

THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

In the Times of Saturday last, under the above caption, were comments on the proposed union of those two State institutions. Some of the statements made and positions taken, in the article referred to, are erroneous, and it is the object of this paper to try and correct them.

In answer to the charge that "such consolidations have proved unfortunate in every State where they have been made, to the extent of defeating entirely the intentions of Congress when granting funds to establish practical schools for the education in agriculture and the mechanical arts," it may be said that such was not the opinion of the Congressional Committee that investigated the matter, and that, in fact, in some of the States, it is now to be decided from actual results, which class of the agricultural and mechanical colleges, those separate from, or in connection with, other institutions of learning, had made best use of the national grant; and so the committee clearly stated:

"It is the opinion of the committee that the whole class of institutions to which there is nothing in the results thus far attained that can be called discouraging. A considerable number of the colleges have done work which requires no apology, and a few of those earliest organized have already found time to take high rank among the institutions of the land." "There is evidence of an honest purpose to make the studies pursued such as to merit the highest value, and to make the requirements of the law to which they are indebted for the endowments. Studies connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts are made prominent, if not paramount, and there is reason to believe that by this means the taste for these branches of knowledge has been considerably increased in the whole community."

Such is the language of the Congressional Committee on Education and Labor in their report of January 13, 1875, upon "the condition and management of the agricultural and other colleges, which have received grants from the United States under the act of July 2, 1862."

In not a single instance does that report condemn as a failure an agricultural and mechanical college, as connected with other institutions of learning, while the drift of the facts and findings of the committee is in favor of such union or "consolidation" about the wisdom of which the Times and the Dr. R. H. Ryland, the master of the State Grange, have all along had grave doubts.

It can be readily shown that the opinions and experience of the ablest scientific educators and practical men in Europe and in this country, are generally in favor of uniting practical schools of science with liberal training. Such is the view of Liebig, the father of agricultural chemistry and of agricultural education in Germany; and such is now the opinion of Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, and of Dr. Henry Barnard, late Chief of Bureau of Education at Washington, of Dr. J. W. Hoyt, Special Commissioner of Education for the United States at the Paris and Vienna Expositions, and of many other eminent and able men—some of them in charge even of "separate" schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts, as the following letters attest:

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, November 16, 1871. D. F. Boyd, Superintendent Louisiana State University.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 4th (post-marked 5th), was received this morning. You ask me an opinion, in French or in a few words if I prefer it, on the question "Is it best, or not, to organize an agricultural and mechanical college (as contemplated in the act of Congress of 1862) in connection with an institution of general literary and scientific culture?" A press of business prevents me, at present, from giving my opinion at length, with the reasons on which it is based. I will simply give it as my very decided opinion that it is best so to organize.

The considerations that lead me to this opinion apply with especial force to Louisiana and the other southern States. I think it very desirable that a model farm should be connected with the agricultural department of the college or university; and I believe that the ends desired will be obtained by agricultural education will be most surely and effectually accomplished in that institution in which the theory and practice of agriculture, and the sciences pertaining thereto, are most thoroughly taught in the classroom, by means of text books, models and lectures, where experiments in agriculture are conducted by skillful, diligent and thoroughly competent scientific agriculturists; and where the students have constant access to their eyes, and have access to a well ordered, well stocked farm, in the highest state of cultivation, and under systematic management.

The necessity of such an educational institution would be greatly enhanced by the facilities afforded at a university for general literary, scientific and professional instruction.

Very respectfully, SAMUEL JONES, President.

Gen. Anderson is a graduate of West Point, proprietor of the great Tragedy Iron Works and Machine Shops at Richmond, and, at the time of writing the above letter, was a member of the board of trustees of the Virginia Agricultural College, whose separate organization he disapproves.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Dec. 10, 1874. Col. D. F. Boyd, Superintendent Louisiana State University.

Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of inquiry concerning the organization of agriculture and mechanics, I will state that my experience is decidedly in favor of the connection of the same with well organized literary institutions. While we here have been nominally connected with the State University, we have had all the disadvantages and expense of an isolated and distinct organization.

Had this school been located at Columbia with the other schools of the university, there would have been a saving to this institution of the salaries of the mathematical, English and analytical chemistry professors, besides the duplication of laboratories and expensive apparatus and instruments.

Independent organization is necessarily expensive, and without other endowment than that derived from the agricultural land grant, will generally prove inadequate to the purposes for which the grant is made—training in the agricultural and mechanical arts—at the same time forbid doing the general culture, which either designedly or incidentally is gathered by those collected around the literary college.

