University of North Carolina. In North Carolina, from the dampring of its stilement to the American Revolution, circum-ances strangely multiplied to check or ever the process of education. The noted Constitutions I John Locke do not so much as mention the Lords Proprietors, patentees; Sir William nal plantation about the Albamasic. His regard for popular education was revealed in 1671, by this exclamation of his—" I thank God there are no free schools and no printing, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years; for learning has brought disobadience, heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divelged them, and libele against the best governments." The other proprietors, whose absorbing object was wealth, espoused similar sentiments; and thus the future fate of learning was readily foreseen. Religion, the handmaid of Education, at length, awakened in the father-land, a compassionate spirit for the planters; and within the first ten or twelve years of the last century, there appeared flev. years of the last century, there appeared Rev. Messra Blair, Adams and Gordon, three pious missionaries from England, who engaged in the diffisult duty of instructing six or seven thousand souls spread over an area, equal to a hundred-miles square. At that period, "few of shore who were born or had grown up to manhood in the Colony, could read; fewer even of the better sort Colony, could read; fewer even of the detter north could write;" and they "were almost utter strangers to any public worship of the Deity." The people were nominally Presbyterians, Lutheraus, French Calvinists, Roman Catholics, Quakers and Episaopalians. These last, the "High Church" party, were rendered by acts of government, triumphant over the non-conformists, and allowed, for more than sixty years, among other acts of tyranny, to exact even a fee from every one of their ministers, who solemnized a marriage. The people were wakeful to the voice of both public and private teaching; and if the contest of the religious antagenists excited animosities, which length of days were not fully able to subdue, "it promoted a freedom of thought and spirit of inquiry among the people; it sharpened their suderstandings, and became to some extent, a substitute for instruction."

The year 1715 may be accounted an epoch in prospective improvement. Fifty seven legislative acts were revised and re-enacted; many of which remain in force to the present day, and " are monuments of the political wisdom and legal learning of that time." They are the oldest statutes, which have ontlived all subsequent changes. The colonial records, antecedently mutilated and defective appear from this period to be in regular series and in good order. The interests of enters price and industry were encouraged; the government had become more settled; the field of education only lay uncultivated. There were perpetual collisions between the High Church party and Diesenters; the Proprietors and provincials; Indian tribes were always jeulous and often hastile; pirates were frequently troublesome; the people were scattered and indigent; hooks brary of a common man seldom contained more than a Rible, Testament and Psalter; and num-

bers had neither.

The population and prosperity of the Colony began to increase rapidly after the Crown had received from the Lords Proprietors, in 1729, a surrender of their right to soil and signiony, and exceted a Provincial administration. The courage of the High Church was emboldened; an act was passed for the preservation of Doct. Bray's libra-ry, a bequest to the interests of literature; and this appears to be all that was thought of to pro-mote the cause of education. The ministers of the Gospel and the lawyers were almost the only men of letters in the Province, most of whom were educated in England, or its dominions. The one class had a few books on theological subjects, and perhaps some of the Greek and Roman classign and the other a few treatises on law. These ere settled in Edenton, Bath, Newbern, and et, the four only corporate towns in the owince and these textremely small. Gov. chneton, in his speech to the Legislature, in 1736, aments that "no care was taken to inspire the ples, or the least tincture of literature." To advance the interests of the High Church, the Pro-vince was divided by law into fourteen parishes, & provision made he creating characters provision made for erecting churches, and procur-ing ministers. There seems to have been about this time, short terms of private schools, and generally Presbyterian ministers were the teachers.

"With them the poor young men, who wished to preach the Gospel or plead the Law, received their bumble education." Oge evil, which appeared to be universal, was this :—men of letters and practical skill had never effectually tried their ity to prepare a book suited to teach the liments in learning. The famous Spelling Book of Thomas Dilworth, was not published in England, till 1740; nor was it generally intro-duced into the Colonies, till a much later period. Its merits were certified by Doctors in Divinity, learned Professors of Colleges and famous school-

