

Poetry.

Our Hannah.

(The last Song of the Greeley Campaign of 1872)

"You'd better be a goat Than try to be a poet!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

Grant and Greeley in the West.

To the Editor of The Era:

SIR: Now that the election is over, it is worth while to consider what permanent good has resulted from the Republican party in this section in consequence of the Democratic infestation of Mr. Greeley.

In the first place the large number of Democrats, who refused to go to the polls yesterday assures us of the great demoralization of the party and it's refusal to be longer guided by the present leaders.

Again, the rank and file are just now perceiving, and this chiefly as the result of the late term of the Federal Court at this place, that kluxism is practical treason. The midnight gown, the red horns, the muffled horse's tread, and the strange barbaric lingo in which the kluxer delighted, have under Judge Dick's cool smile and Mr. Lusk's frown lost much of their armor.

The hitherto frightened Fifteenth Amendment was carefully deposited in Grant's ballot and sings "I don't do it for me." If our Reb friends had held fast to the old issue of kluxism, the popular story of social equality the klux would have taken hold and voted the ticket "from a to zard." Alas for the folly of selling out and not getting your money!

The cheap trick of chinaman played at Baltimore has been readily perceived by our home folks and profound disgust is the consequence. This added to the infamy of the late legislative gerrymander has everywhere excited indignation among the common people, that should be treated as the chattel property of the politicians.

Speaking of the gerrymander let me beg you to insert the following resolutions introduced, as I am informed, by Gen. J. Q. A. Bryan at a mass meeting of the Republicans of Wilkes, at Rock Creek, on Saturday, when the people of two hundred voters being present:

Resolved, That the infamous gerrymandering of the State by the last Legislature deserves the hearty contempt of all good citizens irrespective of party, and that any member of the newly elected Legislature, who shall endorse the same by voting for a Democrat for United States Senator, when the people of North Carolina have declared by a majority of three thousand on the Congressional vote, that they "will have none such," need not at any time hereafter expect the votes of the loyal men of Wilkes county.

2nd. That as a flagrant instance of the aforesaid outrage on the representation of the people, we call special attention to the counties of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, wherein are two Senators, when according to all previous appointments and in compliance with the text of the State Constitution one of each political party would have been returned.

tion the white man drew his pistol and shot the negro through the head, inflicting a mortal wound. Au revoir. Yours, JAMES, Statesville, Nov. 6th, 1872.

Republican Mass-Meeting at Salisbury—Riotous Conduct of the Democracy.

A mass meeting of the Republican party was held in Salisbury on Wednesday evening, to celebrate the great victory achieved by the election of the 6th inst. The assembly was large and enthusiastic. Messrs. Thos. B. Long, W. H. Howerton of Salisbury, Col. W. F. Henderson of Lexington, Hon. J. M. Argo, and T. M. Argo, of Raleigh, Albert H. Dowell, Jr., of Asheville, W. S. Pearson of Burke, and many other distinguished Republicans were in attendance.

A very disgraceful occurrence was witnessed at the meeting, caused by the Ku Klux Democracy. Hon. J. W. Holden was the first speaker, but his voice was hardly audible owing to the hisses, shouting, hooting and braying of a few animals calling themselves Greeley Democrats. A large number of the so-called respectable Democratic citizens of Salisbury attended the meeting with the avowed purpose of insulting the speakers, and to break it up or produce a riot if nothing else. Mr. Holden was so grossly insulted and so frequently interrupted by their shouts, hoots and hisses that he was compelled to defer his speech.

Messrs. Argo and Pearson followed but met with no better treatment. The noise and confusion that ensued was sufficient to alarm some of the more respectable citizens of Salisbury, whereupon Dr. Kean took the stand and rebuked the Democracy in a most skilful manner. The Dr. is a strong Democrat, and demeaned himself as a christian gentleman on this occasion. The Democracy took his advice, for a few moments, and Mr. Pearson concluded his speech, whereupon Col. W. F. Henderson was called to the stand. He was greeted with groans, hisses and curses from the Ku Klux side of the meeting. Amid the direct confusion some of the Ku Klux present shouted "take him down!" "take him down!" whereupon it was evident a riot would ensue. A rush was made for the stand—but the Republicans present put themselves between the speaker and his enemies. Col. Long took the stand and appealed to the Republicans to be peaceful and quiet. They heeded his advice, the meeting was broken up amid the greatest excitement.

