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Having purchased the contents of the Drug Store formerly occupied by Dr. Edward Sill. We respectfully call the attention of the Citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country, to the new arrangement, and inform them that we will continue to carry on the business at the same place, and the same excellent way. We will endeavor to keep on hand all the various goods the people may need pertaining to our line, and therefore hope by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal patronage.

### Physician's Orders Promptly Attended To.

Prescriptions accurately and carefully compounded by reliable and competent Druggists day or night.

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UPWARDS OF FIFTY FIRST PRIZES and Gold and Silver Medals were awarded to CHAS. M. STEFF for the best Pianos in competition with all the leading manufacturers of the country.

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The Steiff's Pianos contain all the latest improvements to be found in a first-class Piano, with additional improvements of his own invention, not to be found in other instruments. The tone, touch and finish of their instruments cannot be excelled by any manufacturer.

A large assortment of second-hand Pianos always on hand, from \$75 to \$300. Parlor and Church Organs, some twenty different styles on hand from \$50 and upwards. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, containing names of over twelve hundred Southern (five hundred of which are Virginians, two hundred North Carolinians, one hundred and fifty East Tennesseans, and others throughout the South), who have bought the Steiff Piano since the close of the war.

J. ALLEN BROWN, Agent,  
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### INSURE IN

## Georgia Home Insurance Co.

OF COLUMBUS, Ga.

INCORPORATED, 1850. CAPITAL, \$350,000  
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### All Losses Equitably Adjusted

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Property owners desiring to obtain reliable Insurance will do well to protect themselves by securing a Policy in "Georgia Home Insurance Co." Agents at prominent points in all the Southern States.

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## SMITH'S IMPROVED Patent Well Fixture.

We call the attention of the public to this admirable invention. It is especially recommended to private families, being convenient for quick filling—self emptying and easy in drawing. For durability it is unsurpassed—having an iron covered top, the windlass, rope and bucket are protected from the weather. It is so arranged as to secure absolute safety from accident, even in the hands of the most careless, and willfully negligent person.

MERONEY & BRO.

## Drs. Summerell & Gaither's OFFICE

### BARKER & CO'S Drug Store

UP STAIRS.

Aug. 2, 46: am.  
Marriage Certificates for sale here.

From the New York Herald.  
O. M.

### Ravages of the Great Washington Plague

Terrible Mortality at the Capitol—List of the Distinguished Dead—Mention of Metrical Tributes to their Memory.

### "The Evil Men do Lives After Them."

The terrible and widespread ravages of that extraordinary disease called Credit Moblier are alarming the whole nation. The epidemic was as mild as the measles compared to it. It has already carried off many most distinguished victims. It did not come from Canada like the epidemic, nor from Asia like the cholera, nor from the West Indies like the yellow fever. It is believed to have started somewhere in Pennsylvania, and meeting with a favorable condition of the atmosphere in Washington, District of Columbia, stayed there, and was developed by reason of the defective sanitary arrangements in the political system of the capital. Great sympathy is felt for Massachusetts, so many of her distinguished citizens having been swept off. The subjoined list of deaths will be read with painful interest by the public:

Ames, Hoax, of Massachusetts, died of Credit Moblier (long lingering), aged 60.

O lofty worth, whose virtues were unknown;  
O shining light, whose glimmer was unseen;  
Whose latest spasm of godlike work has shown  
What men are not, but what they might have been.

That told the truth, tho' hid 'neath many cloaks,  
O thou concentrated essence of a Hoax.

All stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad who received a higher dividend than 750 per cent. are cordially invited to attend the funeral.

Massachusetts papers please copy.

Allen, John B., of Massachusetts, died of Cholera morbus—(not Cholera morbus as discovered with the disease two late for the psysic), aged about a century. O'er this sad wreck let mankind never daily  
Fraud knived down every nine-pin in this Alley.  
This is nobody's funeral.

Allison, John B., of Iowa, died of C. M. (an overdose of dividend hastened his departure), aged 60 years.

Long dead to us, sweet Allison,  
The Hoax thou couldst not rally;  
I so soon done, why wert thou begun,  
"Thou fragrant son of Alley?"  
Remains will be embalmed.

Bingham, John A., of Ohio, died of C. M., (supposed to have caught the fatal infection from Dawes), aged 62 years.

Moan for him, welkin, he'll wake you no more  
With shouts against theft, Buck-eye Bingham.  
The death bells shall boom how he garnered his store,  
And gentle Ben Butler will ring 'em,  
Announcement of funeral hereafter,  
Ohio papers please copy.