The first printing press in the Province was se sp at Newbern, in 1749, by Jes. Davie, from Yirmanuscript. The Legislative enactments, transcribed, were primarily published to the people, at the next County Courts, after the manner of the Anglo-Saxons in England. These, which had in the hands of the inhabitants. Hence four learnod med were put into a commission by the government, in 1752, to revise and publish an edition of the statute laws; it was handsomely printed and bound in a small folio volume; and from the yellowish cast given to it by its feather binding, it received the namely name of Yellow Jucket, which it never last. There were at that period, learned lawers in the Province; Thomas Barker, who was in that commission, was one; and Thomas Childs, the Attorney-General, was another; and the number of clerical and legal men of learning was

masters; and even the Muse sang in praise of

It was expected of Gov. Dobos, who was a mar letters and enterprize, that after he had taken e chair there would be excited stronger amo ions than had existed, in favor of popular education. The anticipation was not wholly deappointed. Something was done; yet in his address to the Legislature, in 1760, he says, "as the distresses of the times had retarded the establishent of public schools," he would propose that the vestry in each parish be authorized to raise limited sum, sufficient to pay a Parish-clerk and exister, qualified to act as a Schoolmaster and the the House of Assembly replied, " that nothing could add to the sense they had of the necessity of apporting schools." It was a time of war and attergancy, and the government presently found it saccounty to make certain military service, " payable out of the fund appropriated to funding schools—to be repaid by a tax to be laid for that The money was not returned; and overnos, in 1762, belought the House "to their immed are attention to the establishd schools." First body told bim, in reply, there were large same appropriated for the case of globes, and for the establishment of that been improved for the public the iste war, under a suspending clause,

In the Secretary's office, State House, Raleige titlen, A. D. Murphy's Oration to 1827, before the D. and P. Societies of the N. C. University.

encouragement of literature.

As peace, the offspring of conquest, was shedding its benign influences over the country, educa-Wilmington, a printing press, the 2nd in the Pro-vince, was established in 1764 by Andrew Stew. art. About the same time, Davis, the other printer, began to publish at Newbern a newspaper entitled " The North Carolina Magazine, or Universal Intelligencer." It was a demi sheet, in uarto pages, convenient to be bound. This was lie first publication of the kind attempted in North Carelina, since its settlement. Stewart likewise began to amblish a weekly paper, which he called "The North Carolina Gazette, or Weekby Post Boy." A controversy with the Crown, and another with the Regulators, had hardly subsided, when the ardent friends of literature were able to carry through the Legislature charter for a Contract. It was to be established in Charlotte; and the act itself, which was passed in 1770, was transmitted to England for the king's sanction. It was not approved; times shortly became portentous; and Independence

Literature was now at a low ebb. There were no more than two schools, the one at Newbern, and the other at Edenton, established with boards of Trustees. As there was no State House, the school-house of the former was sometimes orcuied by the lower house of Assembly. Six were he whole number of Church-ministers: the Presvierians had as many more, and the Quakers and foravians, generally friends to learning, had

everally six establishments. When the people burst the chain that bound hem to the parent State, they showed an equal passion for learning and for liberty. In their con-stitution, of December 18, 1776, they were careful o declare, that "schools shall be established by he Legislature for the convenient instruction of wouth with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices ; and that all useful learning shall be duly incouraged and promoted in one or more Universities." An immediate compliance with the provisions was prevented by the emergencies and avages of war; and after its close, the State found its resources had been exhausted, and it had lost many of its educated and best men. The fortunes of the more wealthy had suffered loss or rain; few were able to send their some to the Northern Colleges for education, and were less able and less willing to send them for that putpose to England. In the whole State, there were only three schools, where the rudiments of a classical education could be acquired. Of these, the most prominent and

Bix years after the Peace, the subject of Education was brought up in General Assembly.he preamble of the Bill reported, contains these excellent sentiments: "In all well regulated covernments, it is the indispensable duty of every egiclature to consult the happiness of the rising eneration, and to endeasor to fit them for an honorable discharge of the several duties of life, by paying the strictest attention to their education; and an University supported by permanent funds and well endowed, will have the most direct tendency to answer this purpose." Therefore, on the lith of December, 1789, "THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA" was established by the Legslature. The Board of Trustees incorporated consisted of forty gentlemen, the most learned and nfluential in the State. They had their first meeting, at Fayetteville, in November of the next year; and when organized, they made it their earliest business to devise the means needful for the support of the Institution, and to determine appen a place for its location.