The Republicans subsequently adjourned to another stand where Col. Thos. B. Long made an effective and interesting speech. Albert H. Dowell, Jr., followed and spoke for some time in an earnest, eloquent strain, after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Grant and the Union. CATAWBA.

Letter from an Old Democrat.

To the Editor of The Era:

SIR—If you will allow space in your columns, I will give you briefly the views of a life-long Democrat as to the future action of our President, believing that Gen. Grant is now re-elected, and that it is the duty of every citizen to uphold his hands in the just administration of the laws; and also believing that the laws enacted by Congress for the protection of life and property were executed by him in moderation. Now, the way is open for him to make himself a name that will live forever with the people of the South by recommending, on the assembling of Congress, to open all prison doors to those who are held even under the semblance of political crimes, restore them to their families and neighbors, thereby disarming his opponents of all weapons, and to say to the offenders: go home and learn to obey the wholesome laws of our country.

The work for Congress, to break down this sectional feeling, restore to rightful owners the money pressed from the people, known as the unconstitutional cotton tax, issuing them, in lieu of money, government bonds, thereby making the people interested in the permanence of the currency and the stability of the nation in the just administration of the laws; and also believing that the feeling will be broken down, making one common country with a common interest for the prosperity and peace of the whole country. CABARRUS.

Surry County.

To the Editor of The Era:

SIR—The election went off very peacefully in this township. Grant received 212 votes; Greeley 181. In the late August election Merrimon received 47 majority in this township, but on yesterday it turned up 31 majority for Grant. Surry is redeemed. At night after the polls was closed, the earth was shaken in thunder tones in honor of the Republicans of Surry, and especially the Brower boys. T. J. L.

Vote of Wayne.

Grant, Greeley, 513 310

An English Sonnet.

Aristocratic Marriage—Platonic Love—Duel—Separation—Incest—and a Law Suit.

A most extraordinary case has recently been heard in the Court of Divorce in London, before Lord Penzance. The Hon. Henry Loftus, nephew of the Marquis of Ely, has had his domestic circumstances revealed to the world. In 1851, Henry Loftus held a commission as Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Guards, and was allowed by his uncle, the Marquis, £800 per annum. He was very handsome, about six feet high, with large blue eyes, black eyebrows, and was an exceedingly well built man. At a ball given at Lady Penzance's, he became acquainted with a Miss Adeline Montgomery, whose father had been chief-attaché to the British Embassy in Paris. After a few months' acquaintance, they were married, and Mr. Loftus sold his commission and went to reside in Brussels, his income being too small to enable him to live in England in the style to which he had been accustomed prior to his marriage.

About fourteen months after his marriage his wife gave birth to a beautiful child, who was christened Emeline Montgomery. They had a handsome house on the Rue Mademoiselle, and mixed in the best circles of society. They became acquainted with a Baron Steiner, a young and handsome Belgian, who wrote love sonnets, and was, at the same time, an accomplished musician. Mr. Loftus occasionally visited Paris, and sometimes made short visits to London. Baron Steiner was a grand admirer of female beauty, but lived in the abstract. Mrs. Loftus was a handsome woman, a fair representative of the highest style of English beauty, and in Baron Steiner's leisure hours, and they were many, he composed some sonnets addressed to the beauty he so much admired, partly for amusement, and partly to gratify the vanity of Loftus.

In August, 1859, Mr. Loftus, after a short excursion to Paris, returned unexpectedly to Brussels, and he found the Baron Steiner in the drawing-room with his wife. The Baron had intoxicated, showed Loftus the last sonnet he had addressed to his wife. It was an impassioned and kicked Loftus out of the house. The Baron challenged Loftus to mortal combat. Loftus accepted—seconds were obtained, and in the suburbs of Matines, situated a few miles from Brussels, they met. They used pistols. Steiner was shot through the brain. Loftus started and fled with his sword, and informed his wife of the result of the duel. She burst into a flood of tears. In a defiant tone she said to her husband, "It is better we part."