Brooks, Jim, of New York, died of C. M., (protesting to the last he was well in health, no remedies were administered), aged 62.

He chattered, chattered as he went  
To join the great Salt River;  
Hoax might thrust or Hoax relent,  
"But he never forewent."  
"Along wall-dilled 'Credits," ever  
With watered "Credits," ever  
McComb might "damn," McComb convict,  
Jim Brooks denied for ever.

His funeral will have no political significance.

Colfax, Smiler, of Indiana, died of C. M., (the agonies of this poor victim were intense; to the last he insisted that it was something else besides Credit Moblier), aged 42.

A beautiful smile came in our midst,  
Too lovely and fair to remain;  
They stretch him on racks till the soul of Colfax  
Flipped into Heaven again.  
May the fate of poor Schuyler warn men of a smiler.

Who dividends gets on the brain!  
Indiana papers please copy.

Dawes, Henry L., of Massachusetts, died of C. M., (he had the reputation of a powerful constitution but it was evidently a delusion), aged 57.

Retrencher! Leader! Thou hast left us;  
Plymouth Rock thy loss will feel;  
For a postage-moss benefit,  
Old Hoaxey is easy credit.  
Funeral strictly private. No wake.

Garfield, James A., of Ohio, died of C. M. (struggled hard against the dreadful epidemic, but it was no use. He carried in unexpectantly), aged only 42.

Here rests his head upon his lap of earth,  
A youth to fortune and misfortune known;  
Flipp'd from upon his humble berth,  
And Hoax Ames henceforth marked him for his own.

Will be buried at Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D. C. No cards.

Kelley, William D., of Pennsylvania, died of C. M. (too much iron in his blood and too little protection of himself made him an easy victim to the fell destroyer), aged 60.

Weep not "pig iron," public dear,  
He is not dead, the sleeping here;  
His thunder's hushed, his eye is dim,  
Moblier put a head on him.

His remains will be "protected" in a metallic casket. A one horse funeral announced hereafter.

Patterson, James W., of New Hampshire, died of C. M. (his sufferings drew tears from his friends; he persisted to the end in supposing it was a different complaint), aged 50 years.

Peaceful be Urial's slumber,  
If a god he is in burial low;  
Thirty shares his coffin number,  
How it is yourself you know.

Mourning by Senators for thirty days. A granite sarcophagus will enclose the mummy.

Seofold, Glenn W., of Pennsylvania, died of C. M., (passed off quietly) aged 58.

Hoax Ames, the Ancient Mariner,  
Slipped Navy Seofold's hand,  
He held him with his glittering eye

And with his skinny hand,  
Then Seofold did a hellish thing  
And it did work him  
His ten shares clipped him on the wing  
And laid the Quaker low.

Pennsylvania papers please copy. Funeral at an early day. Music by the band: "Down in a coal mine."

Wilson, Henry, of Massachusetts, died of C. M. (great hopes were entertained of his recovery), aged 61.

His sinning some time he bore,  
Like martyr on a rock,  
Till bad Hoax Ames, of sinful games,  
Had eased him of his stock.

His "sole" had ne'er into the void been cast,  
Had he "waxed" firm and struck into his "blast."  
Notice (Mass.) paper please copy. Memorial services at Faneuil Hall. No Irish need apply.

Wilson, James P., of Iowa, died of C. M. (astonished everybody, he had hitherto enjoyed such excellent health aged 45.

Tears, like tears, he knew not what they meant  
But counted them three dollars for a share  
They blotted but a life we thought well spent—  
Ah; was his sweetness nothing but a snare?

Rev. Dr. Newman will conduct the services and preach the panegyric on his campaign notes. Free list entirely suspended.

### THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

The Credit Moblier venality of the foremost Republican Congressmen is the greatest shame to which the country has ever been subjected. The corruptions of the Tammany Ring by which the City of New York was plundered of \$200,000,000; the corruptions of the carpet-bag governments imposed upon the Southern States by which they were plundered of more than \$200,000,000, were no such shame to the United States as the less profitable venality of the Credit Moblier Congressmen.

Neither of these public scandals inculped the real or the reputed leaders of a great political party. The Credit Moblier scandal inculped the very foremost leaders of the Republican party. Tweed was a prominent Democrat in a single municipality. He grasped at power in the State, and the Democratic party denied it to him. He grasped at power in the city, and by the purchase of venal Republican legislators at Albany he obtained it and held it long enough to consummate his robberies, but thereupon was denied recognition in the Convention in the Democratic party and within three years was expelled from power, and for his money, and prosecuted for his crimes.