Immediately after the University was chartered, the Legislature granted to the Trustees, all escheated property, and all arrearages due to the State, from receiving officers of the late and present governments up to January 1, 1783. Soon afterwards, Benjamin Smith gave the Board 20,000 cres of land : and the Legislature, in December, 1791, magnanimously loaned them \$10,000, which was apprequently converted into a gift. Thus encouraged, the Trustees proseeded to establish the University on a commanding site at Chapel Hill. Shortly afterwards, generous individuals in the vicinity gave them 1.392 acres of land, embrating the area of the site itself; also Charles Gerard conveyed to them other 13,000 acres of yalnable land; and in April 1706, General Thomas Person of Granville, made them a present of \$1,-825 in each. In farther evidence of the inspiring nterest generally taken in behalf of the Institution throughout the community, the ladies of Raleigh, for instance, presented it, in 1802, with an elegant pair of globes and a compass; and afterwards, the ladies of Newbern in like manner gave quadrant, pledging themselves " never to be indifferent to the promotion of science, which so much strengthens the principles of virtue, imparts civility to manners, &cembellishes the refinements of life." In additional aid to the University, 85,-080 were drawn into its treasury in 1803—the fruits of two lotteries granted by law; in 1809, he Legislative assembly granted to the Trustees all confiscated estates—all monics in executors' and administrators' hands, unclaimed by legatees, or heirs; and all debts due to the State up to December 1799. Munificent gentlemen have relenished the Library by donations of valuable pooks; so that the property owned by the Corporation, and the sums received into their treasury, considerably exceed half a million of dollars; about a third part of which yields an annual income principally appropriated, with the tuitionmoney, to remunerate the University Instructors. The coffege edifices are three, so located as to

form a hollow square, intervened by a large area or fawn ; all constructed of brick, and all three rories, severally resting on high basements, which exhibit the appearance of a fourth story-The south one is 117 feet in length and 50 in width, exclusive of the projections. The other two, whose dimensions are a little less, stand on the east and west sides of the square, at a suitsble distance, fronting each other. Person and Girard Halls, constructed of brick, two stories in height, stand at the south-west and north-west angles of the square. The latter is used for all public exercises, including divine worship; the former is fitted up for the recitation of the classes. and the Professors' lectures. These are both large buildings, and well finished. There are also four dwelling houses occupied by the Presi-dent and Professors, which are the property of the Corporation. The erection of a fourth College on the north side of the square is in contemplation; which, whom it is built, will earry into effect the

riginal design.
Chapel Hell is in the county of Orange, situated 28 miles West of Ralaigh, N. C. and \$10 miles hrough Richmond, Va.) south westerly of Washington city. The village and the University are cotemporary in their rise and progression; and there may now be in the former thirty or forty. houses. They are situated on each side of the tage road, which is one of the thoroughfares into the Western States. The Campus, which em-braces the immediate site of the Colleges, is

* 2 F. X. Martin's Hist, N. Carolina, p. 184.

line, there is an avenue 350 feet wide, to the high-way; and a section of ten or twelve acres in the southeasterly corner, is designed for a botanical garden. The location itself was selected with much well-advised discretion. The ground ury; and so formed by nature as lo turn the water from them, every eay. On all sides stand numbers of lofty-spreading oaks, ornaments of nature's producing, which rise as sylvan bowers beneath a summer's sun, and form something like battlements to the attacks of tempests. But the principal considerations which united the minds of the Trustees on this place, were threeold—the purity of the water, the calubrity of the air and the great healthfulness of the climate.-Perhaps there can hardly be found a residence in the same latitude, where these form a more happr coalesence. The place however is central to the territory of the State and will ultimately be se to the population.