A deed of separation was drawn up, and Loftus returned to London. Mrs. Loftus remained in Brussels, and her daughter Emeline was her special care. As the months passed in years she became incapable of controlling her passions. On two occasions she hurled at her daughter a carving knife, which fortunately missed her. When Emeline Loftus arrived at the age of eighteen years she left her home, and proceeding by train to Ostend, took the steamer for Dover, and three hours subsequently was alone in the great city of London. Here she obtained a situation as governess. In September, 1870, she was walking in Regent's Park, London, where she made the acquaintance of a gentleman forty-four years of age, as she was seated on one of the iron seats in a peaceful day for her. She was absolutely tired of the situation she had taken. It was a very handsome man that accosted her, though not a young one. He proposed marriage. But before the ceremony had been performed she was installed as his mistress in Loane street, London. During the time that she was confined to her bed-room by sickness, her lover, finding her keys, opened her writing desk and discovered some photographs. As he was examining them he discovered one that was unmistakably the photograph of his wife. He rushed into the bed-room with his photograph in his hand, and entered the room, where she was represented. The girl was very low at the time, said it was the picture of her mother, with whom she had quarrelled. "Then I am your father," he exclaimed. He had hitherto disguised his real name as Henry Houghton.

Shortly after her recovery it was agreed that a divorce suit should be immediately sought for, and Lord Penzance, being acquainted with the facts, granted one. Mr. Loftus, having obtained a large accession to his fortune, provided handsomely for his daughter. But the end was not yet. He resolved to have carry to his wife, who was still in Brussels, and to whom through his bankers, he regularly forwarded the amount agreed on in the deed of separation. By the death of the Marquis of Ely and his grandmother he had become worth £150,000 a year, but his wife was living in Brussels on what she considered a miserable allowance of £400 a year.

On his arrival in Brussels he stayed at the Hotel Bellevue, and addressed a letter to his wife, who was living in the Rue de Waterloo, asking her consent to an interview. It was impossible that she could object to grant an interview with her husband, although they had been separated for so many years. He told her the sequel of his life after he had separated from her. Mr. Loftus' wife listened to the history with patience as it was told to her by her husband.

As Loftus was leaving, having stated that this unfortunate daughter was well provided for, and drawing in strong language a picture of his misery, his wife asked him if he would live again with her as her husband. Mr. Loftus told her it was impossible under the circumstances. There was no possibility of bridging over the chasm and their misery they must both carry to the grave. Mrs. Loftus did not believe this, and as Mr. Loftus had no evidence against his wife in reference to any improper intrigues with the Baron Steiner, she commenced a suit against the Hon. Mr. Loftus, for a restoration of conjugal rights; and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, seeing that Mrs. Loftus had committed no

crime of which the divorce court could take cognizance Baron Penzance had no alternative but to reinstate Mrs. Loftus in her original rights.

A Lady's Practical Joke.

It was customary in former days for all the ladies of the best families to attend all the prominent barbecues; and this was especially the case in the contest between Mr. Breckinridge and General Coombs in 1840. Out of these affairs grew the authentic story of the nicest widow in the blue-grass region. Not far from the Forks of the Elkhorn lived the pretty little widow Fauntleroy, and one of her nearest neighbors was General Peyton. The General escorted her to the barbecue, and while returning, expressed his admiration of the General's military conduct, and the Whig party. The widow took sides with the Democracy, and offered to wager her horse Gypsy, or anything else on her place, against the General's blooded horse Powhatan, or anything else she might fancy on his place. The wager was promptly accepted—the General thinking, perhaps, of another offer he proposed making when a year of her widowhood had expired.

