



**The Tarborough Press,**

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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For the cure of all debilities, loss of appetite, but especially for Fever and Ague for which it has been more particularly prepared. This medicine is so compounded as to meet this troublesome disease in all its stages, and its ingredients so powerfully concentrated as to produce an effectual cure of the most obstinate cases by taking a few doses. Price \$1 per bottle.

**Their Anti-spasmodic or Camphorated Cordial.**

Designed to cure excessive vomiting, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, Asiatic cholera, pain in the stomach, cramps, hysterics, colics, hypochondria, spasms, convulsions and muttering delirium in the low forms of bilious fever. It is a fine substitute for paregoric. Price 75 cents per bottle.

**Their Cough Mixture of Carrageen Moss and Squills.**

For the cure of diseased Lungs, chronic affections of the stomach and bowels, and all diseases produced by sudden changes in temperature. Price 75 cents per bottle.

**Their Anti-bilious Tomato Pills.**

These pills combine the extract of Tomato and Slippery Elm, with several of the most approved remedies of the Materia Medica, and if taken according to the directions, will cure all diseases within the reach of human means. As a cathartic they are copious and free; as an aperient they are mild and certain; as a tonic they are prompt and invigorating; as an alterative they are superior to calomel or any other known remedy, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled in the history of medicines. Price 50 cents per box.

**Their Superfine Tooth Powder.**

For curing and hardening the gums, cleaning, preserving and keeping white the teeth, and for sweetening the breath. Price 50 cents per box.

The above preparations are offered to the public generally and Physicians especially, not as nostrums, or panaceas, but as neat and convenient preparations made on strictly scientific principles. They contain the active virtues of their respective ingredients, in a concentrated form, and will do all in removing disease that such medicines can possibly effect. Since their invention, many afflicted with the preceding diseases have been restored by their transcendent virtues; and the great and desirable reward of health still awaits those who avail themselves of their use according to prescribed directions. They are for sale at the office of

GEO. HOWARD, Agent.

**VARIETY.**



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

JULY THE 4th, 1776.

By W. B. Dupree.

All hail to the morning, Columbia's birth day,  
The wars are still raging, but our hopes don't delay;  
The youths are affrighted in the proud battle's rage,  
But Washington our hero remains on the stage.

His name struck like lightning, in terror they go,  
The enemies of Columbia to their own English shore;  
Cornwallis defeated & their proud monarch slay'd,  
And Columbia's great text book\* by our patriots was laid.

Now freemen fill up and stand not amazed,  
While your sons and your daughters sing liberty's praise;  
The blood of our fathers we view on the plain,  
While ages on ages their praises proclaim.

Now no foe can invade our own native shore,  
While the sons of Columbia's loud cannon can roar;  
Usurpers may gaze on our soil all amazed,  
While the monarchs of nations on our liberties gaze.

The spirit of our Washington looks down from the clouds,  
And beholds his blest nation in liberty's shroud;  
Brave Warren & Greene too their pleasures display,  
Amidst angels & heroes of Columbia's birth day.

Now nations may invade us, we'll meet them undaunted,  
Under the shade of that tree that liberty planted;  
By the blood of our fathers triumphant we'll stand,  
All hail to the birth of our own happy land.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT OF '76.  
\*The Constitution of the United States.

**From the Globe.**

**THE UNIVERSAL BRIBERY BILL.**

This is the name by which Mr. Clay's Land bill has been known, ever since it was introduced by him; & certainly no bill ever better merited such a title. Let us examine its provisions and objects, and see how well the name fits it.

The first section gives ten per centum preliminary distribution to the new States; and this was to bribe them into the support of a bill so injurious to their interest and independence. In the bill of 1834, Mr. Clay fixed this bribe at 12 1/2 per centum; but finding he could carry the bill at the late session at 10, he reduced the douceur to that amount.

The second section, after deducting the expenses of surveys, land offices, the five per centum road fund to the new States, and other charges, divides the remainder among the twenty-six States, the three Territories, and the District of Columbia, according to Federal population. Mr. Clay omitted from all his former bills the three Territories, and the District of Columbia, they having no Presidential votes; but the Democracy forced them in at this session.

NOTE.—This section is a fraud, for while professing to deduct all the charges on the lands, it leaves out the heaviest of those charges, to wit: the Indian annuities, & the annual purchases of Indian lands, enough of themselves to absorb all the land revenue.