A college edifice being sufficiently completed late in 1794, to accommodate students, instruction was commenced on the 13th of the ensuing Februnty. The first Professor was Rev. David Kern a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. His assis. tant professor in the preparatory department was Samuel A. Holmes. In a short time there was a change, when Charles W. Harris, a graduate of New Jersey College, was elected to the professor-ship of Mathematics, for a single year, and he chose to execute the trust no longer. The orb the University was then deeply obscured by clouds. Systems of a classic course, of particular instruction and of prudential government, were to be devised and fitted; -a work in which the exercise of practical wisdom was indispensable. At this crisis, Mr. Joseph Caldwell was introduced to the notice of the Trustees. He was highly recommended for his talents, his scholarship and his piety; and his history deserves special notice. He was born, April 21, 1773, at Lamington, N. Jersey, near a branch of the Raritan, the day after the burial of hie father, who had been a distinguished physician. His maternal grandfather, who was a Huguenot, left France, in 1684, on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and sought an asylum in this country. Young Caldwell, who exhibited an early and eager taste for literature, and a supreme respect for virtue, entered the College at Princeton, at the age of fourteen. In proof of his superior scholarship and his moral excellence, he was appointed to deliver, at commencement, the Safutatory Oration in Latin. This was in 1791. He afterwards acquired so much reputation as a teacher in several places, that his Alma Mater elected him a tutor. From this trust he was called, in 1796, to a principal professorship in the University at Chapel Hill, a trust he executed with great ability ome years. The interests of the Institution brightened and flourished under useful one was kept by Doct. David Caldwell in his administration; and in 1864, the Trustees Guilford county. Though there was no library | elected him President-the first gentleman they attached to it, the students here were supplied had ever elevated to that office. This chair he with a few of the Greek and Latin classics. Es- filled with great acceptance, to the time of his clid's Elements of Mathematics, Martin's Natural | death in 1835; with the exception of four years, Philosophy, and Dr. Witherspoon's Lectures on between 1812 and 1816, in which period, he re-Moral Philosophy. It was instituted soon after tired of choice to a Professorship, for the sake of dy Theology. Meantime the Presidency was exercised by the Rev. ROBERT H. CHAPMAN. About the time Professor Caldwell was chosen again to that office, the College that gave him his Bachelor's degree, conferred upon him a Doctorate in Divinity, and he thenceforward took an elevated rank both among learned scholars and pions Di-

When Mr. Caldwell first accepted the Professorship in 1796, the course of classic instruction had been only a few months over a year in pro gress; and every thing of interest to the Institution and its students, crowded upon his consideration. The College at Princeton was his exemplar; and the classes, as they rose, were arranged into Seniors, Juniers, Sophemores and Freshmen, the text books were selected, and a course of studies adopted, quite in consonance with the usage in the Colleges of New England. The first anniversary commencement was in the year 1798 when he conferred on nine young gentlemen the Bachelor's degree. The greatest good of the University was always the engrossing object of his heart; his perseverance was such as never tired; and in the summer vacation of 1811, he travelled over the State and procured subscriptions in aid of its funds to the amount of \$12,000 This success, through the bounty of individuals. paid tribute to his influence, gave courage to the friends of science, and attracted a greater number of students to the University. He raised the grade of scholarship, and convinced the public of the peculiar advantages and honor of a collegiate

In 1821, the Board of Trustees was enlarged to sixty-five; the Governor being ex officio their President, and all vacancies occurring, the two Houses of Assembly filled by a joint ballot. To replenish the library, and form cabinets, Dr. Caldwell, under the patronage of the Trustees, visited Europe, in 1824, and procured a very volumble Philosophical Apparatus, wrought under his own inspection, and obtained a considerable addition to the Library. There has since been added a cab inet of Minerals, which was purchased at Vienna Dr Caldwell has been called 'the father of the Unigersity; his connection with it was nearly forty years; his sepulchre is in the vicinity of the College; and his praises are in all the region.

The Classic Course is fully prescribed and annually published. To be admitted into the Freshman Class, the applicant must in general be sixteen years of age, and sustain an approved examination in the English, Latin and Greek languages, and Latin prosody; in Mair's Introduction or Andrews' Exercisee; in 5 books of Casar's Commentaries: in Gould's edition of extracts from the first six books of Ovid's Metamorphoses; in Virgil's Beucolics, and six first books of the &. neid; in Sallust, in Greca Minora, or the Greek Resder; in Arithmetic, and in ancient and Modern

The Studies of the Freshmen are Livy, Virgil, Greca Majora, Algebra, Cicero, Geometry, and Exercises in writing Latin.

Those of the Sophomores, are Greca Ma jora, Homer's Illiad, Horace, Trigonometry, Logarithms, Mensuration, Geometry, Juvenal, Demonthenes, Surveying and Navigation, Differenpby, and Exercises in writing Latin.