By this time they had reached the North Fork, and were about to ford it (there being no bridge) when John Peyton, the General's only son and heir, came up at a sharp gallop, and on his horse, caught the lady and bowed to John, and entered the stream, a little behind her companion. The east bank was steep; and just at the commencement of the steep part the lady's girl broke, and she with her saddle slid swiftly back into the water, while her horse went up the bank like an arrow. John leaped from his horse, and the lady and saddle, and was at the top of the bank before the General recovered from his astonishment. The widow sent the General to stop her horse, which had started for home, and before he returned John had repaired the girth, and the General on his return found them laughing together over the ride. John fastened the saddle again on the horse, placed the lady in her seat, bade her good evening, and rode home by another road, leaving the General to escort the widow.

When he said good night, and shook hands on the porch, the wicked little widow gave him a little squawk, only a little, but it thrilled like an electric shock through his great, ponderous frame, while she laughingly reminded him of his wager. That night in his dreams the little widow Fauntleroy was repeated so often, and in so many bewitching forms, that he resolved to propose to her at their first meeting, and he dreamed that he would be refused.

The next morning a letter from his tobacco factor called General Peyton to Louisville, and before his return the political contest in the Ashland district was over, and, wonderful to relate, John C. Breckinridge, the young Democrat, was elected to Congress. General Peyton was both astonished and indignant. "Mr. Clay's district, sir, the finest Congressional district in the blue-grass region, has disgraced itself, sir," was almost his first remark to his neighbor, Colonel Beaufort.

To his son John he communicated his intention of bringing Mrs. Fauntleroy to adorn the head of his table. "Sir, she is the finest lady in the blue-grass region, and I hope, sir, you will always respect your future mother." John, with a quiet smile, assured him that he was pleased with his choice. This pleased the General highly, for he had been afraid John would object to a step-mother younger than himself.

The next morning the General ordered Powhatan brought out and led over to Mrs. Fauntleroy's. Calling John, he requested him to call upon Mrs. Fauntleroy. "The Whig party has disgraced itself in Mr. Clay's district, sir, and I am compelled to part with the finest blood horse in the State to pay my wager with that lady, sir." The black boy led Powhatan to the hitching rail in front of Mrs. Fauntleroy's yard.

When General Peyton and John arrived, they found the pretty widow and two young lady friends in the parlor. "Madame," said the General to Mrs. Fauntleroy, "I have come like a true Kentucky gentleman to pay the wager I have lost; Powhatan, madame, is rightfully yours."

"But, General, I believe the wager was conditional. It was the horse, or anything else on the place, was it not?" "I cannot permit you to select an inferior animal," said the widow, blushing. "Your son John, if he would but use his tongue—I think I shall choose him."

The General rose and in his bland manner bade the ladies good morning. To John he said: "Sir you will remain." General Peyton never forgave his daughter-in-law her practical joke. In after years he used to say: "Sir, she is the finest lady in the blue-grass region, but she lacks taste, sir."

Few realize the immense importance of Louisiana fibers. The stock of the banana can be converted into paper, and may be made valuable for that purpose. The century plant, or aloë, the palmetto leaf, stock and all, okra stock and fiber, cotton stalks, cane bagasse, several wild grasses, wild cane, or reed cane and ramie, will make good paper stock. Louisiana could load fleets of vessels with these materials.

Anne Brewster's Letter to the Boston Herald.

A Little Romance about Garibaldi.

A gentleman who sat next me the other day at a dinner party gave me a little bit of romance about Marchesa Garibaldi, as the second wife of the famous Italian general is called. I have heard that she was the wife of Garibaldi's son. "Not at all," said my dinner-table companion, a Milanese count, who knew all about the strange affair; "she is the second wife of the General himself. She left him the day after the wedding, and they have never met since."

I looked at the questions I was dying to ask, upon which he added, with a laugh and a shrug, as if he knew more than was proper to tell at that moment: "No reasons were ever given on either side."

