New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

SECOND SESSION

OF THE

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

SENATE.

Thirty-fourth Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER,
New Orleans, February 16, 1874.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Hon. C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor of the State and President of the Senate.

On call of the roll the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Barber, Belden, Blackburn, Blunt, Bovee, Brewster, Burch, Butler, Cage, Chadbourn, Daigle, Detiege, Greene, Glaudin, Harris, Harper, Ingraham, Kelso, Masicot, Pollard, Rey, Stamps, Swaizie, Thomas, Twitchell, Weber, Whitney—29.

The President announced a quorum present.

Prayer by Professor Adams, of Straight University.

The reading of the journal of Saturday's proceedings was dispensed with, and the journal corrected and adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
New Orleans, February 16, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I have the honor to ask the concurrence of your honorable body in the following House bills, viz:

House bill No. 155, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to create the parish of Cameron, and providing for the organization thereof, approved March 15, 1870.

House bill No. 177, entitled an act to amend and re-enact section fourteen of act No. 33 of 1873.

House bill No. 163, entitled an act to change the northwestern boundary line of the parish of Vernon.

House bill No. 153, entitled an act incorporating the Lafourche Bridge Company, in the parishes of Morehouse and Richland, and prescribing the parish subscriptions to the stock thereof, and for penalties for violation of the privileges of this company.

House bill No. 267, entitled an act authorizing the police jury of the parish of De Soto to levy and collect a special tax.

House bill No. 198, an act to prohibit the seizure of certain property for rent.

Substitute for House joint resolution No. 237, entitled House joint resolution No. 268, relative to the honorable Judge E. H. Durell, of the District Court, State of Louisiana.

House bill No. 190, entitled an act incorporating the Euphonic Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

House bill No. 113, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish an insane asylum and regulate the same, approved March 15, 1855.

House bill No. 420, an act to provide for the election of a recorder for the city of Baton Rouge, and for other purposes.

House bill No. 123, entitled an act for the better organization and government of the public schools of the city of New Orleans; to set apart the school funds for each year; to reconstitute the board of school directors for the city of New Orleans, and provide additional regulations for the same; to increase and secure the standard of qualifications for teachers, and regulate their appointment; to enforce the local school tax, and the duties of the City Council in reference thereto; to provide for an assistant division superintendent; to require the directors to visit the schools; and to establish a normal school.

Very respectfully,
JOHN W. ROXBOROUGH,
Assistant Clerk.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Burch submitted the following extract from the annual report of the State University, calling the same a memorial of D. F. Boyd, in reference to the Louisiana State University.

Mr. Harris moved that the documents be referred to the Committee on Education, and be printed in the journal.

Adopted.

Extract from annual report of Louisiana State University, December 31, 1873.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13, 1874.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

In all probability the official report of the Louisiana State University can not be printed in time for the use of the General Assembly. I would therefore respectfully ask that the following extracts from that report be printed and laid before the two houses of the Legislature at as early as practicable:

MATTERS REQUIRING LEGISLATION.

1. Relief of the State University from indebtedness.

(a). The institution now (January 1) owes $90,647.

(b). It has lost in discount on its warrants, from 1867 to 1872 inclusive, $129,008 50.

(c). It educated and maintained the beneficiary cadets one-fourth of the academic year of 1873 without one dollar of appropriation.

(d). It has been compelled, in order to make its temporary quarters suitable for its necessary purposes, to repair and improve this Asylum (Deaf and Dumb) building at considerable cost.

(e). It has had to incur an expense from 1869 and 1873 for rent of professors' houses and outhouses.

(f). So that it makes what it believes to be just claims against the State of $18,150 on account of the beneficiary cadets, of $15,000 on account of repairs and improvements to Asylum building, and of $6000 on account of rent of professors' houses and outhouses; also, of $780 as balance due on interest account. Total claim of $39,930.

(g). It reasonably expects, therefore, to be reimbursed on account of expense incurred for the State to the amount of $39,930, for which no appropriation was ever made.

(h). It also reasonably expects relief on account of its heavy discount ($129,008 50) on warrants, issued to cover a minimum estimate of expense, to the extent at least of $50,717, thus clearing it of debt, after its just claims ($39,930) shall have been allowed.