Those of the Juniors are Tacitus, Exercises in Latin Construction, Differential and Integral Calenius, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, French, Greek Tragedy, Astrodomy, Logic, Elements o History and Chronology. The Seniors atudy Chemistry, and Mineralogy

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Tragediam

in Graca Majora, Technology, Exercises in Latin Construction, Astronomy, French, Mental Philosophy, National and Constitutional Law, Chemistry and Geology and Horace's Art of Poetry. There are other exercises interspersed through the whole course. The three lower classes are

the Senior Class by the Professor of Chemistry; and he also gives lectures in other departments of Matural Science. There are likewise lectures and experiments in Natural Philosophy and Math.

guages, are, the Treatises of Professor Pierce on Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Logarithms, densuration, Navigation, Surveying, Differential and Integral Calculus, Dr. Blair's Rhetoric Olmstead's Natural Philosophy and Astro Hedge's Logie; Dr. Mitchell, a professor of the University, on Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology; Dr. Wayland on Political Economy, and Moral Philosophy; Bigelow on Technology; Abercrembic on Mental Philosophy; and Chancellor Kent on National and Constitutional Law.

The instruction is committed to nine Teachers, who devote their whole time to the University, and constitute The Faculty.

I. Hon. DAVID L. SWAIN, LL. D. is President and Professor of National and Constitutional Law. He also gives instruction in Mental and Moral Philosophy and in Political Economy. He is a native of Buncombe county, N. C., between forty and forty-five years of age. He was for a period a student in the University; he then read law at Raleigh, in that State, where he was admitted to the Bar. He commenced his professional practice in his own county, in which he was permitted however to pursue it a few years only, before he was commissioned to a seat on the Superior Court Bench, from which he was elected Governor of the State. Next be was chosen to the Presidency of the University; for which, his strength of intellect, his acquaintance with human nature, and his weight of character were qualifications every where acknowledged. Few men have his capacity to make giant acquisitions from books, and fewer his faculty of success in an easy and judicious management of the students. By well-timed pains-taking and a constant regard for their highest good, he persuades them, as they are the sons of family and privilege, always to be emulous of character and scholarship. In return, they cheerfully render him the meed of true and exalted respert, so much his due. Of the sciences in his department of instruction, he is a learned master: and though he makes no profession, as a churchmember, his supreme regard for religion, and his orthodox lectures to the students on Bible history, present a surer test of the excellent principles. which he makes the standard of his faith and the

2. Rev. Elisha Mitchell. D. D. is Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. His native place was Litchfield, Connecticut; and he was a graduate in 1818, at Yale College. Most of the next year he was a student in Theology at Andover, Mass. Two years his Alma Mater employed him as a Tutor; and being licensed to preach the gospel, he was elected in 1817 to the Professorship of Mathematics in this University. Thorough as he truly is in all the College branches of study, he is esteemed most highly for his superior learning in those of the department he now fills. He has published a short system of Chemistry & Geology, which is used by the the students as text books. He is a sound evangelical divine of the Presbyterian faith, and an excellent preacher. His docturate in divinity, he received from the University of Alabama. He is a gentleman of New England manners, accessible, cordial, sedate: and his learned acquaintances assign to him high rank in all the sciences.

3. Rev. James Phillips, A. M. is Professor o Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. This gentleman was born and educated in England; he is a Presbyterian Clergyman. The reputation he acquired as a teacher in New York, and his character as a man of science, prominently served to advance him to a Professorship in the University. He is a true lover of literature and shines in its several spheres.

4. JOHN D. B. HOOPER. A. M. is Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and of French. He was born in Wilmington, N. C., graduated at this University in 1831, and in 1836, advanced to his present Professorship. He is of Episcopalian profession-a gentleman eminent for his abilities and acholarship ; always at home in the

5. MANUAL FETTER, A. M. Professot of Greek Language and Literature, is from New York-a graduate and master of arts at Columbia College. He is theroughly skilled in the idiomatie dialects and attic literature of the ancient Grecians, and has been Professor six or seven years. His high standing as a critical instructor eservedly receives special consideration. 6. Rev. WILL'M M. GREEN, A. M. is Professor of

Rheteric and Logic :- a native of Wilmington, N. C., and in 1818 a graduate at this University. He is an Episcopalian clergyman, urbane in his manners, and said to be a very chaste and correct writer and accomplished speaker. He fills his professional chair much to the credit of himself and the Institution.

7. Rev. CHARLES M. F. DEEMS, A. M., a graduate, in 1839, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, is Adjunct Professor of Rhe oric and Logic. This additional establishment evinces what ample provision made and emulation manifested in favor of composition and oratory. Mr. Degue is a young minister of the Methodist persuasion-of glowing mind and free utterance. Blessed with fine intellectual powers, a brilliant imagination and a benign temperament, he is calculated to be both a popular Preacher and Professor.