The subject was dropped, but it recalled to me a strange story I had heard some years ago of a second marriage of Garibaldi's, and which served well to join on to the unfinished or broken link that my dinner acquaintance had given me. I'll tell it to you as it was told to me, and you can join the two links or not, just as you please. It was at least a dozen years ago. The lady was young, titled, rich, handsome, and fast. No name was given me. She conceived a desperate, passionate admiration for the famous "Liberator of Italy." She was young enough to be Garibaldi's daughter, and he was passing then, as he has always for the inconceivable widow—the celebrated Anita, his first wife, who accompanied him, and whose sad death has been so often and so touchingly described, is supposed to be the only love of Garibaldi's life. Nevertheless, the marriage took place between the General and the young Lombardy Marchesa.

But sad to relate, on the wedding day, at the ceremony, Garibaldi received information, with undoubted proofs, of the immorality of his young bride. Why had he not been informed sooner? I cannot tell you anything but the simple story as I heard it. I never ask questions on such occasions. I think it keeps the cream of a romance from rising properly. When the newly married pair were left alone, Garibaldi told his young wife what he had heard, but added, "If you will say you are an honest woman, I will take your word."

"But if I cannot, what then?" asked the Marchesa. "We must part forever this very moment," replied Garibaldi. The young woman turned, left her husband of an hour, and never saw him again. It was said that the stories against her character were false, and the young girl, though gay, was innocent. But her pride was so wounded at the charge being made by her husband at that moment, and in such a peremptory manner, that she scorned to justify herself; his want of faith in her dispelled her illusions and broke the charm of her love.

[Washington Correspondence of the Boston Herald.] A Wealthy Widow Weds a Clerk.

What Came of Buying a Bottle of Perfumery.

Another of those interesting little romances in real life has just come to light in Washington. The bon ton is in ecstasies over it. A dapper-looking apothecary's clerk has just succeeded in marrying a fortune of \$2,000,000, and now he has gone west to spend it. The facts in the case, as related to me this morning, are as follows:

Six months ago a charming young lady, dressed elegantly and in the height of fashion, and representing herself to be the relict of a late prominent New York oil speculator, appeared in Washington and took up her residence at the Arlington Hotel. While at the Arlington she one day took occasion to procure an assortment of perfumery, and in quest of that desirable acquisition of the toilet, called at a drug store situated opposite the Treasury Department. Behind the showy counter waited an attractive clerk, a young gentleman of twenty-nine, who was no sooner seen than he had conquered. The next day the relict of the late New York oil speculator invited the elegant drug-clerk to a tele a tele at the Arlington.

Thereafter occurs a blank, until the time of the Baltimore Convention, when Mr. Drug Clerk received a mysterious note from New York. He went to Baltimore, there met the lady, was married, remained throughout the Convention and quietly returned to Washington, to resign his clerkship and exist without visible means of support. The lady soon followed him here, and again went to the Arlington, where she resided some time, occasionally receiving the fortune her husband and loading him with presents of diamonds, rings, gold watches, &c., winding up by transferring to him a whole business lot in San Francisco, with the business thereon, of which she herself holds a companion in New York.

Next they started for Philadelphia, where the lady took a sudden notion to go west, the only notification the ex-drug clerk's friends receiving of his intention being a telegram couched in these words: "Shan't return. Can't avoid it. Am going to San Francisco." Yesterday a letter was received from the "Belle Dame," containing the information that the young man had started a magnificent wholesale drug store at the Golden Gate. The immense wealth which has fallen to his lot, together with the extraordinary manner of the match-making, and the beauty and high standing of the wife, are the nine days' wonder. Our late drug clerk is of course a very stylish young man, and a very lucky young man. He was formerly a captain in the rebel army, where it is reported he served with distinction, is well connected here, and has a good reputation in society.

The North Carolina rice fields, comprising the richest lands in the State, and capable of producing from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels of grain a year, are all covered with weeds and bushes, their ditches filled with mud, their dykes rotted away, and rice is no longer a staple product or an article of export.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special to THE ERA.] WELBOS, N. C., Nov. 7.—In Washington county Grant's majority is 510.—Republican gain of 70. Grant carries Tyrrel majority by 120.—Republican gain of 151. Chowan gives Grant about 300 majority. Republican gain 130. Three precincts in Bertie show a Republican gain of 136. County good for 800 for Grant. Gates county goes for Greeley by 105. Republican gain 120. Perquimans gives Grant 350 majority. Martin shows Republican gains. Indications now are that Halifax will give Grant 2,200.