The appropriation for the support of the beneficiary students was always insufficient, even if it had been paid in currency; but as the payment was made in greatly depreciated warrants, that was the great leak which continually drained and impoverished the University.

Altogether, then, the State University asks relief to the extent of $90,647.

For the items of these claims please see accompanying summary of liabilities (A); annuity interest account (B); discount on warrants (C).

And for general information will be found:

Account currant of 1873, (D).

Summary of property, (E).

Our debt is heavy and our sufferings are great; but how in reason could it be otherwise when we consider the past: the large number of State cadets, the small amount appropriated for their support, even had it been paid in currency and not in State warrants at a ruinous discount? In the fall of 1871, after carrying all the warrants of that year, and some of those of 1870, without sale, when we found that to sell them was to lose heavily, we begged the State authorities, and alerward, in the winter, the Legislature, to take the practically useless warrants off our hands and give us available funds in their stead. But no; that could not be done it seemed, and to the great loss of that year, were added the still greater discounts of 1872, and the absolutely no appropriation to cover the heavy expenses of 1873, with all the while a falling off in our private patronage. Hence the financial grief and deplorable condition to-day, in the beginning of 1874.

2. This institution, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the University of Louisiana should all become one under on charter and one name, the University of Louisiana

(a.) The present State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to become the literary, scientific and technical departments of the University of Louisiana, with tuition, absolutely free, to be located in Baton Rouge, and the law and medical departments to remain as now, in New Orleans.

(b.) The Deaf and Dumb Asylum building to be given up wholly and permanently to the State University, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and a small tract of land secured in the vicinity for an experimental farm.

(c.) The beneficiary law to be modified by reducing the number of cadets one-half, one from each parish and ten from the city of New Orleans. This body of cadets shall be reduced and maintained fully in every respect by the State. They shall form a military corps, be quartered in the University building, and shall be a guard to all property and arms belonging to the State, which may be deposited there.

(d.) All other cadets not State cadets may have their option between joining the corps of cadets and residing in the university, and subject to all the rules and regulations that apply to the military duty and government of State cadets, and not joining the corps of cadets, and in that case, residing outside of the University limits, subject to such rules as the board of supervisors and faculty may prescribe.

(e.) All the departments of the university in Baton Rouge, its classes, libraries, lectures, cabinets, museums, apparatus, etc., to be thrown open to the use of the professors and students of any college or school, sectarian or otherwise, that may be established in the vicinity of the university, subject to such rules, regulations and requirements as the board of supervisors and faculty may prescribe, except that there shall be no fee for tuition.

3. Should the university not be united with the Agricultural and Mechanical College, then not less than $20,000 should be voted annually for the salaries of the professors, officers and employes—tuition to be free. The beneficiary cadet law to be repealed or the number of cadets reduced one-half, and the beneficiaries only to be required to be under military discipline; to be a guard for the property here, and all their expenses to be fully paid.

4. The geological, botanical and zoological surveys to be continued, and an appropriation made for the publication of the large topographical map of Louisiana. For the surveys say $3000; for the map say $10,000.

5. Appropriation to defray the traveling expenses of the board of supervisors, say $1000.

6. Appropriation for the library, apparatus, cabinets and museums, say $15,000.

7. Annual repairs of building, say $1500.

8. Inquiring into the disposal of the seminary lands. Some of the lands are believed to be unsold; and of others sold the proceeds have probably been used for other State purposes.

9. The property near Alexandria to be converted to some other State purpose or sold.

10. Two bonds of $1000 each, held in trust by the State for the seminary (State University), were sold in 1872. They should be restored. * * * * *

I would again call attention to the necessity of either rebuilding the college edifice near Alexandria, or providing elsewhere a permanent home for the university. The present temporary arrangement—occupying quarters from which we may be moved any day—is objectionable on many grounds. It entails greater expense than a permanent home would, and affords less convenience and comfort; it detracts from the respectability and morale of the institution, and reduces its patronage; persons in the immediate vicinity of the temporary location can't feel that interest in the university, nor give it that support which they otherwise would; professors and their families, who like permanence, and have some regard for local attachments, don't like to belong to a moving caravan; and to all that add the incompatibility of a deaf and dumb asylum and a State university being here together under one roof, and the insufficiency of quarters for both.