It appears to me that a well organized college there could be added the chairs of agriculture, and analytic and applied chemistry, with the experimental farm, and the experimental laboratories, a professor of analytic and mechanical engineering, with his workshops, the land appropriation would be made to do fuller and more thorough work than it could possibly accomplish when divided or distributed among the several chairs and departments, which are valuable aids, though not essential parts of agricultural training.

Had we been able to have concentrated our income upon our specialties (in the shape of salaries and appliances), leaving to the other schools of the university the mathematics, drawing, etc., we would have been able to have done better.

good foundation for it in the schools already established, of applied sciences. I think a disposition of the fund in our case would have the effect more essentially to consolidate and strengthen the cause of education in our State, while it would have given equal advantages to the mechanic, and at the same time an opportunity to attend any other university school. I am, very truly, yours, JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

Gen. Anderson is a graduate of West Point, proprietor of the great Tragedy Iron Works and Machine Shops at Richmond, and, at the time of writing the above letter, was a member of the board of trustees of the Virginia Agricultural College, whose separate organization he disapproves.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Dec. 10, 1874. Col. D. F. Boyd, Superintendent Louisiana State University.

Dear Sir—In order to present the study of agriculture and mechanics with success, preliminary instruction of a special character—such as can be taught in a university—is required; expensive apparatus, farm implements and machinery are necessary, as well as land of a certain area for experimental farms, etc.

Even those who advocated the organization and establishment of a separate agricultural and mechanical college in this State now acknowledge their mistake, and without State aid, by increased appropriations, the Agricultural and Mechanical College in this State will inevitably go down, or continue to sink as a useless expense, and I trust you will pardon the freely expressed views, and take them because of the great interest I feel in your State.

Very respectfully, JOHN B. PAGE, M. D., Professor of Natural History and Agriculture, PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, Centre County, Pa., November 18, 1874.

D. F. Boyd, Superintendent Louisiana State University.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 6th inst. came to hand this night. I am fully convinced that it is "best to organize an agricultural and mechanical college in connection with an institution of general literary and scientific culture."

Such an organization will be most economical, will be beneficial to the agricultural and mechanical students, intellectually and socially, will tend to remove prejudice against labor and laborers, and chiefly in essential to the full carrying out of the idea of the law of 1862.

Yours truly, JAMES CALDER, President Pennsylvania State College.

This institution is one of the comparatively few "separate" agricultural and mechanical colleges.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Oregon, Dec. 1, 1874. D. F. Boyd, Superintendent Louisiana State University.

Dear Sir—Yours of November 1 is received. In reply please allow me to state that I am decidedly of the opinion that "an agricultural and mechanical college" may be in connection with an institution of general literary and scientific advantage to both.

Very respectfully, B. L. ARNOLD, President State Agricultural College.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT AND STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Burlington, Vt., Nov. 20, 1874.

Col. D. F. Boyd, Superintendent Louisiana State University.

Dear Sir—It is my decided conviction that the industrial colleges should be connected with universities, for the following reasons:

1. To prevent the multiplication of higher institutions. 2. To economize the national fund, by associating it with other funds, in partnership for mutual advantage. 3. That industry and learning may grow up together and so understand and learn to respect each other.

You will, of course, understand that there are difficulties in the way of success of this plan, the greatest of which is the jealousy of the industrial claims of general literary and scientific institutions. The importance of this object depends on the intellectual tone of your community.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully, M. H. BUCKHAM, President.

The following letter from Hon. Justin S. Morrill, United States Senator from Vermont, the distinguished author of the Agricultural and Mechanical College bill, of 1862, should be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1874. To D. F. Boyd, Esq.

Dear Sir—In reply to your favor of the 15th instant, I have to say that there is no difficulty in adding to the land grant endowment to an existing institution, provided it shall be made to comply with the conditions of the grant. Legislation would of course be necessary upon the part of the State to that end, and also the legal acceptance of the land grant by the institution. In Vermont the endowment was given to the Vermont University, and its name changed to that of "Vermont University and State Agricultural College."

Very truly yours, JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

Is it not a little remarkable that the State—Vermont—in which resided the author of the Congressional act providing for the endowment of these agricultural and mechanical colleges, should have given her fund to the University of the State, and that Mr. Morrill himself should have assented to it, if he did not approve it, if such procedure—as is charged by the Times and Dr. Ryland, the master of the State Grange—was contrary to the letter and spirit of the Federal law?

