impartial man will bear us out in the assertion, that like the battle of Buena Vista, History may be challenged in vain, for their parallel. Numerous as were the battles of BUCKAPARTÉ, brilliant as were his victories, and brave as were his soldiers, not even the greatest warrior that ever lived, can produce from his Wars, an instance of such contests, so well maintained, or, in proportion to the numbers engaged, so bloody. The whole world will now be convinced, that Americans are neither to be frightened, seduced, or whipped; and that they are now, as in the days of the Revolution, the same sort of men as those who captured whole armies under BURGESS and CORNWALLIS.

OFFICERS KILLED—REGULARS. Major Mills, 15th Infantry; Capt. Burke, 1st Artillery; Capt. Hanson, 7th Infantry; Capt. Thornton, 2d Dragoons; Capt. Capron, 1st Artillery; Capt. Quarles, 10th Infantry; Capt. Anderson, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Irons, 1st Artillery, but attached to Gen. Caldwell's staff; Lieut. Preston Johnson, 1st Artillery, but attached to Gen. Scott's staff; Lieut. Eastly, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Goodman, 10th Infantry; Lieut. Hoffman, 1st Artillery.

OFFICERS WOUNDED—REGULARS. Col. Clark, 6th Infantry, slightly; Col. Morgan, 15th Infantry, severely; Maj. Wade, 3d Artillery, severely; Maj. Bonville, 6th Infantry, slightly; Capt. Wessels, 2d Infantry, severely; Capt. Thorn, 3d Dragoons, left arm shot off; Capt. McReynolds, Dragoons, severely; Capt. Craig, 3d Infantry, severely; Capt. Ross, 7th Infantry, severely; Capt. J. R. Smith, 2d Infantry, severely; Capt. Chapman, 5th Infantry, slightly; Capt. Johnson, 9th Infantry, slightly; Capt. Holden, 12th Infantry, slightly; Capt. Hathaway, 1st Artillery, slightly; Capt. Hoffman, 6th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Schuyler Hamilton, 1st Infantry, but attached to Gen. Scott's staff, severely; Lieut. Holloway, 5th Infantry, but attached to Smith's Light Battalion, severely; Lt. Bacon, severely; Lieut. Callender, of the Ordnance, but commanding howitzer battery, severely; Lieut. Arnold, 2d Artillery, severely; Lt. Herman Thorn, 3d Dragoons, attached to Col. Garland's staff, slightly; Lieut. Hendrickson, 6th Infantry, severely; Lt. Humber, 7th Infantry, severely; Lieut. Boynton, 1st Artillery, but attached to Taylor's battery, slightly; Lieut. Lorimer Graham, acting with 1st Dragoons, severely; Lieut. Van Buren, of the Rifles, slightly; Lieut. Martin, 1st Artillery, right arm shot off; Lieut. Goodloe, 15th Infantry, mortally; Lieut. Farrelly, 6th Infantry, but attached to Smith's Light Battalion, severely; Lieut. Lugenberg, adjutant 3d Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Bee, 3d Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Level, 3d Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Chandler, 3d Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Collins, 4th Artillery, slightly; Lieut. Tilden, 2d Infantry, severely; Lieut. Newman, 9th Infantry, severely; Lt. Gardner, 2d Infantry, severely; Lieut. Hayden, 2d Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Sprague, adjutant 9th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Palmer, 9th Infantry, severely; Lieut. Buckner, 6th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Cram, 9th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Simpkins, 12th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Peternell, 15th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Bennet, 15th Infantry.

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VERMONT ELECTION. The "Boston Atlas" of Saturday morning gives returns of the vote for Governor in 116 towns of Vermont, which sum up as follows—compared with last year:

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1847, 1846. Includes Paul Dillingham, L. F., 11,343, 10,812; L. Brainerd, Abol., 3,536, 4,030.