I think it was the intention of the Legislature, in 1871, to give the State University temporary occupation of all this asylum building. That, I regret to say, much to the injury of this institution and of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, has never been done. The time has come when one or the other must have it all. A temporary home that does not give your scientific departments especially, room to grow, and also deprives another State institution of proper means and room for its necessary developments, is simply a nuisance, and unbecoming the State of Louisiana and the age in which we live. Let us have no more half measures, no more shilly-shallying with a public necessity.

We repeat it, the time has come when the university or the asylum must go elsewhere.

Those who have given the subject but little attention seem astounded at the large expenditure necessary to secure a good institution of learning of high order. Not less than $50,000 will well endow a professorship, and an institution, to be well abreast of the age, should have at least twenty professors in its literary and scientific departments; that is, for the support of its faculty it should have a permanent fund of $1,000,000. Half as much more should be set apart for the annual wants of the library, cabinets, museums and apparatus, to say nothing of the large outlay for buildings, grounds, etc., amounting usually to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Harvard, and Yale, and Columbia, and Cornell University count their pecuniary worth by millions. Still they are poor and are crying out for more means. And no one will be surprised when he appreciates rightly one of those great schools of learning, what it really is, how much it is doing to advance civilization, and what more it proposes to do.

A railroad from New Orleans to Shreveport would cost, say $12,000,000, and it would be a great blessing to Louisiana. But let any sound thinker fully compare even that benefit with the good that would accrue to Louisiana from a Harvard or a Yale in our midst, and tell us if the railroad would not kick the beam!

President Eliott, of Washington University, at St. Louis, most truly says: "When we speak of the grand viaduct over the Mississippi, at the other end of Washington avenue, we say that if it costs $6,000,000, as it will, or more, the only thing to be regretted is that it was not begun and finished ten years ago. But an American university, a highway of knowledge and art, bringing here to our homes and families all the appliances and wealth of intellect and culture from distant regions to make them indigenous here, is a greater work, and will shed its blessing upon all around long after the piers of that magnificent structure shall have crumbled away. Material things perish. The mind endures."

And the mere amount of space—square feet—required for the purposes of a college or university is insensible to many. Agassiz' Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard will occupy, when finished, about double the space afforded by this Deaf and Dumb Asylum building; the Stevens' Institute of Technology, devoted almost solely to instruction in the theory and applications of the physical sciences, must have nearly an acre. Professor Ward's cabinets of geology and mineralogy alone, at the University of Rochester, New York, take up 5700 square feet of surface, and Young Cornell University has several times as much room for its academic purposes alone as an entire building (large as it is) would give us for all departments, academic, military, boarding, etc.

May we not be pardoned, then, for saying that this building is not of sufficient capacity for a State university and a deaf and dumb asylum! The asylum must have workshops, and the university must have laboratories, and much more. There should be a separate apparatus room for the department of physics, also one for the chemical department. The museum of natural history can not be arranged properly for want of space; and the cabinets of mineralogy and geology, which are growing almost daily, need even now about twice as much room for their display and usefulness. The library has nearly sufficient room, only because we have no means to purchase more books. And we should have a good armory for the preservation of our arms, to say nothing of those indispensable aids to health, bathrooms and a gymnasium. And all this is true, setting aside only enough lodging rooms for seventy-two cadets.

Some persons even express surprise that we require more room now than formerly. As well might they wonder that the jacket of a boy is not large enough for a man! If our facilities for education are not greater, and our ideas on the subject not broader now than they were then, why, most assuredly, are we here in charge of this institutions to very little purpose. Let any judge of the needs of such a school come here and examine fully, I think he must go away with this opinion: the university has not sufficient quarters.

I think it should be the object to make tuition here absolutely free to all. To do that, either a special appropriation of not less than $20,000 in currency must be made annually, or the Agricultural and Mechanical College fund should be given to the university. The interest on that fund is about $20,000, which, together with the annuity of the university ($8280), would be sufficient to maintain a tolerably good faculty, leaving a sum still to be voted, from time to time, for the necessary increase and preservation of the library, apparatus, cabinets, etc.

I am firmly of the belief, as I have ever been, that the State would consult its best interests to combine the Agricultural and Mechanical College with this university. Twenty-two States of the Union have similarly disposed of that fund; and if Connecticut decreed it advisable to give her agricultural and mechanical fund to Yale, and New York hers to Cornell, and Kentucky and Georgia all theirs to their respective State universities, may it not be well for Louisiana to consider if there is not wisdom in such policy?

