



**The "Tarborough Press,"**

BY GEORGE HOWARD,  
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 Letters addressed to the Editor must be  
 post paid, or they may not be attended to.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Our University.**—The next  
 Session of the University of this  
 State will commence on the 5th of  
 this month, and as this is a season  
 when Parents and Guardians are  
 engaged in instituting comparisons  
 between the merits offered by the  
 different Public Seminaries which  
 have been established in our  
 country, we would most respect-  
 fully invite their attention, for a  
 short time, to the superior advan-  
 tages enjoyed by our own. We  
 believe that this Institution, at no  
 period since the commencement  
 of its existence, ever presented  
 fairer prospects to young gentle-  
 men for advancement in learning,  
 than at the present. We farther  
 believe, that there is no Institution  
 in this country, the facilities  
 of which can lay a broader founda-  
 tion for future usefulness. The  
 Professors in this Institution have  
 long been engaged in the instruc-  
 tion of youth—they have done so  
 with the most unceasing diligence  
 and with the most trembling soli-  
 citude for the happiness of those  
 placed under their supervision.  
 They are advantageously known  
 to those best qualified to estimate  
 their merits—the literary and  
 scientific men throughout the  
 country. The result of their ef-  
 forts to train the youth of the  
 State in the way in which they  
 should walk, is another substan-  
 tial evidence of their competency;  
 for most of those who adorn the  
 Bar and the Legislative Councils  
 of the State, were educated under  
 their care; and we believe that  
 there is one bright proof of the  
 ability with which the affairs of  
 the Institution have been manag-  
 ed, that may be found in the quiet-  
 tude, regularity and repose which  
 were witnessed in the walls of the  
 Institution during its last session  
 —for with one or two exceptions,  
 the College edifices were marked  
 by all the stillness of a monastic  
 cell.—We are satisfied that no  
 institution in the Union was dis-  
 turbed by fewer and more trifling  
 infractions of its laws, as there  
 were but two young men punished  
 by the College authorities, and  
 that in a very mild form and for  
 very slight offences.

We believe the course of studies  
 here pursued is scarcely surpass-  
 ed in the comprehensiveness of its  
 plan, by that of any College in  
 the Union. The Philosophical  
 and Chemical apparatus of the  
 institution is allowed, by the most  
 competent judges, to possess a  
 rare degree of excellence, whilst  
 its Library is furnished with man-  
 y of the most select works now  
 extant.—But there are other fac-  
 ilities for literary improvement  
 here provided, which should pre-  
 sent a strong mark of attraction to  
 all ardent lovers of improvement;  
 and those are the splendidly fur-  
 nished Libraries belonging to the  
 two Literary Societies, which  
 have been growing up under the  
 liberality of the young gentlemen  
 of the University for nearly half a  
 century.—These Libraries, it is  
 said, contain about 10,000 vol-  
 umes.—There are two other cop-  
 ious fountains of literary im-  
 provement the importance of