DEATH OF COL. BUTLER OF THE PALMETTO REGIMENT. The Charleston Courier thus announces the death of this distinguished officer:

CHARLOTTE SECURED. "Charlotte Journal" says—"It is a gratification to us to inform our friends the charter of the Charlotte and South Carolina Road, has been secured by North Carolina, the amount of stock per part. On Thursday morning, \$61,000 was subscribed. A meeting of citizens in the afternoon, and the fact being that unless \$200,000 was subscribed, the whole would forfeit the charter, the whole in a short time subscribed, and the charter. To-day the Company was organized of the following gentlemen as E. G. Palmer, President; F. H. El-Taylor, Jas. Martin, Sam'l. McAliley, J. John Buchanan, Edw'd. Avery, J. C. J. Fox, W. W. Elms and A. B. Bectors.

INTERESTING FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY. Operations in this quarter has been successful, and after the various posts from the mouth of the Rio Grande, the remainder of his army, force of upwards of 3,000 troops, will reinforce Gen. Scott. There can be no doubt that this reinforcement will consist of Gen. Taylor's army, as the most troops are generally selected for permanent duty.

OF THE HON. G. H. PROFFITT. From the Louisville papers that the Hon. Proffitt, formerly a member of Congress and recently Minister to Brazil, died on Tuesday. He had arrived there but previous to seek medical advice.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans "Picayune" of the 9th inst. comes to us freighted with particulars of the battle that took place on the outskirts of the city of Mexico, on the 20th ult., which resulted in so glorious a triumph for the American arms, the most important particulars of which we here subjoin:

TACUBAYA, Aug. 24, 1847. I have spent not a little time in endeavoring to collect a list of the killed and wounded officers in the great battles of the 20th, quite a difficult matter, inasmuch as the different divisions are quartered in villages several miles apart.

The entire loss in the division of Gen. Twiggs was 206, in that of Gen. Worth 339, in that of Gen. Quitman, (Shields' brigade,) 249, in that of Gen. Pillow 212.

The Regiment of New York Volunteers lost 103 in killed and wounded.

It will be seen that our own loss falls a little short of eleven hundred—but 6,000 men were actively engaged. When the works of the enemy are examined, one naturally wonders that Gen. Scott's entire force was not swept away. Put his army in the same position, and since the days of the viceroys there have not been Mexicans enough born to drive them out.

TACUBAYA, August 25, 1847. The armistice has finally been settled and signed, and I do not tell half the story when I say that it has produced universal dissatisfaction in the army—in the entire army.

The articles of the armistice first go on to say, that hostilities between the two armies are at once to cease, in order that the peace propositions of the United States may be listened to, and that they, the propositions, are not to be renewed until either commander shall give the other a written notification that in the meantime all work of fortifications on both sides shall cease, and that no further reinforcements for either party shall be allowed to approach nearer than twenty-eight leagues of the capital; that no persons other than citizens shall be allowed to enter the city, and they only with passports from the Mexican authorities; that certain persons of the American army shall be allowed to enter the city to borrow money and purchase supplies, but no officers are allowed to pass in except upon special business and under a flag.

Let me now give my speculations as to the mode by which this armistice was brought about. On the night of the 20th inst., after the great Mexican army was thoroughly beaten, broken to pieces and routed, Mr. Thornton, of the English legation, accompanied by the British Consul, Mr. Mackintosh—a man who regards Santa Anna, hates the Yankees, and never moves unless his own ends are to be gained—came out of the city post haste on a visit to General Scott. The next morning Gen. Mora, accompanied by Mr. Arrangoiz, who was formerly Mexican Consul in New Orleans, came out, also on a visit to General Scott, and on the same day the latter wrote a letter to the Mexican authorities, hinting at an armistice between the two armies with a view of opening negotiations for a peace. This proposition was eagerly jumped at by the Mexican Minister of War, at the instigation of Santa Anna of course, and the result has been a treaty of armistice, in which, according to rumor, nearly every thing the Mexicans asked for was conceded. I know nothing of the proceedings of this commission except from hearsay.