Liebig, the father of agricultural chemistry, gives his opinion in favor of combining technical with intellectual training of a general nature. He says that the special scientific students who have first had a good collegiate education, excel those whose mental discipline and range of study have been less, and that "agricultural colleges ought always to be connected with institutions devoted to other departments of instruction."

And the able Senator, Hon. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, must have had this idea in his mind when, as a Representative in Congress in 1862, he caused to become a law the act establishing the agricultural and mechanical colleges, "where the leading object," to quote from the law, "shall be—without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics—to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

We believe it was the object of the law to establish an institution "which should touch with one hand the workman's bench, and with the other the astronomer's observatory, bringing practical and scientific culture within the reach of the apprenticed workman for his elevation to the rank of intelligent skilled labor, and at the same time offering to all who are ready to receive it, the best advantages of the highest education."

I am in favor of having tuition here absolutely free to all, because the State needs this. All her manifold industries and enterprises, many thousands of persons who have more than the rudiments of knowledge, the supply of persons of such advanced culture, the private institutions of the country are not equal to the public need, and hence the State should interfere to supplement the work. The same may be said, with even greater truth and emphasis, of that profounder learning, that higher and wider culture, which it is the province of the university to bestow. The loss which nearly or quite all the States of this Union sustain because so few of their young men are qualified to act as leaders in the discovery, development and utilization of their wonderful natural resources, and in lighting the people onward and upward toward a worthier and grander civilization, is, I believe, simply incalculable.

"To do this on the grand scale of the whole body politic, by providing common schools for all, and high schools and universities for as many as desire to enter them, is sound policy for the State."

Louisiana should have one university in fact, and her facilities for higher education combined would not give her one good university or college. Why, then, be guilty of dividing even the little means we have? The Agricultural and Mechanical College should come to the State University, or the State University should go to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, wherever it may be located. Be sure to combine the two. The State University needs the funds of the Agricultural and Mechanical College to help maintain its professors of mathematics, physics, chemistry, engineering, natural history, English, French and German, and its military instructors; and the Agricultural and Mechanical College needs itself not only those professors, but the buildings, (not a dollar of the Agricultural and Mechanical College fund can, by law, go into brick and mortar,) grounds, libraries, laboratories, apparatus, cabinets, museums etc., of the State University.

The State of Louisiana has accepted the Agricultural and Mechanical College grant of land; she must use this fund soon, by July 1, next, or forfeit it; and by the terms of the grant, the State, or private individuals, must erect the necessary buildings. How can Louisiana now, in the midst of her poverty and distress, supply this all essential want? Why, by combining the agricultural college with the university, and putting the joint institution in this building. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum to be accommodated in a much smaller and less costly building.

By that plan, an expenditure of $50,000 might suffice to give proper quarters to the three State institutions; but if the joint Agricultural and Mechanical School and the State University are not given this building the State must incur an expense of not less than $200,000 for their accommodation; and if the two State schools are not made one, that expense (about) must be incurred for each; or for two college buildings, about $400,000. And in that way the Agricultural and Mechanical College can go into operation at once; but if buildings are to be erected, there will be a delay of two or three years.

Now, if the State acts in this matter, as would a private individual in managing his affairs, will it hesitate a moment to combine the university and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and to locate the joint school here in this large State building, merely going to the comparatively small expense of $50,000 (say) to give the Deaf and Dumb Asylum suitable quarters.

A due regard for Louisiana in her financial distress, demands the union of the two State schools; the best educators in the land recommend it; twenty-two States of the Union have given their Agricultural and Mechanical College fund wholly to their leading literary and scientific school; and two years ago the Legislature of Louisiana was asked to do likewise, to give all her grant to this institution, by several hundred of her chief citizens from every part of the State.

While I would locate the joint school, where the greatest pecuniary inducements are offered, all other things being equal, yet I do think that under all the existing circumstances, this asylum building had better be given up to the university. But I may be wrong. If it is not wrong; if, as some say, our being here temporarily, much less permanently, is a great wrong done to the deaf and dumb, let us know it at once. And if nothing better can be done, we can go back to our pine woods home, and literally pitch our tents under the wide spreading trees.