which is not duly estimated by  
 persons who have never been edu-  
 cated here, but which are most  
 highly prized by all who have  
 participated in the benefits which  
 they are capable of conferring; we  
 allude to the two Literary Soci-  
 eties connected with the Institution.  
 But in scanning the precious advan-  
 tages which will flow from the  
 University to all who may seek  
 refuge under its covert from the  
 ills of intellectual mediocrity, we  
 would be guilty of an unpardon-  
 able degree of negligence were we  
 not to mention the salubrity and  
 healthfulness of its location. We  
 believe there is hardly a situation  
 on earth better adapted to the  
 promotion and preservation of  
 health than this; and as a practi-  
 cal proof of it, we offer in evidence  
 the fact, that only six students  
 have died in their attendance here  
 since the first commencement of  
 the University, which was more  
 than forty years since. When it  
 is recollected that the number of  
 from 100 to 150 persons can hard-  
 ly ever assemble at one point for  
 three months at a time, without  
 numbering several of the assem-  
 blage among the dead, this fact  
 should fall with impressive weight  
 on the minds of all persons solici-  
 tious to secure a safe theatre for  
 the education of their sons. It  
 will be recollected by all who  
 have been familiar with our Leg-  
 islative incidents for some past,  
 that the General Assembly of  
 North Carolina scarcely ever ad-  
 journs without depositing one of  
 its members in the grave; and we  
 know a few instances in which  
 two or three have died in attend-  
 ance on their Legislative duties.  
 This has been the uniform fate  
 of the Congress of the United  
 States, and that of most of the  
 Legislatures of the States. No  
 place is supplied with springs of  
 water possessing greater purity  
 and permanence; none is furnish-  
 ed with more comfortable facili-  
 ties for boarding the students,  
 none presents more beautiful scen-  
 ery to refresh the minds after the  
 exhaustion consequent on severe  
 study, and none finer and more  
 romantic walks to encourage that  
 exercise which should be uniform-  
 ly blended with intellectual labor,  
 than this. We will mention in  
 addition to the facts already enu-  
 merated, that the Chair of Mod-  
 ern Languages has been recently  
 filled by a gentleman of distin-  
 guished piety and morality, who  
 graduated with the highest honors  
 of this Institution a few years  
 since—who has been subsequently  
 employed as a Tutor in the Uni-  
 versity, and as an Instructor in  
 the Episcopal School, with a  
 large increase of reputation to  
 himself. We hope, therefore,  
 that those who value the welfare  
 of their children and the reputa-  
 tion of their native State, will pat-  
 ronize this rising Institution.  
*Columbia Repository.*

**The Kissers—a new Sect in  
 Religion.**—I went to Church last  
 Sunday—not the richly cushioned  
 Trinity—not the gorgeous Duane  
 —not the fastidious Grace—not  
 the incense-burning St. Patrick's.  
 I went to a private family church,  
 which assembles in a private house  
 at No.—, Sullivan street, on the  
 same independent principle on  
 which Mr. Latourrette has creat-  
 ed his congregation in the  
 Bowery. At half past ten I en-  
 tered a gateway—mounted a  
 stair—opened a door, and found  
 myself in a small neat rectang-  
 ular room, divided into two parts,  
 with about a dozen of ladies,  
 neatly pressed, sitting around a  
 large table with green cloth, at  
 the other end of the room. I al-  
 ways consider myself in civilized  
 society, when I find myself in the  
 presence of colored bonnets with  
 feathers on one side, or a moss  
 rose on the other.

Around the table were arrang-  
 ed about a dozen bibles and hymn  
 books. At the upper end, stood  
 a silver cup with two handles—  
 and a slice of common bread on  
 a salver—also a small box within  
 an aperture. Outside the enclo-  
 sure a number of pews were erect-  
 ed, each having also a bible or  
 hymn book. Beyond this, was a  
 stove to keep the apartment warm.  
 The heathen, the unconverted,  
 and the pretty young girls, about  
 two to ten years of age, sat out-  
 side. I sat among the latter cher-  
 rubs—as eager, as curious, as  
 simple as the children themselves.  
 At the proper hour, the chief of  
 the congregation entered—a tall,  
 good-looking personage. He  
 turned to the left, and after bestow-  
 ing a kiss on one of the pret-  
 tiest girls present, (piety has al-  
 ways a natural attraction to pret-  
 ty faces) took his seat at the up-  
 per end of the table.—He immedi-  
 ately stood up—read a chapter  
 of the new testament—and after-  
 wards said, "Men and brethren  
 let us pray." A very good pray-  
 er was the consequence. After  
 this closed, he began a sermon  
 which was short and sweet. This  
 done, he read a passage from the  
 new testament, authorizing the  
 "breaking of bread"—then taking  
 up the slice of bread from before  
 him, he broke off a small piece—  
 put it into his mouth—and handed  
 the remainder to his left hand  
 neighbor. The slice then went  
 round the table in this way, each  
 breaking off a small bit, as if it  
 had been wedding cake, till it  
 reached the Administrator, at the  
 head of the table. Another pray-  
 er—and another hymn.  
 The chief then took up the cup,  
 which was filled with wine—re-  
 peated a text of scripture—put  
 the cup to his lips, tasted it—and  
 then handed it to his right hand  
 man who did the same, going  
 round the table precisely as the  
 bread had done.—The bread and  
 wine, it will be observed, go a-  
 gainst the sun.  
 Another prayer—another hymn  
 —another small discourse—and  
 then came the crowning glory of  
 the whole ceremonies—the "kiss  
 of chancery." The leader got up  
 and said, "brethren and sisters,  
 let us according to the Lord's ap-  
 pointment, greet each other with  
 the holy kiss of chancery." This  
 said, every person male and fe-  
 male, arranged around the table,  
 kissed each other right and left,  
 men and women—women and men.  
 It was not a mere dry buss of the  
 cheek—but a regular steam-pow-  
 er smack, that struck home to the  
 ear most charmingly—a real  
 meeting of lips. I almost said in-  
 voluntarily—"I wish I were a  
 communicant for one day, by par-  
 ticular desire—I should take my  
 stand right between those two  
 pretty girls in white feathers and  
 braided hair"—but being only a  
 heathen, I sat and mourned among  
 the children, beyond the outer  
 railing, as the ancestors of Major  
 Noah did by the river of Babylon.  
 After the kissing operation was  
 closed, the whole church fell to  
 work and sang a pretty psalm of  
 praise for the mercies vouchsafed  
 in that delightful ceremony. It is  
 remarkable that some of the prin-  
 cipal ceremonies in every religion  
 are eating, drinking, kissing, em-  
 bracing, &c. The natural func-  
 tions of nature are invested with a  
 divinity which do hedge them in  
 for religiousness.  
 I know not the name of this new  
 sect, but they profess to reject all  
 Protestant, all Catholic doctrines  
 and practices with equal pertinac-  
 ity. They avow themselves to be  
 actuated as the early Christians  
 were before Christianity became  
 associated with politics, states-  
 men, emperors, kings, or worldly  
 ambition. They deny any author-  
 ity from heaven to build churches  
 or expend money in endowing