In the field of Federal politics he never figured nor attempted to figure, and upon the principles or policy of his party in the city or State he exercised no influence. He wore the Democratic livery because it gave him better opportunities of plunder, the Democrats being a majority in New York.

The carpet baggers of the South were confined to a few States, and although imposed upon by those States by the votes of the Republican party in Congress it was, indirectly, the denial of power to the national leaders in the section and by the gift of suffrage to an ignorant class incapable of conceiving of its use as a trust, or even of its prudent use as a personal emolument. Their plunder was high. Ten times the sum stolen from rich New York by the Ring, for the carpet baggers stole from the devastated, disordered, impoverished South. But even though negroes vote, all men know the time of the carpet bagger is short. The foremost of them are running for snug quarters in the Senate, but they do not expect to keep their hold on their States. They do not grasp after the combined political power of their section. They do not figure in Federal politics and will not attempt to figure, except as they will sell their votes for every land grab, every subsidy for internal improvements, every ship building job, and every tariff scheme of the protectionists, like the repeal of tea and coffee duties and abolition of all internal revenue.

But the Credit Moblier Congressmen are the foremost men in the whole Republican party. Not to dwell upon the fact that Thaddeus Stevens, the most venerable and most influential of those same Pacific Railroad men for \$80,000,000, was the first among the foremost Republicans, the leader in the House of Representatives during the whole of the war period—here is the chief Republican representative from Indiana for seven successive Congresses, the Speaker of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses, the president officer of the Senate and the Vice President of the United States, Schuyler Colfax proven to have had share in the Credit Moblier corruption, to have published a false denial of the fact, to have attempted a sneaking concealment of his crime, and when confronted with an unexpected and conclusive proof, to have retreated into flat perjury, silly, useless, obvious perjury which does not even throw dust in the eyes of his dearest friend.

Here is Henry Wilson, long a Senator from Massachusetts, just elected Vice President of the United States, as much as any man responsible for the policy of his party, engaged actually in the same vile jobbery, and only seemingly innocent because his trafficking was carried on behind the name of his wife. Here is Henry L. Dawes, for so many years in Congress from the same State, and the successor in the House of Thaddeus Stevens in its premiership, being the foremost man in the financial questions which have succeeded the reconstruction issue, just as Stevens was foremost in the reconstruction days—he, too, bought stock at corrupt valuation, paid for it, drew dividends thereon, and then under oath denied any ownership in the premises, but admitted that he held on to his bargain till there was danger the light would strike it. Here is Patterson, of New Hampshire, lending strength to the Republican boast of culture and morality by his saintly walk and conversation, and the learned aroma of his collegiate connection and

chair; and he, too, swears the thing that is not and has his own sign manual on half a dozen occasions called up to controvert his oath. Here is Harlan, another of the same kind lacking the culture, the indefatigable exhorter, the reformer of other men's sins, the proclaimer on all occasions that Republicanism was a sort of theology of itself—he, too, is shown to have received dishonest hire, and that by no subordinate, but in cash paid down in hand, and if his purchasers knew him to have as little shame or scruple as any painted harridan of the street. The darkly frowning Logan, a Don Diego of chivalric loftiness and perfect truth; the Kuklux hunting Stevenson; the bitter Bingham; Protectionist Kelley, never so happy as when putting up prices so that his ring might profit by the increased money our 40,000,000 of people must of necessity pay; great lights these, bright and shining lights, lanterns one and all of the Republican leaders, and yet not a man of them but traded more or less in Credit Moblier and is more or less tainted, according as under fear of exposure he crew out soon or late. Recognized leaders all of these generals and lieutenants, generals, admirals and vice admirals, of the Republican forces—no poor little brigadiers, with a detached column of knavery, like Tweed; no scrubby captains and corporals like the carpet bag fry, but the very first and foremost men in the ranks of what has assumed to be the party of great moral ideas.—N. Y. Herald.