Better that even, than this state of things as here now. We have stood this four years. That is long enough, surely, for a State institution to be in a temporary home. Now, we are in the way of the asylum, and it is in our way. Send us anywhere, we pray, rather than let this be any longer. Thank God, we can bid defiance somewhat to difficulties and disadvantages. We can, in time, do well anywhere in Louisiana, in New Orleans, or here, or Alexandria, or in the Attakapas, or on the Ouachita; and it no provision is made by this Legislature for rebuilding our burnt edifice, or giving us a building elsewhere, then I do think we should go back at the close of this session to our old piney woods home in the parish of Rapides, and there try to have our school exist and ourselves subsist as best we can.

* * * *

We have believed it to be best to try and keep the school alive, almost at any pecuniary cost. Once let it actually stop its classes, and great would be the check it would receive—not this university merely, but higher education generally in Louisiana—for years to come. A school is a growth, not a creation. To stop its growth is to check its vitality, and soon it may die.

The board of supervisors, much less the general public, can never fully realize our straitened circumstances—how during the year we have been for days and weeks together without a dollar in hand, and none in sight, or in reasonable expectation.

Our poverty has been great, but our faith greater.

Respectfully submitted.

D. F. BOYD, Superintendent.

Summary of the liabilities of the Louisiana State University, December 31, 1873.

		Dr.
To balance due professors		$31,076 72
To balance due employes		12,166 80
To balance due merchants		46,914 32
To balance due cadets		1,343 90
To note at Metropolitan Loan and Savings Bank		1,000 00
Total		$92 445 94
		Cr.
By balance on hand	$35 74	
By $35,000 State free school bonds, valued at 40 cents, $14,000; less note at Hibernia Bank, $12,225 80	1,774 20	$1,799 94
Total		$90 646 00

CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE.

Beneficiary Cadet warrant, first quarter, 1873	$11 550 00
Tuition, library and surgeons' fees for balance of session	6,600 00
Repairs and improvements on Asylum building	15,000 00
Rent of professors' houses and outhouses from 1870 to 1873, inclusive	6,000 00
Balance of interest due on seminary fund, as per statement, from 1866 to 1873, inclusive	780 00
Total	$39 930 00

The discount on State warrants from 1867 to 1873, as per statement, amounts to $129 008 50

BATON ROUGE, December 31, 1873.

State of Louisiana to Louisiana State University.

		Dr.
To annuity interest on 136 bonds of $1000 each of the seminary fund proper, $136,000, from 1866 to 1873, inclusive, eight years, at six per cent		$65,280 00
To annuity interest on one bond of $1000, issued by the State to the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, from 1866 to 1873, inclusive, eight years, at six per cent		480 00
To annuity interest on one bond of $1000, of the consolidated debt of the city of New Orleans, from 1866 to 1873, inclusive, eight years, at six per cent		480 00
Total		$66,240 00
		Cr.
By appropriation for annuity of 1866	$8,220 00	
By appropriation for annuity of 1867	8,160 00	
By appropriation for annuity of 1868	8,160 00	
By appropriation for annuity of 1869	8,220 00	
By appropriation for annuity of 1870	8,220 00	
By appropriation for annuity of 1871	8,160 00	
By appropriation for annuity of 1872	8,160 00	
By appropriation for annuity of 1873	8,160 00	$65,460 00
Balance of interest due by the State		$780 00

NOTE.—The last two bonds of $1000 each were sold by the state in 1872, and should be restored.

Statement showing the loss sustained from the sale of State warrants by the Louisiana State University to September 30, 1873.