clergymen. Religion is a matter  
 of domestic use. Every man's  
 house ought to be his church, as  
 it is his castle—every man, ought  
 to be his own clergyman, every  
 man, every head of a family, has  
 a right to take the Bible and form  
 his own creed and to construct his  
 own ceremonies.—Religion, ac-  
 cording to this sect, is not a mono-  
 poly, to be confined to a particu-  
 lar set of men called clergy.  
 They are mere intruders upon the  
 natural rights of society, and their  
 conduct too frequently show the  
 effect of bad association. For  
 some time past, this independent  
 system of religious association  
 has been making great progress  
 among us. It is going ahead like  
 steam power. It is a return to  
 original purity. In the first years  
 of christianity every man's house  
 was his church, and the head of  
 the family the priest thereof.  
 What do parsons and priests by  
 profession know more than we?  
 We have the Bible—can't we read  
 as well as they?  
 Such are the opinions of the  
 amiable Kissers, and we are not  
 sure but they are half right.  
 Would Mr. Latourrette introduce  
 this interesting ceremony of kiss-  
 ing into his family church?  
*N. Y. Herald.*  
**Discovery of America.**—It is  
 announced in a recent Paris pa-  
 per that the Royal Society of  
 Northern Antiquarians, at Copen-  
 hagen, are about to publish a  
 work relative to the discovery of  
 America, which will throw some  
 new light upon the subject. It  
 will be entitled, "Antiquatee Am-  
 ericance," and will contain the  
 accounts extant in Icelandic and  
 other Scandinavian manuscripts,  
 relative to voyages of discovery  
 made to North America by the  
 Scandinavians in the 10th and  
 following centuries. It will com-  
 prise most authentic and indispu-  
 table testimony that they discover-  
 ed North America towards the  
 close of the 10th century, and  
 repeatedly visited it the 11th,  
 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries,  
 and some settlements were made  
 in the 12th by them as colonists.  
 It is said, moreover, that this  
 work will show, with great appa-  
 rent probability, amounting al-  
 most to certainty, that it was a  
 knowledge of these facts which  
 prompted Columbus to undertake  
 his memorable expedition.  
*Boston Sentinel.*  
**From the Wilmington Advertiser.**  
 EXTRACTS FROM THE  
 REPORT  
 Of Walter Guyon, Esq., Engi-  
 neer, To the President and Di-  
 rectors of the Wilmington and  
 Raleigh Rail Road Company.  
 Gentlemen:—I have the honor  
 to submit the results of the recon-  
 noissances and surveys, necessary  
 for a selection of the route of the  
 contemplated Rail Road between  
 Wilmington and Halifax.  
 A careful examination of the  
 country led to the adoption of the  
 following lines for survey:  
*Western Route.*  
 This route commences at the  
 "Dry Pond," in the South East  
 suburbs of Wilmington, thence  
 running nearly due North to the  
 head of Market street, it takes an  
 Easterly direction to a favorable  
 site for crossing Smith's Creek at  
 "Love Grove." After crossing  
 Smith's creek, the route passes  
 over a level plain, only broken by  
 Prince George's creek, which it  
 crosses between Mr. Burgwin's  
 dwelling and mill-house, to the  
 North-East branch of the Cape  
 Fear river, near the old bridge.  
 The graduation on this portion of  
 the route, consists of slight excava-  
 tions and embankments in clean  
 sand, and will be extremely easy  
 of execution. From the Cape  
 Fear, it may be run straight forty  
 seven miles to Hackleberry poc-