Election Returns.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Phelps, Republican, elected from the fifth New Jersey District by a majority of 2,580. Lowndes, Republican, elected from the sixth Maryland district by a majority of 1,765. New Jersey elects six Republican Congressmen and a Republican joint ballot. The Republican majority twelve thousand. Many Republican members of the New York Legislature are opposed to Conkling's re-election to the Senate. Schudder, Republican, elected from the first New York district by a majority of 1,000. The Liberals carry but one county in Kansas. Immense Republican gains in every section of Virginia heard from justify the conclusion that Grant has carried the State. The Republicans claim it and but few Democrats hold out in claiming it for Greeley.

Greeley runs behind the State ticket in Louisiana. Liberals regard their success almost certain by 10,000. Florida is also claimed by both parties by a small majority. Dispatches from Nashville indicate that Maynard is elected Congressman at large over Johnson and Chatham.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—The county gives Greeley over 3,000 majority. CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—McCann's 8,000. Rice, Wood and Farwell, Reps., elected to Congress. Majority in the State about 35,000. Twelve Republican members elected to Congress from the State. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Page and Clayton, Republicans, are elected to Congress from California. One hundred and forty precincts outside of the city of San Francisco gives Grant 6,720 majority.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.—Both parties claim Virginia. MONTGOMERY, Nov. 6.—Returns from Alabama are meagre. Both parties still claim the State. WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7.—Grant's majority in Indiana is between 19,000 and 23,000. The Republicans claim Mississippi by 30,000. Returns from West Virginia show heavy Republican gains. Both parties claim Arkansas. Grant's majority in Maine 30,000. Grant carries California from 5,000 to 8,000. Wisconsin gives Grant 15,000 majority. Congressional delegation unchanged. Stanard, Republican, elected to Congress in 3d Missouri District. The Democrats claim Missouri from 30,000 to 40,000, and nine Congressmen. The Texas election is progressing quietly.

It is believed that the Democrats are ahead in Louisiana. It is thought that Sheridan, candidate for Congressman at large, Darrell and Morecy are elected Sypher and Sheldon's District will require official count. No opinion is ventured as to the result of the State. Tennessee is claimed for Greeley by 20,000. Maynard, Republican candidate for Congressman at large, beats Cheatham, Democratic nominee, 1,000. Andrew Johnson runs far behind.

The New York World estimates Grant's popular majority at 500,000. The Times puts it at 700,000. Grant carries Nevada by 23,000. J. P. Jones will succeed Nye in the U. S. Senate. Kendall, Democrat, is elected to Congress from Nevada. Coughlan defeated for Congress in California by Luttrell. Grant carries Oregon by 2,000. The Congressional delegation from New York stands 28 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

The New York Times claims Virginia and Louisiana for Grant, and New York by 50,000. Special telegrams claim Virginia for Grant from 3 to 5,000. Eldrige, Democrat, from Wisconsin elected. The Republicans concede Kentucky to Greeley from 6 to 10,000. The election of Whitley and Sloan from Georgia is claimed by the Republicans.

Michigan elects nine Republicans and eight Democrats to Congress. Havemeyer, reform candidate, elected Mayor of New York by 5,000. Mantou Marble's health is restored, and he will resume management of The New York World to-morrow. Challis, the libeled broker, says he will spend a hundred thousand dollars to convict Woodhull and Claflin. The impression prevails that they will be sentenced to full term, if convicted.