### THE EVIL OF THE DAY.

ADDISON, in his *Cato*, makes that illustrious man declare that "the world had grown to be so wicked"—that he "was surprised at nothing." The developments of our modern national demoralization are so multiplied and heinous as to disarm astonishment, however much they excite indignation and wound honest and patriotic sensibilities. It is very much the fashion to attribute the fashionable degeneracy of the day—the personal, official and governmental—to the war and its influences. These, doubtless, precipitated the tendency. In one section men grew suddenly and immensely rich by dishonest speculations, and this sowed the seed of greed for gain, however illicit; in another section the accumulations of a lifetime were swept away at one fell swoop, and that virtue would have been incomparable, indeed, that could in every such instance have withstood the temptations of exiguity.

In a more marked degree, perhaps, the war led to evil on our political system and national life. "The tinkle of the little bell," that could consign free and innocent citizens to the damps of a dungeon was, in a very large sense, the knell of Constitutional liberty; while the license of those days gave to office the charm of great authority, with the additional attraction of great gains, not always lawful. And yet, after all, the *desensus Avernus* must have commenced before the war gave the downward impetus; and the fact is no flattering commentary on the stability of Republican institutions.

The great and trying political evil of the day is the lust of office. It is the giant evil which has prostituted the character of the Government, which has lent factitious importance to bad men, which has made men of previous good name false to prestige and to principle, and which has ruptured the peace and disturbed the tranquillity of communities and States.

But, behind this effect lies a cause.—Men would not be so greedy of office, were there not patent the damning fact, that, generally speaking, office is the "open sesame" to concealed treasures, and that the possession of an official title is the key to the possession of great official and unofficial perquisites.

It is this lust of office, more than anything else—more than party rancor or political hate—that has embroiled the governments and imperiled the public tranquility of those States of the South which a corrupt crew have set at defiance the law and determined to ruin, if they cannot "rule;" or rather, gather the spoils of place.

And it is more melancholy still, perhaps, to be compelled to realize that this lust of office has infected others who, not altogether avaricious of the emoluments, have a hankering for office, for the mere sake of office. Time was when, as a universal rule, office sought the man. We have a recent case in point in our own State. Governor Caldwell, with whatever motives (we will not question them), in tendering the appointment of Superintendent of Public Instruction to Mr. Battle, found a man who, without solicitation or agency on his part, is eminently qualified for the position, and who, from a concurrence of circumstances, can bring peculiar adaptabilities to a successful discharge of its important duties. The present incumbent, while professedly deeply interested in the cause of public education, and sure not covetous of the inconsiderable pay attached to his office, refuses to vacate for no other reason, it is to be apprehended, than because he is *entouré of place*. So true is it that the "evil communications" are example and tendencies of the times "corrupt the good manners" of men naturally well disposed!

It would be to despair of the Republic to believe that this condition of things is to last. We have an abiding confidence in the recuperative energy and sober reflection of the masses of the people. The day will yet come when we shall return to the ancient and safe paths—when honesty, fidelity and capacity will be the recognized qualifications of office—when, for instance, it will be remembered, only with shame, that there were such Congressmen as Deweese; Governors like Holden or Bullock; such Judges as Toungce and Bond, or Legislators like

those who have disgraced the annals of the era and polluted our Capitols.—W. J. Journal.

### VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL—TALK ABOUT IMPEACHMENT.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The view taken that no original action could lie in the Senate against Mr. Colfax, was sustained by the course of that body to-day. The request made by Mr. Colfax for a special committee to investigate his Credit Moblier transactions was shown by Mr. Thurman to be one which the Senate had no authority to grant. The Senate evidently was of the opinion that if any proceedings at all were called for against the Vice-President, it was for the House to take the initiative by impeaching him.

There was no excitement whatever displayed in the matter by Senators, and the request of Mr. Colfax was almost unanimously refused.

After he preferred his request the Vice-President left the chair, and was not seen in the Senate Chamber for the remainder of the day. It is undeniable that the recent testimony before the Poland Credit Moblier committee, including particularly that given to-day, places the Vice-President in a very awkward position before Congress and before the country. It is very certain that perjury has been committed by some one, and painful as it may be to give utterance to such a suspicion, it is a fact that not a few of those who have been among the warmest personal and political friends of the Vice-President are not satisfied as to which party this crime can be fastened upon.

The Vice-President expresses the utmost confidence in his ability to clear himself entirely of all damaging charges and suspicions. It is now very plain that the opportunity which he asked of the Senate to-day can be afforded him by no other process than that of impeachment.