8. WILLIAM H. OWEN, A. M. is a Tuter of Ancient Languages. He was born in Henry county. Va. was a graduate of this University, in the class of 1833; and two years afterwards, the Trustees elected him to a Tetorship. To qualify him for his sphere of trust, he possesses a retentive memory, and a discriminating mind, he is thorough slender cons ly read in the science of grammar, and always manifests a very suxious desire that those whose pupilage passes under his tuition, may excel in their studies and be real scholars. Were his health equal to his mind and his learning, he need thank no man for encomiums.

9. RALPH H. GRAVES, A. M., is Tutor of Mathematics. His birth-place was in Granville county, N. C. His fame as a Mathematician, he arquired while a Sophister in College; and in 1887, the Trustees elected him a tutor in that depart-

These are the members of the Faculty-stways as essible to the authoris, always frank and coursesses to simplers. The former are treated as young gen berequired to declaim in private before the Professor of Rhetoric, and afterwards periodically in presence of the Faculty. The Senier Class deliver orations of their composition, on the public | dent and three or four of the Professors are femished

and all games of chance are strictly So faithfully are these provisions earried into that no spiritoons liquore nor wines can be pure there by a scudent, or even a stranger, without a there by a sudent, or even a stranger, without a Physician's actificate. Every student is likewise strictly forbidden by College-laws to have any spittmous or fermented liquors in his runn, to keep fire-arms of any dangerous weapon, or to engage in any game of hiszard. On the contary, all choosing-miner is given to promote learning, and practice the moral virtues. Young men, natives of the State, abla to produce evidence of microst, studious habits, and exemplary morals, have their sultion and rooms rent free, if they cannot say for them; and anyther an or twelve and entered not pay for them; and usually ten or twelve did every year, avail themselves of this privilege. The students are engaged in their sindless and recitations, from eight to ten hours duity, recite sixteen times in every week; and actually pass aims months in the year at the University. Two or more of them declaim, on the stage in the public Hall, every evening immediately after provess; after in present laters the immediately after prayers: often in private before the Professor of Rhetoric.

Appartenant to the University are two Literary Societies, the Dialectic and Philarements insti-inted in 1795; and to one or the other tuting all the College students. There are two classes of members, regular and hostorary. They have their exhibitions, and alternately choose an older member to deliver an address in the Chapel before the Societies, on the day preceding the annual Commencement. Theirs and he College Libraries comain about 12,000 volumes

besides unbound pamphlets. The sessions or terms, the vacations, and the pub ic examinations, every year, are severally two. The anniversary Commencement is on the first Thursday of June : appointed so early, that the students may have afterwards their six weeks' vacation, before the return of the sultry season; as this is sometimes un-healthy in more southern latitudes, where many of the students reside. The other variation is of the same length from the 4th Friday in November. A week or more, before the close of each term, is occupied the public examination of the classes—winnessed by select Committee, and strangers, if they wish to atrend. These examinations, which are wholly conducted by the Professors and Tutors, are punicular and sufficiently extended. The members of each class are examined in all the authors they had pre-viously sindleds. To myself, present during the last spring examination, there appeared pleuary evidence, hat the instruction had been able and thorough; and that a little more close and persevering application of the students, would render them equal to the best. At all times during my extended visit there, even in the last days of the session, the deportment of the studeuts was remarkably good and exemplary.