The 12th New York Congressional District elects Charles St. John, Republican, 200. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—Woodson for Governor runs ahead of Greeley in Missouri. Parker is 200 ahead in 9th Missouri District. Crittenden re-elected to 7th Missouri District. Indications from Arkansas is that the State has gone for Grant by 2 or 3,000 majority, and Baxter elected. Hoodges elected to the first District, Snider from the second, and Gunter from the third. The Republicans carried the 4th Kentucky District, with the 2d doubtful. The State gives Greeley 7,000 to 10,000 majority. Munn elected from the 8th Mississippi District. Whitehead elected from the 6th Virginia District. The Republicans claim the 5th. The Republicans claim 3 Congressmen from Maryland, including Spencer, Independent. Maynard's plurality in Tennessee is

about 10,000. Republicans elect 7 out of 10 Congressmen.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE STANDS.—A joint ballot. This delects Trembly. WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Unofficial returns from 37 Parishes in Louisiana, outside of New Orleans, give a net Republican majority of 9,531, net Republican majority in 1870 in the same Parishes 18,150; the remaining 16 Parishes in 1870 gave a net Republican majority of 12,015. With the same ratio of gains the Liberals will carry the State by a handsome majority. Morrison, Democrat, carried the 17th Illinois district, leaving the delegation 12 Republicans and 7 Democrats. Grant's majority in New Jersey is 14,000. Grant's majority in Nevada is 2,000.

Grant Visited by his Friends and Congratulated. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Those who have conversed with President Grant and his more intimate friends in Washington, arriving the past month will remember that they uniformly professed such a result of the Presidential election as has just occurred. They seemed to possess data from gentlemen in different parts of the country which justified them in the hope and prospects now fully realized. The President, to-day, received a call of congratulation, in addition to numerous telegrams of greeting and also announcing the results of these manifestations and friendship, and apart from the political issues involved, he was gratified that the people had vindicated his private character, which had been assailed during the canvass. That there will be at least one change in the Cabinet at the commencement of the next Presidential term there is no question. It is known that Secretary Fish has repeatedly expressed his wish to be relieved from the position of Secretary of State; this desire will be gratified at the end of the present term. There is no probability of a change of Attorney General. Judge Williams recently remarked to some friends that although he could have been elected Senator from Oregon, he declined being a candidate in order that he might remain in his present office.

There is good reason for stating that any remark with regard to the other members of the Cabinet, would be mere speculation, but it may be said that the commission of all of them will expire at the close of the present term, thus necessitating new commissions to those serving as cabinet officers, after the 3d of March next. It is too early to anticipate the President's action in the future concerning reforms and measures of administration, further than his indication to-day, that he will endeavor so to shape his official conduct as to meet the expectations of the country, and to make the people in stronger bonds of peace, while using all the means in his power for promoting their welfare at home and abroad.

Horses Burned. BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—The canal Stables here were burned to-day with fifty horses.

MARRIED.

In this city, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th inst., Hon. WILLIAM M. SHIPP, of Lincoln, and Miss MARGARET T., daughter of the late Governor Iredell of this city.

DIED.

Of consumption, near Coleraine, N. C., on the 20th day of October, 1872, Mrs. BETTIE A. BEASLEY, wife of J. W. Beasley, in the 39th year of her age.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR.—Being a private instructor for married persons, or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not let lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.

No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life. Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications by mail or at his office. No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. 14—w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY. Wm. J. Bradley, as Administrator of the Estate of John W. Bradley, deceased, Plaintiff, against

Heirs at Law of John W. Bradley, Defendants.—To make Real Estate Assets. An action having been commenced and a summons issued, thereunto answered by the Court for the county of Northampton, at the County Office in Jackson, Northampton county, N. C., on the 21 day of December, A. D. 1872, in which the plaintiff asked authority to sell the land of the said John W. Bradley for assets, and it appearing that the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Elizabeth Moore, W. J. Moore, Nancy Morgan, Benjamin Morgan, George E. Bradley and Zebulon Bradley, are non-residents, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made once a week, for six successive weeks, in The Carolina Era, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, notifying the said defendants to appear at or send time and place, and answer or demur to the complaint, or petition, in said action filed, or judgment will be rendered against them.

Witness, N. R. ODOM, Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Northampton, at Jackson, this 7th day of October, A. D. 1872.

N. R. ODOM, Clerk Superior Court Northampton county. 18—w