Who knows that law best? Who best understands what Mr. Morrill meant? The Times and Dr. Ryland, the master of the Louisiana State Grange, or Mr. Morrill himself?

Let Mr. Morrill, in his own words, tell us exactly what he did mean by his bill "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

He says: "The bill proposes to establish at least one college in every State upon a rare and perpetual foundation, accessible to all, but especially for the sons of toil, where all the useful sciences for the practical avocations of life shall be taught, where neither the higher graces of classical studies, nor that military and courtly training now so greatly appreciated, will be entirely ignored, and where agriculture, the foundation of all present and future prosperity, may look for troops of earnest friends, studying its familiar and recalcitrant economies, and at last elevating it to that higher level where it may fearlessly invoke comparison with the most advanced standards of the world."

The bill fixes the leading objects, but properly, as I think, leaves to the States considerable latitude in carrying out the practical details.

Now, it is especially submitted that the Louisiana youth can never attain to Mr. Morrill's ideal of a liberal and practical education in these branches of the study relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts if he be not "the hard-handed and soil-besmeared laborer in the ground or manure heap."

Such manual work is all well enough, in its time and in its place, and no educated man, but an educated fool, will sneer at it. But the school that teaches little else than the manual part of farming is a very poor school for a young farmer.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, says that "the main thing in agricultural education is to make agricultural pursuits attractive."

Yes, let us of Louisiana elevate agriculture to the dignity of a learned profession, and the object of Mr. Morrill and of the Federal agricultural law will be attained.

But "if the farmer or mechanic must go to an institution apart from students fitting themselves for other callings, his education will always be looked upon as a sort of half-education, or at least as being of an inferior grade. Give these students a position of honor equal to any other, and for an equal amount of good study in any chosen course award the same credit. Contact of mind with mind plays a decided part in education.

The contact of students of all callings creates new power, and spurs forward to higher ambitions. This influence or atmosphere of study is measurably lost by separate schools. Thus by associating the literary and scientific and the practical students, there is less danger of a social stamp being put upon the one differing from that put upon another. This is of great importance."

It is time to break down and utterly de away with all questions of caste in education. To establish a separate agricultural and mechanical college tends to perpetuate this idea of caste, or prejudice against the high and noble calling of a farmer or mechanic. His occupation should be of the learned professions. Let us make it so by educating the farmer or mechanic as liberally and highly as any other member of a refined society. "Co. Q."

A SOLDIER MURDERS A FELLOW SOLDIER.

Gen. DeTrobian Turns the Accused Over to Chief Boylan to be Presented.

Particulars of the Tragedy.

On Sunday, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, at the orderly's stables on Delord street, near Camp, private Wm. Porter, of Company K, Third United States Infantry, sent a bullet through the head of a fellow soldier named H. Voorhies, a private in Company B, Third Infantry.

When Voorhies was discovered he was lying in the stable in the embrace of death, bleeding profusely from two wounds in the head, just behind the ears, guarded by his murderer, William Porter.

When the crowd rushed in, after hearing the report of the pistol, they examined the body, and alongside of it was found a pistol with one chamber empty. It was then thought that the deceased had committed suicide.

The investigation came near ending here, when some of the soldiers, who knew the deceased, and believing that he was not a man to destroy himself, took up the chain of evidence regardless of the declarations of Wm. Porter that the deceased had committed suicide.

The first link of the chain of evidence was the pistol. The soldiers took the pistol, which had been found lying near the deceased with one chamber empty, and to their horror, by the number of the weapon, discovered that it was not Voorhies' pistol, but that of Porter.

This, together with Porter's agitation, was proof that there had been foul play.

These facts being reported to the commanding officers, they ordered Porter to be placed under guard until further developments.

FROM OUTSIDE PARTIES.

It was elicited that these men previous to the murder were seen together and both were considerably under the influence of liquor.

And it is supposed that while they were in the stable alone, they became involved in a difficulty, and Porter drew his revolver and shot at Voorhies; and on finding that he had killed his friend, and wishing to save himself from the punishment that was sure to follow, took his pistol and laid it alongside of the deceased, which would make it appear as if the deceased had committed suicide, and then placed the deceased man's pistol in his own holster, never once thinking that the change would be discovered by the numbers of the pistols.