The Commencement amiversary is an occasion of exciting and public interest. The last one was the 45th; and it brought together the most learned and influential in the State. A bend of music was propored from Richmond, Virginia, to exhibitate and grace. the scene. In the afternoons and evenings preceding. there were rhetorical exercises; such as declarations by selected students from the lower classes; an ora-Seniors. Of the 33 in the graduating Class, ten only had parts, and these were all orations. The subject after the Salutatory in Latin, were, Moral Influence of Science ?- Rage for Noveky ;- Resources North Carolina :- Gradual Improvement of Man,* Considerations sur l' Influence intellectuelle de France'-in French; Vinue and Intelligence, the Saleguard of Liberty; - Decline of Morals in ou Country: - Connexion between Intellectual and Moal Culivation; - The Bonds of Society - with the Valedictory Addresses. The compositions established undowned marks of genius and meturity of style; and the speaking was energy in and granulal. The whole number of students, the last year, [1848] was 174, namely, resident graduates, 8; Seniora, 83; Juniora 44; Sophomores, 44; Freshmen, 39; bregalars, 11; the whole number of those who have gone through a classic course and received a Batchelor's degree, are 736 ; and it is stated that as many others have, since the collegiate instruction first commenced, been ma triculates, and for longer or shorter periods, been taught in different branches of science. The annual expenses of a student at the University, will not exdeed two hundred dollars, though the mition be \$50 and the board of 40 weeks, \$100 of the amount. In tnet, board only be lead at the Seeward's hall, at eightdollars by the month, equal to that " furnished at the tables of the most respectable boarding houses in any of the neighboring villages."

Such is the University of North Carolina, which has been a seat of science and literature nearly half r century. In the rise and progress of this institution, pasterity may perceive what is due to men of letters and public spirit. Through their efforts and bounty, in the Legislature and in the community, 736 young gentlemen, three fourths of whom were probably North Carolinians, have sessived a classical educa-tion, and as many more been refreshed by the waters of the same public fountain. If a due proportion o graduates has not gone into the learned professions and if comparatively few are burning lights at the at-Roman tongue, and a remarkably good French tars of religion, they have added fresh wreaths to the rising glory of literature. Not only have Legislatures, Supreme Courts of judicature and other places of of ficial trust been ornamented by them and benefited by their services; numbers have vied for the palm in the halfs of the national government. They have trimmed the lamps their lathers lighted; and given strength and vigor to the enterprize their predecessors

a perseveringly esponsed.

A system of Common Schools has likewise bee established under the anspices of their excellent Con-stinction. To give it efficiency commensurate with its provisions, has been found to require length of time as well as untiring affort. A commonity cannot be effectually moved in a day. Habits which have prevailed through generations, are ambiorn Common Education, to be successful, must be fashionable and popular, as well as egen in be useful. To accom an object so great and important, districts must be formed school houses exected, individual families make sacrifices, and the private pocket contribute. The free and common schools of New England claim an hee and common-schools of New England claim an antiquity of nearly two centuries. Their interests have long been deeply ingrained into the law, the heart and the life of the people. If they will recollect the merits of their lorefathers in respect to education, they will not look with obloomy upon others who have the whole work to accomplish in a single age. For what State, in like citementances, has in fact, done more in behalf of learning since the Revisited, the control of the state of the s lution, then North Carolina? It has been ber afforment to begin, as well as to achieve; and good soccess has been her warrant of luture encouragement. has been her warrant of inture encouragement. To sixty-five men, the Trustees of the University, is to some extent given in charge the interests of children and the state, and would in general adorn any community. Were Northern men of letters more fully convertant with them, their literary institutious and ten have; had they more personal acquaintance and familiar intersourse with each other, and were these more reciprocity felt in the office exalted cause; would not the effect give to members of the American family more frategast morealism. bers of the American family more fraternal manuality of sentiment and feeling? Yes, if Northern students of University of N. Carolina, they could pursue the same classic course, and would lose no time though they return; while they enlarge their acquaintances and local knowledge, try the climate, and probably improve their beaths. For like reasons, Southern young men night pass summers advantageously at the Northern Colleges; and thou a foundation be taid in early life to dissolve prejudices and inspine a spirit of traterairy among citizens of this Great Reputitie, whether they fade under a Marthern, or burn under a Southern such Statistical post W.D.W.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.

Childhood is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images all around it. Remember that an impions or profese thought ottered by a parent' lips many operate upon a young heart like scareless spray of water thrown upon pullshed steel. staining it with rust, which no after ecouring can