The eighth section to Missouri 500,000 acres of land for internal improvement, the same to Arkansas, Michigan and Louisiana, and as much to Alabama, Mississippi, and Illinois, as added to the quantities they had already received, would make up half a million of acres, in all about four millions of acres to these States. Note: These grants have been applied for during twelve years past by the new States named, upon the ground that Ohio had received above a million of acres for internal improvement, and Indiana near a million, and that the other new States should have the same. Mr. Clay always opposed their bill when they presented it, but, to make his own bill more popular in the new States, he now put it into that bill, and thus claims the honor of being the father, after having fought against it for a dozen years. But here he was headed. The members from the new States interested, moved to increase their grants to the Ohio quantity, say 1,140,000 acres, which Mr. Clay prevented.

The tenth section grants pre-emption rights, which Mr. Clay opposed with so much violence for many years, as a robbery of the public, and a violation of the constitution; but finding the pre-emptors numerous and strong enough to control the Presidential vote in many States, he ceases his opposition, becomes a pre-emption advocate himself, and introduces it into his own bill, but takes care to render the privilege nearly useless by numerous restrictions, and by confining it to surveyed land.

The first section of the bill two years ago contained the graduation bill heretofore proposed by Mr. Benton, offering the

old lands to actual settlers in limited quantities, at one dollar per acre, at seventy-five cents, & fifty cents, according to the length of time the land had been in the market. At this session he brought in his bill without the graduation clause; to head him, the members from the States offered his own graduation of two years ago as an amendment, and he voted against it upon yeas and nays! As the bill now stands, there is no graduation in it, though it is difficult to tell why it was right to put it in two years ago, and wrong to put it in now.

The third section contains a clause in favor of future reduction of the price of the lands, also in favor of a future cession of the lands to the States on equitable terms, also in favor of such future disposal of the lands in whole, or in part, as Congress should choose to make. But these provisions were considered by the Democratic members as mere *decoy ducks*, intended to catch simpletons in the new States, and never to be complied with while the Federal party should be in power.

Such is the Land bill, and never did any bill more richly merit the title of bribery. The whole object of it is to purchase Presidential votes, and its passage was secured by the passage of the Bankrupt bill! One was made to depend upon the other: such was the morality of the extra session! A base bill, for a base object, passed by foul play!

**The States and the Public Lands.**

The bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, having become a law, the following table possesses more than ordinary interest. It shows the amount which each State will annually receive under the bill, supposing \$3,000,000 to be distributed per year—and supposing the ratio of representation under the late census to be put at 60,000. If any other ratio should be fixed on, the relative proportions will be the same. The sums are stated in round numbers:—

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| Maine,          | \$96,000 |
| New Hampshire,  | 48,000   |
| Vermont,        | 48,000   |
| Massachusetts,  | 144,000  |
| Connecticut,    | 60,000   |
| Rhode Island,   | 12,000   |
| New York,       | 480,000  |
| New Jersey,     | 72,000   |
| Pennsylvania,   | 335,000  |
| Delaware,       | 12,000   |
| Maryland,       | 72,000   |
| Virginia,       | 204,000  |
| North Carolina, | 120,000  |
| South Carolina, | 84,000   |
| Georgia,        | 108,000  |
| Alabama,        | 96,000   |
| Mississippi,    | 48,000   |
| Louisiana,      | 48,000   |
| Tennessee,      | 144,000  |
| Kentucky,       | 132,000  |
| Ohio,           | 300,000  |
| Indiana,        | 132,000  |
| Missouri,       | 84,000   |
| Illinois,       | 60,000   |
| Arkansas,       | 12,000   |
| Michigan,       | 35,000   |

**THE BANKRUPT LAW.**

The following are the general provisions of the Bankrupt law as it passed both branches of Congress:

**Section 1.** Enacts that a uniform system of Bankruptcy be established throughout the United States—and that all persons owing debts, who shall, by petition, setting forth a list of his or their creditors, the amount due each, together with an inventory of his or their property of any kind, verified by oath, apply to the proper court for the benefit of this act, shall be deemed Bankrupts, and may be declared so by a decree of such court. All persons being merchants, or retailers of merchandize, all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of not less than \$2,000 shall be liable to become bankrupts, and may, upon petition of one or more of their creditors to whom they owe no less than \$500, be so declared in the following cases, to wit: whenever each debtor shall depart the State of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors; or shall procure himself to be arrested; or shall have his goods, &c. taken into execution; or shall remove his goods, &c. or conceal them, to prevent their being levied on, or make any fraudulent assignment or sale of his lands, goods &c. Provided, however, any person declared a bankrupt, at the instance of a creditor, may by petition to such court have a trial by jury to ascertain the fact of such bankruptcy.