There are many who believe that Gen. Scott has been compelled to adopt this policy, at the threshold of the Mexican capital, by Mr. Trist and his instructions, but there are a few, and I must acknowledge myself among the number, who think that a peace honorable and satisfactory to the United States is to grow out of this matter. The whole affair, on the face of it, looks like one of Santa Anna's old tricks to gain time and plan some new scheme of trickery and dissimulation, and as he has British influence to back him he will be likely to carry out what he undertakes. I have always said and always believed that Santa Anna was favorable to peace—to peace from policy only—and still believe he may endeavor to gain a great deal of money, and like a sail vessel he can only go with the wind and current, and has too many and too powerful enemies to carry out his present schemes, at least without strong assistance from the United States.

Gen. Scott was himself wounded on the 20th inst. by a grape shot. It struck him on the outside of the leg, below the knee, and gave so little pain at the time that he said nothing about it, but it has since caused him more uneasiness. Our own loss, in killed, wounded and missing, is put down in round numbers at 1000—it may possibly range a little under. The Mexican loss in killed alone amounted to nearly that number, their prisoners to about 3,000, while their wounded we have no means of computing. Among the officers taken prisoners were three members of Congress, and I believe they are to be liberated to take part in the proceedings of that body in relation to peace.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

TACUBAYA, August 26, 1847. The prospects for a peace look brighter, although the treaty is far from being signed. Our accounts from the city would certainly indicate that a strong peace feeling pervades the better class of citizens, as well as those of the middling order—they have evidently lost all confidence in their own vaunting soldiers, and are anxious to get rid of future taxes for their support.

The policy of Gen. Scott or of Mr. Trist—I do not know which is responsible for the measure—in effecting an armistice and consequently an opportunity to negotiate—this policy, I say although not very flattering to the pride of those who fought the sanguinary battles of Contreras and Churubusco, may still have a tendency to soften that of the Mexicans, and lead to some kind of a peace. So perfect was the panic among the sons of Irbidene on the 20th that one of our weakest regiments could have entered the Grand Plaza, with but little opposition—in fact, could have driven a very soldier either out of the city, or to some hiding place within its walls—Santa Anna and the miserable semblance of a Government would also have fled, and there would have been no power with which to open negotiations, with which to treat. Perhaps it is better, then, that the enemy did not at once enter and occupy the capital, at least in view of a peace—this is a question yet to be solved. I must acknowledge, however, even as matters now look, that I am one of a large majority who feel any thing but rejoiced that the army did not enter the City at first, and that peace negotiations are not to be entertained at the National Palace, &c., &c. G. W. K.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have received a thousand and one rumors from the City. The report that Bustamante is approaching with some 6000 troops is renewed, as well as the account of the advance of Paredes upon the capital. All the shops in the city are closed and consternation still reigns. Many will have it, the evidence being their own proper eyes, that the Mexicans are throwing up breastworks and constructing batteries at different points, and they say too, that Santa Anna is either

desirous of gaining time, or else to make one of the main conditions of peace that he is to be supported by American arms against any faction that may rise against him. In this they are probably more than half right. A train of wagons, which were going in this morning headed by Captain Wayne and an escort of dragoons were turned back by the Mexicans on the presence that there were regular soldiers with the convoy. I don't know how the matter will be settled, but Santa Anna will probably have his own way. Our own officers are many of them outrageous at the occurrence.

TACUBAYA, August 27, 1847. The official report of Gen. Salas, who was second in command at Contreras, and who is now a prisoner, has been published in Mexico. He admits that his defeat was total, but as usual lays the blame on some of his brother officers. He says that on the afternoon of the 19th—(this was while no one was returning their fire)—the Mexicans fought with uncommon valor and enthusiasm, but that early on the morning of the 20th August they were suddenly surrounded and at once thrown into confusion, and in the end utterly routed.

Gen. Salas himself acknowledges that in this battle Gen. Frontera was killed, that besides himself Gen. Mendoza, Blanco and Garcia were wounded and taken prisoners, in addition to a list of 100 other officers—colonels, captains, &c.—who were either killed, wounded, or are now in our hands. And here let me mention one fact in relation to the latter battle of Churubusco, which will show how near Gen. Scott was capturing the entire Mexican army.