sin, at the head of Bear swamp.  
 Within this distance, the route  
 will cross Rockfish and Stewart  
 creeks. With the exception of  
 the bridges and embankments a-  
 cross these streams, the surface of  
 the ground is so very level, that  
 the chief work in the road-way  
 formation, will consist of slight  
 cuts no where greater than ten feet  
 in depth, and embankments from  
 two to three feet in height. The  
 route traverses the ridge dividing  
 the waters of Long Creek from  
 those of the "North-East," and  
 passes about two miles and a half  
 to the West of South Washington;  
 and about seven miles to the West  
 of Kenansville. From the head  
 of Bear swamp, the country con-  
 tinues unbroken, until the route  
 reaches Goshen; which is one of  
 the head branches of the North  
 East. Here the first undulation  
 in the plane of the road worthy of  
 notice occurs, a descent and im-  
 mediately an ascent of 30 feet to  
 the mile is unavoidable, and some  
 comparatively deep cutting, and  
 heavy embankments are encoun-  
 tered. Immediately on ascend-  
 ing from the valley of Goshen,  
 the route reaches a dry, level,  
 open woods through which it pas-  
 ses to Brook's branch. The for-  
 mation of the Rail Road on this  
 portion of the route will consist,  
 chiefly, in cutting down the large  
 trees which overspread the track,  
 and hewing and preparing them  
 for the reception of the iron rails.  
 After making a slight undulation  
 in crossing Brook's branch, which  
 is a very inconsiderable stream, it  
 arrives at the same level, on  
 which it continues to the head of  
 Yellow Marsh; along the margin  
 of which, it descends to the valley  
 of the Neuse River, encountering  
 in its descent, some heavy cuttings  
 which consist, however, entirely  
 of sand. It crosses the Neuse at  
 a very favorable place; just below  
 the bridge on the stage road from  
 Halifax to Fayetteville, thence  
 passing near Waynesborough, the  
 country wearing the same level  
 aspect, with the exception of the  
 breaks occasioned by the Nauh-  
 hunta, Acock, and Black, creeks,  
 the surface being almost perfectly  
 smooth. It reaches Contentnea  
 Creek about half way between  
 Woodward's and Rountree's  
 bridges. After crossing the Con-  
 tentnea, until the route reaches  
 Enfield, the country may be char-  
 acterized as bold, compared with  
 the uniform level aspect hereto-  
 fore presented.  
 The soil also undergoes some  
 change. From sand, to a sub-  
 stratum of clay, mixed with sand,  
 which will be encountered in some  
 of the excavations. On this por-  
 tion of the route, Tossnot, Town,  
 and Cokey Swamps, the Tar river,  
 and Swift and Fishing creeks,  
 are crossed. These occasion a  
 multiplicity of low summits, and  
 an undulatory profile. The  
 grades are, however, gentle, and  
 the cuttings and fillings no where  
 exceed fifteen feet. After leaving  
 Enfield, the route gradually des-  
 cends to a favorable site for cross-  
 ing Beach swamp, just below the  
 mouth of Bear swamp, along the  
 borders of which, with very little  
 variation from a level grade, and  
 no other expense in the formation  
 of the road-way, than the raising  
 of a bank two or three feet in  
 height, the route runs until it  
 reaches Quaney creek. Here oc-  
 curs the highest embankment on  
 the line of the road. It is how-  
 ever, very short. From Quaney,  
 which is only a mile from the ter-  
 mination of the road, the route as-  
 cends very gradually until it  
 unites with the Halifax and Wel-  
 don Rail Road, about half a mile  
 from Halifax, and seven miles  
 from Weldon. At Weldon, the  
 Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail  
 Road crosses the Roanoke by a  
 bridge—it also crosses the Peters-  
 burg Rail Road about two and