**Sec. 2.** Enacts that all future payments, conveyances, &c. made in contemplation of bankruptcy, or for the purpose of giving any creditor an undue preference, or any such payment or conveyance to any person not a creditor, for a valuable consideration, without notice, shall be deemed void and a fraud upon this act, and the assignee under the bankruptcy shall be entitled to claim and sue for the same; and the person making such unlawful preferences shall

receive no discharge. And if it shall be made to appear to the court, that in the case of a voluntary bankrupt he has at any time given or secured a preference of one creditor over another in contemplation of the passage of a bankrupt law, he shall not receive a discharge unless assented to by a majority in interest of those of his creditors not preferred. Nothing in this act shall in any way impair the rights of married women or minors, or any liens, mortgages, &c. which may be valid by the laws of the States respectively, and not inconsistent with the second and fifth sections of this act.

**Sec. 3.** All property of every description, of every person declared a bankrupt, except as is hereinafter provided, shall be *ipso facto* divested out of the bankrupt, and the same shall be vested in such assignee as shall be appointed by the court—suits pending by the bankrupt shall be continued by the assignee, and no suit by or against an assignee, shall abate by the death of said assignee. There shall be excepted from the provisions of this section, such necessary household and kitchen furniture of the bankrupt, as the assignee shall designate, having reference in the amount to the family and condition of the bankrupt, but in no case to exceed in value \$300, and also the necessary wearing apparel—on exception being taken to the determination of the assignee, the matter to be decided by the court.

**Sec. 4.** Every bankrupt, who shall comply faithfully with the provisions of this act, shall, unless a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their debts, shall file written dissents thereto, be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof granted him—such certificate, however, not to be granted until after 90 days from the decree of bankruptcy, nor until 70 days notice is given to all creditors and persons interested, to appear and show cause why such certificates should not be granted. Such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination orally, or upon written interrogatories, before such court, on oath, in all matters relating to such bankruptcy, which are necessary for the purposes of justice. If, in any case of bankruptcy, a majority in number and value, of the creditors who shall have proved their debts, shall at the time of hearing of the petition for a discharge, file their written dissent to the allowance of a discharge and certificate to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing, a discharge shall not be decreed to him, he may demand a trial by jury, upon a proper issue, to be directed by the court, or he may appeal from the decision to the circuit court. And if, upon a full hearing, it shall be found by the court or the jury, that the bankrupt has in all things complied with the requisitions of this act, the court shall decree his discharge.

**Sec. 5.** Creditors coming in and proving their debts in the manner hereafter described, shall be paid, *pro rata*, and no priority or preference shall be allowed, except for debts due the United States, and laborers in the service of the bankrupt, when those of the latter shall not exceed \$25. All creditors whose claims are not due till a future day, shall have their present ascertained and allowed.

**Sec. 6.** The district court in every district shall have jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings arising under this act, the proceedings to be summary, and the court always to be open. The court to prescribe forms and rules for the regulation of proceedings, and to prescribe a tariff of fees.

**Sec. 7.** All proceedings in a case of bankruptcy shall take place in the district in which the bankrupt resided when his petition was filed, and all proof of debts or other claims by creditors shall be under oath, before such court, or commissioner appointed thereby, or before some disinterested State Judge, in such form as the Court may direct. But such proof of debt shall be open to contestation.

**Sec. 8.** The circuit court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court, of suits brought by the assignee against persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such persons against the assignee, touching any property, or rights of property, of the bankrupt, transferable to, or vested in, the assignee; all such suits barred after two years from the date of the bankruptcy.

**Sec. 9.** All sales, transfers, &c. by the assignee of the bankrupt's property, shall be made as ordered by the court—all assets shall be paid into the court within 60 days from the time of their receipt, subject to the order of the court for their disposition and bond shall be given by the assignee for the faithful discharge of his duties.