At the time Gen. Worth was pressing upon the *tes de las* Gen. Twiggs upon the hacienda farther on, the Commander-in-chief ordered Major Sumner to march to reach the road between the enemy and the City. Nothing but the daring impetuosity of our own men in front prevented this plan from succeeding—had the Mexicans held out or our own soldiers held off ten minutes longer, the enemy would have been in a bag it were, and killed or captured to a man. Santa Anna might perhaps have escaped as he has a peculiar way of his own; but he would have been at the moment of an army with him.

The commissioners on the part of the Mexican Government to listen to our overtures of peace are Gen. Mora y Villamil and Jose Joaquin de Herrera, the latter formerly President and now military commandant of Mexico. His character, as all our readers know, is that of an honest but weak man—Don Antonio Garay, a well known Capitalist and formerly Minister of Finance, was also appointed on the commission, but refused to serve. He is known to be warmly in favor of peace, probably from interest. The commissioners on the part of Mexico, with Mr. Trist, it is said are to hold their first meeting this afternoon, at some place near this.

Two o'clock, afternoon—News has just come in from the capital which has caused great excitement. At an early hour, a train of wagons, under charge of Captain Wayne, dressed in citizens' clothes, started for the city. Scarcely had they reached the Plaza before the wagons were surrounded by an immense concourse of leproses, who at first commenced cursing and jeering the wagon-masters and wagoners. Soon, however, they began to pelt the poor fellows with stones and other missiles, and notwithstanding the pretended exertions of a squad of Mexican soldiers, who acted as a guard, the entire train was driven out of the city. Several of the wagoners received bruises and contusions from the showers of stones thrown at them; and foremost in the mob were said to be the women of the town. One Mexican was shot by one of the wagon masters, and another by a Mexican officer, but not until they had half killed an American. In the crowd of loafers or leproses were seen many men, apparently of the better class from their dress, who excited the mob to acts of violence, while in the balconies were ladies looking on and apparently enjoying the sport. Even the streets became a carnival ground, and many of them sat upon their haunches—not indifferent spectators, for they fairly laughed to see the unfortunate and unarmed wagoners beset in a manner so cowardly. I suppose that Santa Anna will apologize for the outrage, and that this matter will be settled; but this does not prevent many from thinking that the tyrant instigated the whole affair. He is up to all sorts of trickery. There are others who think, and probably with good show of reason, that the mob was set on by the enemies of Santa Anna and peace, with the intention of involving the whole party in a breaking down of the Government. Even the streets became a carnival ground, and many of them sat upon their haunches—not indifferent spectators, for they fairly laughed to see the unfortunate and unarmed wagoners beset in a manner so cowardly. I suppose that Santa Anna will apologize for the outrage, and that this matter will be settled; but this does not prevent many from thinking that the tyrant instigated the whole affair. He is up to all sorts of trickery. There are others who think, and probably with good show of reason, that the mob was set on by the enemies of Santa Anna and peace, with the intention of involving the whole party in a breaking down of the Government.

JOSE RAMON PACHECO, General-in-Chief of the U. S. A. The following is a translation of Santa Anna's ratification: Ratified, suppressing article nine and explaining article four to mean that the temporary peace of this armistice is to be respected in the capital and at a distance of twenty-eight leagues around the capital, translating the word "supplies" by "recursos," meaning every thing that the army may stand in need of except arms and ammunition.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, General-in-Chief of the U. S. A. I accept and ratify the foregoing qualification added by the President, General of the Mexican Republic. A true copy of the original. G. W. LAY, U. S. A. Military Sec'y. to the General-in-chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY U. S. AMERICA, Tacubaya, August 23, 1847. Considered, approved and ratified with the express understanding that the word "supplies" as used the second time, without qualification, in the seventh article of this military convention (American copy) shall be taken to mean, as in both the British and American armies, arms, munitions, clothing, equipment, subsistence, (for men), forage, money, and in general, all the wants of an army. That word "supplies" Mexican copy, is erroneously translated "recursos" instead of "recursos."