		Amount realized.
Cadet warrant, second quarter, 1867	$9,500 00	$8,330 00
Cadet warrant, fourth quarter, 1868	9,300 00	7,815 56
Annuity warrant, 1868	8,160 00	5,671 20
Cadet warrant, first quarter, 1869	9,300 00	9,338 60
Cadet warrant, second quarter, 1869	9,300 00	9,338 00
Cadet warrant, third quarter, 1869	9,300 00	6,718 00
Cadet warrant, fourth quarter, 1869	9,300 00	7,215 00
Appropriation for library, repairs, etc., 1869	15,000 00	11,675 00
Appropriation for professors' houses, 1869	15,000 00	11,700 00
Appropriation for geological and topographical surveys, 1869	1,000 00	933 05
Appropriation for board of supervisors, 1869	1,000 00	933 05
Annuity warrant, 1869	8,220 00	6,145 00
Cadet warrant, first quarter, 1870	11,287 50	10,397 77
Cadet warrant, second quarter, 1870	11,200 00	8,545 50
Cadet warrant, fourth quarter, 1870	11,112 50	9,737 44
Appropriation for printing, etc., 1870	20,000 00	19,200 00
Appropriation for board of supervisors, 1870	1,000 00	982 00
Appropriation for geological, topographical, and botanical surveys, 1870	6,000 00	5,775 50
Annuity warrant, 1870	8,220 00	5,932 95
Annuity warrant, 1871	8,160 00	5,160 00
Cadet warrant, third quarter, 1871	11,550 00	8,604 75
Cadet warrant, first quarter, 1872	11,550 00	6,263 75
Cadet warrant, second quarter, 1872	11,550 00	4,429 00
Cadet warrant, third quarter, 1872	11,550 00	4,429 00
Cadet warrant, fourth quarter, 1872	11,550 00	4,403 75
Appropriation for board of supervisors, 1872	1,000 00	945 00
Appropriation for geological, topographical, and botanical surveys, 1872	6,000 00	3,285 00
Appropriation for relief, 1872	10,000 00	5,917 50
Annuity warrant, 1872	8,160 00	8,160 00
Cadet warrant, third quarter, 1870	11,112 50	.....
Cadet warrant, first quarter, 1871	11,112 50	.....
Cadet warrant, second quarter, 1871	11,637 50	.....
Cadet warrant, fourth quarter, 1871	11,550 00	46 734 23
Appropriation for relief, 1871	20,000 00	.....
Appropriation for geological, topographical, and botanical surveys, 1871	6,000 00	.....
Appropriation for board of supervisors, 1871	1,000 00	.....
Appropriation for library and apparatus, 1871	10,000 00	.....
Balance of discount due as per statement rendered in January, 1869	29 332 16	.....
Loss on State warrants from 1867 to December 31, 1872	.....	129,008 50
Total	$378,814 66	$378,814 66
Balance due Louisiana State University		$129,008 50

RECAPITULATION.

Loss on cadet warrants	$30,614 10
Loss on annuity warrants	14,918 85
Loss on other warrants	34,075 55
Total	$129,008 50

Summary of Property at the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, December 31, 1873, valued at what it would cost to replace the same.

Furniture, bedding, etc	$22,718 95
Text books	8,209 85
Artillery battery	2,000 00
Apparatus	6,000 00
Library	31,000 00
Cabinets of geology and mineralogy	18,000 00
Herbarium	1,500 00
Museum of zoology	2,000 00
Pictures	3,696 95
Statuary	380 25
Total	$95,476 00

RECAPITULATION.

Academic property	$70,757 05
Military property	2,000 00
Furniture, bedding, etc	22,718 95
Total	$95,476 00

We have also on hand 200 stands of Enfield rifles, and 400 models from the Patent Office, at Washington, not valued.

The property at Alexandria is valued at $50,000.

Colonel D. F. Boyd, Superintendent and Treasurer, in account with the Louisiana State University from November 30, 1872, to September 30, 1873.

		Dr.
1873. Sept. 30—Amount paid on account of general expenses	$24,145 65	
Amount paid on account of apparatus	69 50	
Amount paid on account of uniform	522 35	
Balance carried down	11 79	
Total		$25,654 09
1872.		Cr.
Dec. 1—Balance on hand		$217 68
1873. March 31—Fourth quarter, 1872, $11 550 cadet warrants, sold by Lessasier & Binder		4,403 75
May 1—Second and third quarters, 1872, $23,100 cadet warrants, sold by Lessasier & Binder, $8353, less $7511 38 accounted for in abstract of 1872		1,346 62
May 1—Annuity warrant, for 1873		8,160 00
July 17—Note at Metropolitan Loan and Savings Bank		2,200 00
Sept. 9—Note at Pike, Brother & Co		500 00
Sept. 30—Amount received from cadets, session 1869-70		275 00
Sept. 30—Amount received from cadets, session 1871-72		200 00
Sept. 30—Amount received from cadets, session 1872-73		7,343 90
Sept. 30—Amount received from various sources, as per memoranda		342 74
Total		$25,654 09
Oct. 31—By balance brought down		11 79

Statement of cash received and paid out from October 31, to December 31, 1873:

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY,
Baton Rouge, December 31, 1873.