**Sec. 10.** The court shall require the collection of assets, to be made as speedily as the interests of the creditors will allow, and a distribution of them to be made every six months, and all proceedings shall be closed, if practicable in two years.

**Sec. 11.** The assignee shall have authority to redeem and discharge any mortgage, lien, &c. upon any property, and to enter a due performance of the conditions thereof, and also to compound debts, under the

order or direction of the court—and creditors shall have notice, and be allowed to show cause why such order or direction shall not be passed.

**Sec. 12.** The proceedings in all cases of bankruptcy, shall be deemed matters of record, but shall not be recorded at length. This section also establishes certain fees to be charged by the officers.

**Sec. 13.** This section provides for cases in which two or more persons, who are partners in trade, become insolvent, and directs the assignee to distribute the proceeds of property, joint and separate; among their joint and separate creditors, according to equitable rules in all respects, except as relates to the manner of distributing and disposing of the proceeds of the property of such partners, the proceedings against them shall be the same as if had against one person alone.

**Sec. 14.** Prescribes the manner of constructing the deeds, to be given by the assignee upon the sale of any lands of the bankrupt.

**Sec. 15.** Confers upon the circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and upon the Superior Courts of the Territories, all the jurisdiction, power, &c. vested in the District Court of the United States, in cases of bankruptcy.

**Sec. 16.** Prescribes the time when the act shall commence taking effect, and the period of its duration.

**An Interesting Experiment.**—Captain Tyler, the well known inventor of the Sub-Marine Armor, made quite an interesting experiment of his apparatus yesterday noon, at the Navy Yard, in presence of a number of officers of the Navy, and invited strangers. The Gunner of the Yard had consented to descend with the armor, and at one o'clock, the preparations commenced.—Without removing any part of his usual apparel, other than his coat, the Gunner proceeded to equip himself, by fastening on a pair of broad copper bracelets on each leg, reaching from the ankle to the knee, and connecting with strong brass rings encircling the leg to the hip, where they fastened to a series of broad copper bands reaching to the waist, and over this armor, as it may very properly be termed was drawn a pair of strong leather pantaloons, with feet, overlapping, and fastening them to a broad and heavy brass circle, which joined to the upper part of the dress by strong clamps. The remaining portion, covering the head and breast, was formed in one piece of heavy copper, but of a very uncouth shape, having an eye fixed into the top, for the purpose of enabling it to be hooked on to a tackle. In the side of the breast plate, holes are cut for the arms to pass through; and in the front of the eyes is a circular hole, about three inches in diameter, on to which a frame screws, in which is fixed a piece of strong glass. Just below the face, the air pipe is fixed, connecting with a forcing pump, which was worked by two men. The pipe for the escape of the bad air is fixed at the back, and in such a manner as to allow of a perfectly free escape of the air, without the water being able to enter. The covering for the arms and of leather, securely fastened on to the breast plate, are pliable, as to allow of a very free motion of the arms. Around the lower edge of the breast plate is fixed a brass circle, similar to that on the pantaloons. These fit closely together, and are held by strong clamps.

The dress having been completely donned, the pump was set in motion, and the adventurer was swung off the platform by means of the tackle, and lowered into the water; but although heavy weights had been fixed to his ankles and body, he, on the first attempt being made, floated. Additional weight having been fastened on, he sunk gently down below the surface, and remained there for the length of six minutes, when, at the desire of several of the spectators, he was again drawn to the surface, and speedily freed from his cumbersome apparel. He came out perfectly dry, and declared that he was perfectly easy under the water, and could remain below a week. The experiment was successful in every sense, and fully established the great utility of the invention.—Captain Tyler in *U. S. Gazette*.

**The Law.**—A law suit was recently decided in one of the district courts of Mercer county, Pa. in which the original debt was \$7,06, and costs \$204,92.

**Discovery of Jewels.**—It was reported in Chili, that the jewels of the Temples of the Sun, which at the time of the conquest of Peru, the natives had concealed from the Spaniards, have been lately recovered near the Cerro de Pasco, the value of them has been calculated at 180,000,000 dollars.

**Good Reason.**—A secretary of state being asked by an intimate friend why he did not promote merit aptly replied, "Because merit did not promote me."