The accused was kept under guard until yesterday, and the body of the deceased lay the same length of time in the stable, when Gen. DeTrobian sent a communication to Chief of Police Boylan, recognizing him as the civil authority, and turning over to him the body of the accused, Wm. Porter, to be dealt with according to law, also requesting that the Coroner be notified.

At 4 o'clock the accused, Wm. Porter, was brought to the Central Station, locked up and the charge of murder recorded against him.

THE CORONER held an autopsy on the body of H. Voorhies, and the jury found that the ball had entered the head just behind the right ear, passing through the head and making its exit on the left side, just behind the left ear, producing death.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The success of SIMMONS & SLOCUM's minstrels continues to grow, and their popularity is deserved, for they present a bill nightly and change their programme frequently. The varied bill offered last night, and which was enjoyed by a large audience, will be repeated to-night.

On Sunday next Milton Nobles begins an engagement at this theatre.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—We prefer postponing our opinion of "The Lady of Lyons," as cast at the Varieties Theatre, until something else than a dress rehearsal is presented. This charming comedy will be repeated to-night, when we hope that some of the most glaring imperfections of the characters will have disappeared. We hope, also, not to see a repetition of the anachronisms presented in the uniforms of the French officers. They were as bad last night as those offered in "The Gascon," when the stage was ornamented with the tricolor flag and the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, which were conceived only two centuries after the period at which the events in the play are supposed to occur.

Mr. Pope should be reproached also for his general make-up, which, without intention to jest, made him look more like a modern drum major than an officer of the First Empire.

Preparing for the Campaign.

At a meeting of the Orleans Bowling Club, held yesterday at their club-house, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, B. D. Wood; First Vice President, H. H. Brown; Second Vice President, W. H. Manning; Secretary, J. B. Henderson; Treasurer, J. B. McConnell; Captain, P. McGrath; Lieutenant, G. B. Penrose; Active members on governing committee, O. L. Putnam, B. M. King, B. C. Shields; Delegates to State Bowling Association, P. McGrath, F. B. Lee, W. H. Manning.

Fire at Bay St. Louis.

A fire occurred at Bay St. Louis, Miss., on Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, in a building owned by James A. Ullman, which, together with two other buildings belonging to the same proprietor and a fourth building owned by D. R. Carroll, Esq., of this city, were entirely consumed. The greater portion of the furniture was saved. The building in which the fire originated was unoccupied. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

CITY AFFAIRS.

SHOT BY A POLICE OFFICER.

Another Thief on the Road to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

Although in his day John Petrie, alias Beda Paw, alias Thomas, alias Redie, has dodged many a bullet, he found one that was moulded for him, and that was moulded to fit the pistol of Officer P. Dorsey, of the Harbor Station, and at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday, at the corner of First and Magazine, Petrie was the recipient of that bullet, which was sent whizzing through his abdomen.

From the facts which are chronicled below it will be seen that Officer Dorsey was justified in his action. It appears that some days ago Petrie stole some hams, for which he was arrested but escaped before.

STANDING A TRIAL.

Capt. Manning, hearing that Petrie was roaming about the Fourth District, yesterday morning telegraphed Capt. Hurst to the effect that Petrie was a fugitive from justice and to arrest him on sight.

Captain J. Hurst started out in search of his man, and found him on First street. He walked up to him and told him he was a prisoner. Petrie jerked away from the Captain, and falling back to a load of rock started to make things warm for him, one of the missiles striking him on the head. The Captain drew his revolver and attempted to fire at his assailant, but from some cause or other the weapon misfired and by the time he could explode one of the chambers Petrie had started at a fast gait down First street.

The Captain started after him at full speed, but did not overtake him until he had reached the corner of First and Magazine streets.

WHEN OFFICER DORSEY, who was coming from dinner, put in an appearance, and Captain Hurst hallowed to him to stop Petrie.

Petrie determined not to be arrested, with his left hand drew from his pocket a barlow knife, and then jumping from off the banquette into the street, seized a stone in his right hand, and advanced upon the officer.

Dorsey informed him that if he moved another step towards him that it would be more than his life was worth. Petrie did not heed the officer but shied the rock at him. The latter then drew his pistol and fired two shots in the air with the hope of frightening his assailant.

Both balls missing Petrie, seemed to give him more courage, when he rushed at the officer and made a wipe at him with his barlow knife.

Officer Dorsey, in defense of his life, then fired a third shot, which took effect in the left side of Petrie's abdomen. Petrie, after receiving the wound, was not subdued, but seemed determined to.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH, and still followed the officer up.