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MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE.

Mexico, Aug. 21, 1847. To His Excellency Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the U. S. America. Sir—The undersigned, Minister of War and Marine of the Government of the United States of Mexico, is instructed by his Excellency the President, commander-in-chief, to reply to your communication in which you propose to enter into an armistice, with a view to avoid the further shedding of blood between the two great Republics of this continent, for the purpose of hearing the propositions which may be made for this purpose by the commissioner of his Excellency the President of the United States of America, who is at the head-quarters of the American army.

It is certainly lamentable, that in consequence of the disregard of the rights of the Mexican Republic, the shedding of blood has become inevitable between the first Republics of the American continent; and your Excellency with great propriety qualifies this war as unnatural, as well on account of its origin as the antecedents of two people identified by their relations and their interests. The proposition of an armistice to terminate this scandal has been received with pleasure by his Excellency the President, commander-in-chief, as it will enable the proposition to be entertained which the commissioner of the President of the United States may make, for the honorable termination of the war.

Accordingly, the President, commander-in-chief, directs me to say to your Excellency that he accepts the proposition to enter into an armistice, and for this purpose Mora y Villamil and D. Benito Quijano, who will be present at the time and place which may be designated.

His Excellency also instructs me to communicate his satisfaction that the army of the United States should occupy convenient and fitting quarters, trusting and hoping that they will be out of reach of the fire of the Mexican fortifications of the arms of the Republic. They are witnesses also that he has fought with intrepidity, exposing his own life, until the moment when the victory was lost and the enemy was at the gates of the capital.

In these circumstances, and when the numerous inhabitants of Mexico have made every kind of sacrifice to carry on the war, it is one of the most imperious duties of the First Magistrate to prevent the calamities inseparable from assault, and to avoid all the consequences of a violent occupation of the city. To this end, and in the exercise of his constitutional powers, and in conformity with the wishes of Congress communicated to him on the 16th July last, he has determined to hear the propositions which Mr. Nicholas Trist has to make on the part of the United States, and to consent that in the meantime there shall be a suspension of hostilities.

As this question is of the utmost interest to the Republic, his Excellency desires that the National Congress should take their appropriate part, and accordingly he directs me to notify your Excellency that you may take measures diligently to summon the Deputies to assemble at 12 o'clock to-day.

I reiterate the assurances of my distinguished consideration God and Liberty.

JOSE RAMON PACHECO, General-in-Chief of the U. S. A. The following is a translation of Santa Anna's ratification: Ratified, suppressing article nine and explaining article four to mean that the temporary peace of this armistice is to be respected in the capital and at a distance of twenty-eight leagues around the capital, translating the word "supplies" by "recursos," meaning every thing that the army may stand in need of except arms and ammunition.

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THE LATE VICTORIES.

We give in our paper to-day more full details of the battles won by the army of Gen. Scott on the 20th August.

We would correct ourselves for giving expression to the opinion yesterday that the city of Mexico was not at our mercy. We so stated upon the most hurried perusal of a portion of our letters. Upon a more mature and thorough examination of them and of the Mexican papers, we are satisfied that Santa Anna's defeat was as complete as the earlier accounts represented. It seems to have been entirely optional with Gen. Scott whether to march into the city and occupy it or not.

We will conclude by laying before our readers the following letter of the latest date from the city of Mexico. It was written by an English commercial house:

MEXICO, Aug. 29, 1847. There are about 15,000 or 20,000 Mexican troops in the city and unless an honorable peace is entered into they will have another brush. But my opinion is all will be settled, if it was not previously understood. The American troops are now in Tacubaya, San Angel, San Augustin, &c. The opinion of the better classes, and our countrymen among them, is that a peace will be concluded. Yours, &c.

MARRIED.

In Sampson County, on the 9th inst. at the residence of Richard Parish, Esq. by the Rev. John W. Timmin, Mr. William Brice to Miss Margaret Ann, daughter of the late Burwell Register.