Rumors were very thick about the Capitol this afternoon that the motion to impeach the Vice-President would certainly be made in the House of Representatives. The general impression that no movement to this end can be made by the House in advance of the report of its committee is erroneous. The investigation into the Credit Moblier being conducted with open doors, all the statements which have been made implicating Mr. Colfax and others are matters of common notoriety. It is, therefore, within the province of any member of the House to see in his place, review the allegations against Mr. Colfax, and move for instructions to the Judiciary committee to report articles of impeachment. The House, being in the possession of the same information as has been supplied to the Judiciary committee according to its discretion.

Although the rumors which were floating around the Capitol this afternoon were repeated with more confidence in the saloons to-night, it has not as yet authentically transpired that any member of the House proposes at this time to call for articles of impeachment against the Vice-President. Yet if that officer is sincere in his expression of a desire to clear the fullest investigation, it would appear that he must himself favor the only method by which that investigation can be obtained. It has been reported that Senators Patterson and Wilson would ask the appointment of a Senate committee, which they have the undoubted right to do, to investigate the charges made against them. This mixing up of the Vice-President and Vice-President elect in these very unpleasant transactions is regarded here as extremely unfortunate by those of all shades of political opinion, and the wish and hope of all would be that gentlemen who had been so highly honored by their fellow-countrymen had it in their power to prove the absence of aught that could reflect in the slightest degree upon their honesty and integrity.

### NORTH CAROLINA ROMANCE.

The Norfolk Journal of Friday gives the following interesting account of a "Story of a Ring" in its local columns, in which a citizen of this State is made to figure conspicuously. The Journal says:

"Thirteen years ago Capt. —, a gallant son of the Old North State, became enamored with a lovely young lady of his native State, and after the usual courtship succeeded in gaining her consent to their union at a not very distant day. As a pledge of their betrothal the lover gave the bride expectant a splendid solitaire diamond ring. Time wore on, unforced circumstances prevented the marriage at the appointed time, the lovers quarreled (as all lovers do) and finally the engagement was broken off—the lady returning the ring. Eight years afterwards the parties, neither of whom had married, became reconciled, and after a short engagement, were married. The diamond ring the pledge of the first engagement, had been sold, in the meantime. The happy groom, wishing to recover it, advertised for it, but all traces of the purchaser were lost, and there seemed little chance of regaining it.

A few days ago Capt. — accidentally met the purchaser of his ring in this city. On mentioning the cause of his anxiety to recover the ring the gentleman readily consented to sell it to him. It was taken to Freeman's jewelry store, where it was reset and the gleeful husband took it back to his wife in Washington, N. C., yesterday morning. Thus, after the lapse of an eighth of a century, the ring is returned to its original fair possessor. The gallantry of the husband deserves special mention, because the ladies say the men are all devoted until marriage, after which they think more of their comfort than of the divine passion (are the two incompatible?)

### WHAT "CREDIT MOBILIER" MEANS.

We have been frequently asked the meaning of the words "Credit Moblier." Several correspondents have asked the same question, and we give below, from the Chicago Tribune, a plain and satisfactory explanation of the term:

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### DO CLIMATES CHANGE?

Our people complain that the seasons are warmer, colder, or more rainy than when they were young. Their comments are ridiculed because most persons believe that no very marked changes have ever will take place in a section of country where stability in nature is a settled fact—that is, snows in winter, showers in April, and trees have leaves in spring.

Atmospheric alteration is certainly going on from age to age, more strongly evident in some parts of the country than in others.

Here are illustrations. Two thousand years ago the climate of Italy was far colder than now. The Loire and Rhone in ancient Gaul, used to freeze over annually. Javal says the Tiber froze so firmly in his day that the ice had to be cut to get at the water. Hence indicates the presence of ice and snow in the streets of Rome, and Ovid asserts that the Black Sea freezes over every year.

So extreme was the cold at that far-off period in history, that it stands chronicled by the ancients that in Gaul, Germany, Pannonia, and Thrace, snows positively covered the ground so long as to prevent the cultivation of olives, grapes and other fruits, which are raised there at the present time in abundance. Ice or snow, to any considerable amount, would now be a phenomenon in Italy.

### A NEW LAW PROPOSED.—Georgia is in the hands of her best and truest men. Radicalism is dead in the State. And in consequence of this, a happy condition of affairs exists there at this time.

That the tax-payers have control of the State is due in a great measure to the good election laws which they have. Before a man is allowed to vote in Georgia, he must exhibit his poll-tax receipt. This excellent law works like a charm and enables the Conservatives to keep the State out of the hands of uneducated negroes and unprincipled white men.

The law is a most capital one. Men who are too poor or too good for nothing to pay their poll-tax have no right to a voice in the government of the the country.