The officer retreated into a little saloon, of which Toney Pratt is the proprietor, followed by the wounded man, who had already a barlow knife in one hand, but nevertheless grabbed an oyster knife which was lying on the counter, and being reinforced by a noted thief named Chas. Florence, alias Bozes, alias Gallagher, was about to carve the officer into mince meat, when Capt. Hurst, who had by this time reached the scene, seized one of the men, while Officer Dorsey grabbed the other, further hostilities ceased.

Both prisoners were taken to the Sixth Precinct Station, where Dr. Woods was summoned, who examined the wounded man and found that the ball had entered the left side, had passed through the intestines, and had lodged beneath the skin on the right side.

The doctor extracted the ball, and stated that it was only a question of a few hours when death would ensue. The wounded man was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where Dr. Smythe expressed the same opinion.

Officer Dorsey was placed under arrest but paroled.

WHO PETRIE IS.

Petrie, whose aliases are as numerous as the sands upon the sea-shore, is a stepbrother of the notorious Petrie who was a pal of the burglar, Bertein, who together worked this town in years gone by.

John Petrie was not as expert a burglar as his stepbrother, who was called as the king of burglars. But John was a thief and a thief's career from the cradle to the grave. "There was nothing so beautiful in his life as the manner in which he left it."

IS THERE ANYTHING IN IT?

What caused the Loss of the Geo. Cromwell and Geo. Washington.

There may be nothing in the theory, but there is still enough to lead to some investigation. It will be recalled at once that two steamers of the Cromwell line, the Geo. Cromwell and Geo. Washington, were lost within two weeks of one another near Cape Race, New Foundland, and that all on board both ill-fated vessels perished. Subsequent accounts from the scene of the disaster, published in the New York Herald, and the 5th inst., state that the bodies washed ashore from the Washington were found to be in a fearfully mangled condition, the flesh hanging in shreds from the face and brains entirely blown out. This fact has aroused some suspicions that all could not be right and that the passengers and crew did not meet their death from drowning alone.

An old sea captain, who has had much experience in Trans-Atlantic steamers, informed the reporter yesterday that there may be a probability that both steamships were blown up with the infernal Thomassen machines, that did such sad havoc at Brussels. The captain says that the action of the water or waves would not mangle the bodies as they are reported to have been found, and in case the vessel ran upon the rocks most of the passengers would have been drowned in the cabin. If there can be anything in this theory it is enough to make our sea-faring men cautious.

The Talk Over the Situation.

It has been many days since such good humor has prevailed around the St. Louis Hotel, as was evidenced yesterday afternoon, after the receipt of the dispatch announcing that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections were in line on the Kellogg credentials. It was there generally considered that Packard's recognition was an affair of only a few days, and the "old you" were a numerous party.

The Boss took the matter complacently, and said he had not changed his opinion of Hayes' policy yet, and that daylight for him was coming.

Republicans became more than ordinarily jubilant, and made the subordinate strikers more than happy.

On the other hand the private dis-

patches received by the Democrats indicate that however the committee may report on the Kellogg credentials, from noses already counted it will be utterly impossible for the majority report to receive the sanction of the Senate, there being too many members sick on absent to have a majority. The outlook at Washington is that no matter what steps are taken Kellogg's credentials will not be acted on within the next two days definitely. The seeming jubilation of the Radicals is another case offering before one is out of the woods, and so far as the best informed know the status is unchanged.

In the Rotunda.

Something has taken an effect upon the average St. Charles Hotel lounge, for he failed to put in much of an attendance in the rotunda last night, and consequently there was but little gossip in the classic news-hunting ground. A few of the old constitutionalists lingered about the portico, whilst the ancient inevitables clustered about the cigar stand, all of them evidently hungry for even the slightest tid-bit of news. There was a calm, such as has not been seen there for many evenings, and there were accordingly many disconsolates. Even those poets, the impertunate beggar girls who hang round the entrance, took an off night, and the old rendezvous was more than ordinarily tame.

The one topic about which there was more talk than anything else was, however, the senatorial question, and in the slim crowd gathered there at least six of those who would be willing to serve their State in Congress might be found.

The probable chances of this one or that were canvassed, and there was as much difference of opinion expressed as the balloting in the Legislature indicates exists there, too.

POLICE AND CITY ITEMS.