DECEASED.

Mrs. Rachel Jones, widow of the late Benjamin Jones, in the 82d year of her age. In the County of Halifax, on the 3d instant, Col. Isham Matthews, in the 70th year of his age. Scrupulously upright and just in all his transactions, firm and independent in the discharge of duty, and acting always under the highest sense of honor, he secured to himself in a remarkable degree, the confidence and good opinion of all his acquaintances. Generous and kind, benevolent and hospitable, no one while living was more esteemed and respected, and none regretted in his death. As a magistrate, and a member of the special Court of his County, he rendered himself highly serviceable to the public, and in the private relations of life, but few have been more extensively useful, and have performed more acts of disinterested kindness. He was a member of the Senate from the County of Halifax for many years, and so acceptably to his constituents did he discharge his public duties, that he had no opposition from any quarter, for many years prior to his final and voluntary withdrawal from the public service. His death has spread a melancholy gloom throughout the County, and his neighbors especially, have sustained a loss which is keenly and deeply felt.

Roanoke Republican.

FLLOUR AND BACON AGAIN.

We want more of those articles, for we sell about as fast as our friends bring them to us. For sale—CANDLES by the box. WILL PECK & SON. Sept. 18. 75 3t

A CARD.

A PERSON well acquainted with Merchandising in all its details, is desirous of associating himself with a Gentleman of Capital wishing to engage in the Mercantile business, either in this place or elsewhere; or being a competent Salesman and Book Keeper, he would willingly be employed in that capacity in a respectable concern. Apply at the Office of the Register. Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1847. 75 4t

Fall and Winter Clothing!

E. L. HARDING would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is now receiving his stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and will in a few weeks be in receipt of as large and complete an assortment as ever was opened in this market. His Clothing has been manufactured in a very superior style, of good materials, expressly for this market; therefore, those that wish to purchase fashionable and well made Clothing, at Northern prices, will do well by giving him a call.

Just received a lot of black Cloth Dress and Frock coats; blue black Beaver Over and Frock coats; Rough and Ready, and Blanket Over coats; black Doe Skin Cassimere and Cloth Pants; Fancy Cassimere and Sateen Pants; black Satin, Merino, Cashmere and Valencia Vests; under Shirts, Linen Bosom Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Gravels, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, &c.; at the store on Fayetteville street, one door above the corner known as B. B. Smith's. Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1847. 75 3m

FOR SALE.

One of the most eligible and desirable FAMILY RESIDENCES, in the vicinity of Raleigh. THE Subscriber wishes to dispose of the large and commodious Family Residence, at present occupied by himself, in the Eastern suburbs of the City, known as PLEASANT HILL, and perhaps still better known as the residence of DAVID CARTER, Esq.—The Residence is a large two-story building, with two rooms and a passage up stairs, and four rooms below, with a passage, and an excellent Portico in front, also of two stories. This House is in excellent repair, and newly painted over. All necessary Out-buildings are attached to the Lot, which contains nearly three acres of ground, with a first rate Wall of water in the yard.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to make application soon, as it is impossible that so desirable a situation can remain long in market. The Subscriber would be willing to sell the above Property upon a credit of six and twelve months, with approved security. Applications can be made to the Subscriber, or to the Editor of the Register. JOHN C. AVERA. September 17, 1847. 75 4t

NOTICE.—Will be sold at the Court House in Kinston, on the first Monday in October next, the following Land and Town Lots, one each thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1845 and 1846, and costs of advertising: 200 Acres of Land, lying in Bear Creek District, adjoining the Lands of Wm Field, Isaac Green, and Richard Sutton, supposed to belong to Cowell's heirs, (unlisted). 4 Town Lots, lying in the Town of Kinston, belonging to Wm. B. Murtrie's heirs, Nos. 133, 134, 135 and 136, (unlisted).

RICHARD W. KING, Sheriff of Lenoir County. Kinston, Aug. 18. 67 6wp