a half miles from Weldon, where  
 the two roads can be easily united;  
 and thus a connexion of your  
 road may be formed with the Peters-  
 burg Rail Road, or by the  
 Steam Boats which now daily ply  
 between Weldon and Blakely,  
 they may be connected. In any  
 event I can see no difficulty in the  
 way of both passengers and  
 goods, destined for Petersburg,  
 passing from your road to the Peters-  
 burg Rail Road, with as little  
 delay and inconvenience, as to  
 the Portsmouth Rail Road.  
 A description of the line which  
 was run on the West side of Long  
 creek to Bear Swamp, and which  
 will be brought into comparison  
 with that portion of the Western  
 route, from Wilmington to the  
 same point, will appropriately  
 precede the estimates of the  
 "Western route," and will come  
 in here. This line commences at  
 the Timber pens, and runs up-  
 wards along the margin of the  
 river about a mile; thence it crosses  
 over and passes along the di-  
 viding ground between the Cape  
 Fear and its North-East branch,  
 to nearly the head of Long Creek.  
 The road-bed in this distance will  
 be formed of alternate excava-  
 tions and embankments, consist-  
 ing entirely of sand. Thence the  
 line will pass on the dividing  
 ground between Long Creek and  
 Moore's Creek; and between  
 Moore's and Rockfish Creek, and  
 throughout to the head of Bear  
 Swamp, the ground is extremely  
 favorable. Stewart and Turkey  
 creeks are the only streams that  
 are crossed.  
**Summary of the excavation, em-  
 bankments and Superstructure:**  
 69 miles, 1191 feet at \$433,-  
 815 97.  
 From this, there should be ded-  
 ucted the cost of six miles of su-  
 perstructure, at \$3,800 per mile,  
 this being the reduction which  
 will occur in the actual location;  
 which leaves \$411,015 97, the  
 cost of this line. This, compared  
 with the first three items in the  
 following estimate of the Western  
 route, and the results in favor of  
 the route on the East side of Long  
 creek to Bear Swamp will be  
 in the first cost, \$49,593 09; and  
 in distance upon the probable line  
 of location, 4950 feet. A com-  
 parison of the grades and curva-  
 tures, results in favor of the line  
 on the East side of Long Creek.  
 I have, therefore, based my esti-  
 mates for the Western route on  
 this line, supposing that the same  
 reasons which have influenced me  
 in the selection, may also operate  
 with the Board in according it  
 the preference. I have now to  
 proceed with the estimate of the  
*Western Route.*  
**Summary of the cost of excava-  
 tions, embankments, super-  
 structure, Locomotive Engines,  
 Coaches, Cars, Water stations,  
 Wharves, Shops, Contingencies,  
 and Steam boats:**  
 161 miles, 3189 feet of Rail  
 Road, and 150 miles of Steam  
 Boat communication, \$1,500,-  
 000.  
 Careful and minute enquiries,  
 with the view of ascertaining the  
 practicability of a route through  
 Rockymount, and also through  
 Kenansville, by Rockford, result-  
 ed in the conviction of their being  
 less eligible than either of the  
 routes selected. It now remains  
 to describe the character of the  
*Eastern Route.*  
 This route pursues the trace of  
 the western route to station No.  
 176; thence it takes a more east-  
 erly direction, and traverses the  
 ridge dividing the waters of the  
 North-east branch of the Cape  
 Fear River from those of the New  
 and Neuse Rivers, until it reaches  
 the Neuse at Rockford. On this  
 portion of the route, we cross  
 Smith's and Prince George's  
 creeks, and several small streams,  
 which make into the North East.