ROBBERY.—Lizzie Jenkins was lodged in the Central Station, charged by Dennis Feeney with the robbery of two gold watches, one galvanized watch, one silver watch, two watch chains, one black dress and one alligator's tooth tipped with gold. Lizzie was pulled at the corner of Delord and Foucher streets.

John Watson, in whose hands the above property was found, was locked up, charged with having stolen property in his possession.

ATTEMPTING TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Louis Baker was arrested and locked up in the Central Station charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character, and attempting to pass counterfeit money.

STOLEN WATCH.—Hugh Keegan lost his liberty at the corner of Rampart and Gravier streets, and retired into the Central Station, charged by Officer Duffy with having in his possession a gold watch supposed to have been stolen.

EXPLOSION.—A coal oil lamp exploded at the lively stable on Perdido street, between Dryades and Baronne, and serious damage would have resulted had it not been for the prompt action of some of the neighbors in extinguishing the flames.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—At a quarter past 2 o'clock Monday morning Officer A. McDonald, of the First Precinct, accidentally shot himself in the left leg by carelessly handling his own revolver. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital.

BURGLARY.—Between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock Friday morning, the residence of Bascom Lester, corner of Front and Delord streets, was entered by thieves, who stole and carried away the following articles: One gold stem-wind watch, No. 59,924, one gold chain, three gold rings, three breastpins. The thieves effected an entrance by cutting the glass.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—At 10 o'clock last night, on Louisiana avenue, John Hunt was the recipient of a pistol ball from a pistol in the hands of a party unknown. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence, corner of Berlin and Prytania streets, where he was examined by Dr. Chambers, who found that the ball had only penetrated the upper lip on the right side. The doctor pronounced the wound severe, though not dangerous.

Later in the night Dominique Pasine was arrested, charged with being an accessory to the shooting.

RICHLAND.

No Money for Any Government but that of Nicholls.

The following ordinance was adopted by the Police Jury of Richland parish, at its session on last Monday, March 5:

Be it ordained by the Police Jury of the parish of Richland, that this body recognize only the Nicholls government and the officers holding commissions under him, and the taxpayers of this parish are hereby requested and authorized to pay parish taxes only to the collector appointed by Gov. Nicholls.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, Geo. S. Lacey presented his commission as District Attorney, and it was spread upon the minutes. He has not, however, entered upon the active discharge of his duties as yet.

In the case of Jas. Davis vs. Baxter & Lovell, the Court gave judgment in favor of plaintiffs for \$11,770.

Superior Criminal Court.

Burglary—Pauline Grosse (colored), five years Penitentiary.

Robbery—Michael Brennan, motion for new trial overruled.

Manlaughter—John Britton, indicted April 1, 1874, for killing Henry Coleman (colored), on the levee, on the 18th March, 1874.

Burglary—Tom Brady and Wm. McGraw, charged with burglary on the night of January 17, 1877, at the house of Hugo Wunsch, corner of Bayou Road and Johnson street.

First District Court.

Larceny—Spencer Pushmeter, two charges, nine months penitentiary; William George, two months Parish Prison.

Larceny—H. Dougherty, Orse Nicholls.

Larceny—Louis Courcelle.

Larceny—Wm. George.

Larceny—Sarah Andrews. Assault and battery—Alexander Howard, Wm. Henry.

BURNER'S COGNAC.—A perfect dressing for the hair. The Cognac holds in a liquid form a large proportion of decanted coconut oil, prepared expressly for this purpose.

BREVITIES.

It is now top-time with the boys, and the average wayfarer has all he can do to dodge these flying inventions of the enemy.

It is reported that Mr. A. B. Mitchell, of this city, will be prominently named to Mr. Hayes for a post-tradership.

There are seven or eight men at work in the Custom-House polishing the marble floors. The work is ridiculously unnecessary.

Jullo's painting of "Harvesting Cow Peas," now on exhibition in Eyrich's window, on Canal street, is attracting much attention from connoisseurs.

It is more than probable now that those of the whisky cases untied here will never come up. President Hayes' position with regard to these prosecutions is so pronounced, they will, without doubt, go on the dead docket.

Affairs in the United States courts just now are not a little obstructed by the action of the Attorney General with reference to Mr. Beckwith's commission. It appears the District Attorney, not knowing whether he has been dismissed or not, refuses to make any motions or take a single step. As it is the jury is unpegs and matters are at odds and ends.

ONLY GOV. NICHOLLS.

Resolutions Adopted by the Police Jury of Livingston.

At a meeting of the police jury of Livingston parish, held at Port Vincent on the