Balance on hand October 1	$11 79
Amount received	4016 30
Total	$4028 09
Amount paid out	3992 35
Balance on hand December 31	$35 74

By unanimous consent, Mr. Butler called up Senate bill No. 327, an act to authorize the police jury of the parish of Plaquemines to issue bonds, and to provide for the redemption thereof.

The bill came up for a third reading, having been ordered engrossed.

Mr. Harris moved that the bill do now finally pass.

On call of the yeas and nays the bill finally passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Anderson, Barber, Belden, Blackburn, Blunt, Bovee, Brewster, Burch, Butler, Cage, Chadbourn, Crawford, Detiege, Daigle, Greene, Glaudin, Harris, Harper, E. F. Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, Masicot, Pollard, Rey, Stamps, Swaizie, Thomas, Twitchell, Weber, Whitney—30.

Nays—Alexander, Sypher—2.

The title to stand.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Butler, chairman of the Committee on Claims:

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,
New Orleans, February 16, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Committee on Claims, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 308, respectfully report the same favorably with the following amendments, to wit; in section first in lineive, strike out "sixteen thousand" and insert "twelve thousand;" and so amended I recommended its passage.

Respectfully,
E. BUTLER, Chairman.

Mr. Butler, chairman Committee on Claims, submitted the following report:

On Senate bill No. 374, entitled an act for the relief of Mrs. Virginia C. Burke, sole heir and testamentary executrix of her father, the late John Alexander, providing for the issue of duplicate bonds, lost or stolen from said John Alexander.

Favorably.

Mr. Blunt, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following reports:

The Committee on Commerce and Manufactures reported back, without action, Senate bill No. 377, entitled an act to provide for the appointment of an inspector of illuminating gas and gas metres, to regulate the inspection of the same and to protect consumers and manufacturers of gas in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, New Orleans, February 16, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Committee on Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures beg leave to report, that we have had under consideration Senate joint resolution No. 35, and that it is the opinion of your committee that the subject matter of the resolution should receive your immediate attention. We, therefore, recommend its passage.

Respectfully,
RAFORD BLUNT, Chairman.

Mr. Rey, chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, submitted the following report:

On Senate bill No. 332, an act relative to the Workingmen's Bank, a corporation organized under the general banking laws of the State of Louisiana, constituting it a body of politic.

Favorably.

Mr. Kelso, chairman of the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, submitted the following:

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS AND PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS,
New Orleans February 16, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your committee, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 238, an act entitled an act to extend the charter of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, respectfully report favorably, by substitute, and recommend its passage.

On Senate bill No. 367, an act to remodel and renew the charter; extend and define the boundaries; and to limit and the better to define the duties and powers of the corporate authorities of the town of Homer, in the parish of Claiborne, and to repeal all conflicting laws or parts of laws, without action.

GEORGE Y. KELSO, Chairman;
WILLIAM HARPER,
M. H. TWITCHELL,
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
THOMAS C. ANDERSON.

Mr. Sypher, chairman of the Committee on Canals, Drainage and Inland Navigation, submitted the following report:

COMMITTEE ON CANALS AND DRAINAGE,
New Orleans, February 16, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your committee, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 283, beg leave to report unfavorably for the followieg reasons, viz:

Act No. 7, approved February 4, 1870, and act No. 67, approved February 27, 1873, gives the City Council full power to build all bridges, and especially this bridge at Broad street.

A. J. SYPHER,
Chairman;
E. L. WEBER.
J. L. BELDEN.
E. BUTLER.

Mr. Wharton moved to suspend the Senate rules to take up Senate bill No. 380, an act supplemental to act No. 3, approved January 24, 1874, to provide for testing, at the instance of any taxpayer, in the courts of this State, the legality and validity of any items of the State indebtedness, the legality and validity of which may have been, or may be hereafter questioned; to prohibit the board of liquidation, under said act No. 3 of 1874, from funding the questionable or doubtful obligations of the State named or designated in this act, until the same shall have been finally declared legal and valid by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, and to provide the necessary means for carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to suspend the rules, two-thirds not voting in favor, by the following vote:

Yeas—Alexander, Blunt, Brewster, Butler, Cage, Chadbourn, Crawford, Detiege, Greene, Harper, E. F. Herwig, Pollard, Stamps, Sypher, Swaizie, Weber, Wharton, Whitney—18.