OSS OF BRIG FAIRFIELD, OF NEW YORK—RELEASE OF TWO AMERICAN CITIZENS AT HAYTI. Cantain Grouge H. Winson, of the brig Fairfield, arrived at Baltimore on Wednes. day in the aleamer from Norfolk. The officers and crew of the Pairfield came from Nassao, N. P., in the schooner James Power. which latter arrived in Hampton Roads on Tuesday. Capt. Wilson reports that the Fairfield was cast away on the Island of Sa. mans, on the night of the 18th December the vessel and carge a total loss. On the morning of the 14th the crew succeeded in getting ashers in the bonts, where they remained until the 17th without receiving any assistance. On that day the gale moderated, and the mate, Mr. Scott, proceeded in the boat to Creeked Island for assistance. Here he met with the sloop Lively, which sailed immediately for Samone, and carried the captain and crew of the Fairfield to Nassau. The Pairfield was owned by Messra. Skel-

ding & Ferris, of New York. We learn from Capt. Wilson that during his stay at Nassau the United States revenue cutter Nautilus arrived there to demand the slaves who fled from Florida some time since. committed a murder at Key Biscayne, and then took refuge at Nassan. The Nautilus was compelled, however, to sail again without secomplishing her object. The author. ities of Nassau refused to give up the fugi. tives from justice, on the plea that the proofs were not sufficient.

Cantain Wilson also brings an item of intelligence of a very gratifying nature, and calculated to reflect the highest credit on our little Navy, which proves itself in time of peace as zealous in protecting our fellow-citizens from the oppressive acts of foreign Go. veraments as it would be in time of war in maintaining the honor and dignity of our flag. It is well known that two of our countrymen. Mesers. Thomas and Curtis, late master and mate of the brig Zebra, have been lving in prison at Gousives, in the island of Hayti, since early in last August, on a charge of shooting an English captain who came along side the Zebra during the night to entice a portion of her crew to desert. The poor fel, lows had made several applications to the Government of the United States for relief, and instruction were sent out to the American Agent at Cape Hastien to call the immediate attention of the Haytien authorities to the subject, but all without effect. The tribunals of justice at Gonoiver were in a state of disorganization, our unfortunate seamen had aiready been incarcerated more than four mouths, and yet there appeared no prospect of their liberation for many months to come.

They were almost beginning to despair of ever being brought to trial or liberated, so difatory were all the movements of the revoletionary Government. In this conjuncture the United States brig Baiabridge, Commander Mattison, arrived at Gonaives, and the aid of that officer was of course at once solicited by Captain Thomas and his mate. They were visited in prison by Capt, Mattison and his afficers, whose feelings were shocked at heliolding two of their own countrymen confined in the midst of the most intolerable filth, and surrounded by desperadoes of every age, sex, and color. Their condition was found to be miserable in the

All the prisoners, many of whom were confined on the gravest charges, were allowed to range the prison at large, and had free access to the apartment in which Mesers. Thomas and Curtis were confined, as well as all other parts. The Haytien Government, it appears, allowed; them but half a dollar per week for their support, a sum manifestly inadequate to subsist them a single day. Had it not been for the possession of a small amount of money of their own, and some friends they found amought the foreign residents, they would very soon have perished

Having satisfied himself fully of the unfounded character of the charge on which they were confined, Cuptain Mattison determined to take a decided stand, and without delay to relieve them from their soffering condition. He immediately called upon the Military Commandant, and in the most decided manner told him that the American Go. vernment would not tolerate for a single instant the least act of injustice towards its citizene, and demanded the telesce of the prisuners or else their trial according to the laws of the country. But the authorities of Gonaires could do nothing of themselves. and, it is understood, referred the Captain to Port an Prince, the sent of Government.

Captain M., determined not to be failed in his object, at once proceeded to Port au Prince, and there made a similar demand on he Provisional Government, which convinced by his emphatic language that he was not to be triffed with made the most satisfactory response, and issued an order for their release from prison and delivery into his hands. Having accomplished this object, the Bainbridge sailed on the 9th of December for Goneives, to take on board the two prisoners, who by this time are undoubtedly relieved from confinement and on their way to their own country.

Captain M. deserves the greatest praise for the successful termination of this affair. His conduct was prompt, energetie, and manly, and must have the happiest effect on our commercial intercourse with that island. Baltimore American.

MOST MELANCHOLY.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says it learns from the last Advisor Watch Tower, that the dwelling of a Mr. Pox, situated on the Southern Railmad, about seven miles went of that place, took fire on Tuesday night, and was burned to the ground. The wife of Mr. Fox was consumed in the flames, and outhing remained of her but a few charred bones. Mr. Fox was so burned, that he is not expected to live. They were both young, and but very recently married.

An eminent modern writer beautifully says: The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman. The foundation of political happiness is confidence in the integrity of man. The foundation of all happiness temporal and e-ternal—Periance on the goodness of God.