most needs the control and supervision of the Grammar School. His slovenly and half finished preparation, prevents him from ever being able to prosecute a course of College Studies with comfort to himself, or to rank with his better prepared Classmates, and after a brief struggle, disconsolate with a spiritning below mediocrity, he becomes almost invariably careless and idle and dissipated. Unless this course of policy is promptly and vigorously checked by the combined efforts of Parents and Teachers, Colleges and Grammar Schools will become alike degraded and worthless. If the foundation of Education be radically defective, it is idle to expect that the superstructure can be perfect. He who supposes that the appropriate functions of the preparatory Teacher, either will or can be faithfully discharged at College, should desire the immediate demolition of all the Academies in the country.

The requisite measure have been adopted to confine the expenses of education within the most reasonable limits. The Stewart's Hall has been thoroughly repaired, and though no Student is required to board there, it will be so managed as to compel the boarding house keepers to charge no more than reasonable prices. Upon this subject, the Executive Committee can give parents and guardians, the most confident assurances, that the necessary expenses of a Student do not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, including clothes and pocket money. Some spend less: the expenditures of a majority exceed this amount, but a larger sum, is not essential either to the comfort or reputation of any one. Under the existing laws of the Institution, it is utterly impossible, that a prudential expenditure of money can be made by a Student, without the culpable connivance of his Parent or Guardian. If it should ever occur, therefore, no blame can be attached to the Institution, and the sufferer will be entitled to no commiseration.

By the Revised Laws of the State, it has been made an indictable offence to sell wines or spirituous liquors to a Student, or to sell him goods upon credit, without the written permission of a member of the Faculty. A Student on his arrival is required to deposit all his funds in the hands of the Bursar. No expenditure is permitted but under his direction, and an account without any change for this service, is rendered to his Parent or Guardian, at the end of the session. By an Ordinance of the Executive Committee adopted in July, last any Student who shall contract a debt without the consent of the Bursar, will be dismissed, and the same penalty is attached to the payment by the Guardian of a debt so contracted.

An Act of Assembly passed in 1828 declare that all contracts made with a Student of the University, by any person should be void. No one therefore, is under any obligation either legal or moral, to pay a debt of this character, and a more valuable or acceptable service can scarcely be rendered to the Institution, than an irrevocable refusal to do so under any circumstances.

In addition to these salutary regulations, the Faculty are authorized in all cases, when the applicant is a native of the State, sustains a fair moral character, and upon examination is believed to possess the requisite mental endowments, natural and acquired, and is unable to pay the Tuition Fees, to admit him into any Class, for which he may be prepared, without change either for Tuition or room rent.

The Executive Committee have the pleasure to state, that although the patronage extended to the University, is in no degree commensurate with the resources and intelligence of the State, there is gratifying evidence, that the Institution is growing in the confidence and affection of the community. The aggregate number of Students at present is but eighty-five. Of this number however, more than forty are members of the Freshman Class. No instance is known since the foundation of the College of so large a number of admissions into either of the Classes. It will be readily perceived, that a like number of applicants for admission at the approaching Commencement, would make a very favorable change in the aspect of our affairs.

In conclusion, the Committee beg leave to remark, that in the respects in which the citizens of North Carolina can be regarded as least true to themselves, the most striking is the almost universal disposition to undervalue our own Institutions and our own citizens. An examination of the Catalogues of the Colleges of other States, will show that quite a large number of young men from this State are acquiring Collegiate education abroad, as at home. If by so doing, they were enjoying decidedly superior advantages, their course would be entitled to marked commendation. How far this is the case, two statements of well ascertained authenticity may enable the public to decide.

There is no instance known during a series of years, where a young man of regular standing in this Institution, has not been admitted to the same Class of any other College, to which he may have applied. A more remarkable fact is, that three young gentlemen who commenced their Collegiate course with the present Senior Class in the University, and prosecuted their studies through the most difficult part of the system, are, it is understood, to graduate in the course of the present year, one at a Western, a second at a Southern, and a third at a Northern Institution, of well established reputation—each one receiving the highest distinction in his Class.

It is clear to a demonstration, therefore, that our young men are not compelled to go abroad, to obtain an education in all respects equal to that given in the best Institutions in the United States; and that it is not necessary to make any sacrifice upon the altar of State pride, in order to remain at home. That many advantages, aside from the learning acquired at College, would result from the formation of lasting friendships and associations which would grow up among those who are to constitute no small proportion of our future rulers, by the patronage of a State Institution, no one can doubt. It is not. less clear, that many evils, the nature of which it is not necessary to explain, might be avoided by the adoption of that course, upon the part of Parents and Guardians, upon this subject, which seems to be demanded, no less by interest than by patriotism.

E. B. DUDLEY, Ca'N.
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Ex. Committee.