Nays—Anderson, Barber, Belden, Blackburn, Burch, Daigle, Glaudin, Harris, Ingraham, Kelso, Masicot, Rey, Thomas—13.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Glaudin:

Of an act to incorporate the Second African Baptist Church of New Orleans, and to exempt its property from taxation.

By Mr. Ingraham:

An act to amend and re enact section six and to repeal section ten of an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act establishing a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, approved March 8, 1869, and to authorize the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners to reduce its expenditures, and to reorganize and reduce the Metropolitan Police force.

By Mr. Greene:

An act to create a revenue, to provide for the disposition thereof, to incorporate the New Orleans Lottery Company, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Chadbourn, by unanimous consent:

An act for the relief of those of the mortgage stockholders of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana who have fully paid up, or who may at any time hereafter fully pay up, their subscriptions to the stock of said bank.

The bill was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote, the bill read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

By Mr. Cage:

An act authorizing and requiring a new registration of the qualified electors residing in the parishes of Terrebonne and Assumption.

The bill was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four fifths vote, the bill read the second time and referred to the Committee on Elections and Registration.

By Mr. Butler:

An act to amend and re-enact section eleven of act No. 73, of 1872.

The bill was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote, the bill read the second time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Ingraham:

An act to amend and re-enact section six and to repeal section ten of an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, approved March 8, 1869, and to authorize the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners to reduce its expenditures and to reorganize and reduce the Metropolitan Police force.

The bill was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote, the bill read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Metropolitan Police.

By Mr. Whitney:

An act entitled an act to define and regulate the fees of the clerks, sheriffs, recorders and notary publics throughout the State, except the parish of Orleans, and providing forfeitures and penalties for overcharging or failure to perform their duty, and the mode of collecting their fees.

The bill was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote, the bill read the second time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Whitney offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, for the purpose of reducing the calendar, the Secretary be instructed to drop from the daily issue all bills and petitions in the hands of committees and the executive messages, and that bills be calendared after being reported from committees.

Lies over.

ACTION ON RESOLUTIONS LYING OVER.

Mr. Brewster called up the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter the sessions of the Senate shall commence at 11 A. M. each day.

On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate voted to pass the resolution by the following vote:

Yeas—Alexander, Barber, Belden, Blackburn, Blunt, Bovee, Brewster, Burch, Butler, Cage, Chadbourn, Crawford, Daigle, Detiege, Greene, Glaudin, Harper, Ingraham, Masicot, Pollard, Rey, Stamps, Swaizie, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton, Whitney—27.

Nays—Anderson, Harris, E. F. Herwig, Kelso, Sypher, Thomas—6.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES LYING OVER.

Senate bill No. 321, an act for the relief of Red River Pilots Benevolent Association, reported by the Committee on Claims, recommending reference to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The following was taken up on motion of Mr. Barber:

House bill No. 59, an act to regulate the private markets in the city of New Orleans, and for other purposes.

The report of the majority of the Committee on Judiciary was read.

On motion of Mr. Brewster, the report of the minority of the committee was taken up.

Pending the reading of the report, Mr. Harris moved that the further reading be dispensed with.

On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate voted to dispense with the further reading of the report:

Yeas—Anderson, Barber, Belden, Blackburn, Blunt, Burch, Butler, Cage, Chadbourn, Crawford, Daigle, Detiege, Glaudin, Harris, Harper, Ingraham, Kelso, Masicot, Rey, Stamps, Swaizie, Whitney—22.

Nays—Alexander, Bovee, Brewster, Greene, Pollard, Sypher, Thomas, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton—10.

Mr. Brewster moved that the whole subject matter be laid on the table.

On call of yeas and nays, the Senate refused to table the whole subject matter by the following vote:

Yeas—Alexander, Brewster, Crawford, Pollard, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton—8.

Nays—Anderson, Barber, Belden, Blackburn, Blunt, Burch, Butler, Cage, Chadbourn, Daigle, Detiege, Glaudin, Harris, Harper, E. F. Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, Masicot, Rey, Stamps, Swaizie, Thomas, Whitney—23.

Mr. Harris moved to adopt the bill on second reading.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate voted