

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# DOCUMENTS

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# THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1865.

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1865.

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# FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE.

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HOUSE.

No. 8.

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## STATE OF MAINE.

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Augusta, January 16, 1865 }

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

By direction of his Excellency the Governor.

I have the honor to lay before you for your consideration, the Report of the Board of Commissioners appointed by him, under the provisions of a Resolve approved March 25, A. D. 1864, entitled "Resolve relating to the establishment of a College for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts."

Very respectfully,

Your obd't serv't,

EPHRAIM FLINT, JR.



## COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

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*To the Legislature of Maine :*

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed under the "Resolve relating to the establishment of a college for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved March 25, 1864, submit the following

### REPORT :

The act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, a copy of which is appended to this Report, donated to this State, conditionally, two hundred and ten thousand acres of land. One of the conditions annexed to the donation is that "no State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President." This condition was complied with by this State by resolve of the Legislature, approved March 25, 1863; information of the fact was communicated to the Department at Washington, and thereupon the scrip for the number of acres before named was issued and forwarded to the Executive of the State, in whose possession it still remains.

In 1863, March 25, the Legislature provided by resolve for the election of thirteen persons, to be chosen by the Legislature then in session, in joint convention, who were to constitute a Board of Regents of such college or institution as should thereafter be established under the provisions of the act of Congress before referred to. The Legislature adjourned without holding the election provided for by the resolve, and, therefore, it has now no force.

In 1864, March 24, the Governor was empowered by resolve to make sale of the land scrip before referred to, but in making such sale he was required to "act in concert with the Governors of the other States." The authority to sell conferred by this resolve has never been exercised, the concert of action contemplated having become, from various causes, impracticable. The scrip cannot be

sold, therefore, under any existing legislation, nor until the Legislature confers on some one authority to make the sale.

On the day following, March 25, the resolve providing for this Commission was passed, and the undersigned were subsequently appointed the Commissioners.

Such is a brief history of the legislation in this State in relation to the donation of lands by Congress for the purpose specified in the act of July 2, 1862.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS. The act of Congress provides that any State which may claim and take the benefit of its provisions, shall provide, *within five years*, at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of the act, or the grant to such State shall cease. Whether that term commenced at the date of the act, July 2, 1862, or at the date of the resolve accepting the donation, March 25, 1863, may be questionable. The resolve under which we act authorized us to "memorialize Congress for an extension of the term during which the college for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts may be provided." We have not so done, because the last session of Congress was so near its close when we entered on the performance of our duties, that we could not hope for any action on our memorial before its adjournment, and we have not presented any such memorial to Congress now in session, because we believe your action will render it unnecessary. If our anticipations in this particular are not realized, ample time yet remains for the performance of this duty by us or by some other duly constituted authority.

ACTION OF OTHER STATES. It is made a part of our duty to confer with the authorities of other States engaged in the same enterprise; the object being, probably, to ascertain what they had done, were doing, and were proposing to do. This duty we have performed, so far as lay in our power, by correspondence, and by personal interview with gentlemen in Massachusetts who have the subject matter in charge; and have to report, that in most of the States where the donation has been accepted no further action has been had than in our own; they seem to have been, like ourselves, awaiting the further action of States in which the initiatory movement towards the establishment of the contemplated institution has been made.

In MASSACHUSETTS, the Legislature has appropriated nearly one third of the interest on the fund derivable from the sale of the land scrip to the "Institute of Technology," practically to the promotion of the mechanic arts; the balance to the "Massachusetts Agricultural College:" an institution established more especially for instruction in branches related to agriculture, and located in the vicinity of Amherst College.

The amount of the land scrip held by that State is for 824,000 acres; of that, 100,000 acres were put in the market in June last, and one third of that amount sold for eighty-five cents per acre; of the amount sold recently we are not informed.

In NEW YORK, the income derivable from the fund has been appropriated by act of Legislature for the endowment of the "People's College," an institution chartered several years ago for the avowed purpose of affording instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The price of the scrip in that State has been fixed at eighty-five cents per acre, and has never varied from that rate. Up to October last sales had been made to the amount of over sixty thousand dollars.

In NEW JERSEY, the income of the fund has been appropriated, by act of Legislature, to the endowment of a department, in which the instruction shall be in conformity to the requirements of the act of Congress, in "Rutger's College."

The sale of the scrip is confided to a Board of Managers, who have not yet, unless very recently, determined the price at which to sell.

In CONNECTICUT, the income of the fund has been appropriated, by act of Legislature, to the maintenance and support of "such courses of instruction as shall carry out the intent of the act of Congress," in that department of Yale College known as the "Sheffield Scientific School." The act of Legislature referred to provides the number and the mode in which the pupils to be admitted and instructed, gratuitously, shall be selected.

The land scrip of this State was for 180,000 acres, and has been sold for \$135,000. The whole amount has been invested in bonds of the United States.

In VERMONT, the attempt has been made by legislative action to incorporate the three existing colleges with a new corporation, under the name of the "Vermont State University and Associate

Colleges," the income arising from interest upon the fund derived from the sale of the land scrip to be appropriated to the support of the new organization; conditioned that such new organization shall at all times maintain a regular course of instruction which shall conform to the requirements of the act of Congress.

Whether the attempt has been successful, we are not informed; in our opinion, it is not material that we or you should be. We all know that in our State any such combination, involving the extinction of the individuality of our numerous literary institutions, would be impracticable.

We learn that more than one half of the land scrip of this State was sold some time ago; a portion at eighty cents per acre, and the remainder at eighty-two. The proceeds were invested in bonds of the State.

In NEW HAMPSHIRE, under a resolve similar in purpose to the one under which we are acting, a Committee has been appointed, with authority to "prepare a scheme for the establishment of a college for education in agriculture and the mechanic arts." We hope to procure a copy of the report of that Committee in season to present it to you or your Committee who may have the matter in charge, before your final action in the premises.

No sale of the scrip belonging to this State had been effected, nor, as we are informed, had any effort been made to effect a sale up to October 17th, ult.

In MICHIGAN, the State which has heretofore done more to promote agricultural education than any other State in the Union, the income arising from the fund has been appropriated, by act of Legislature, to the support of the "State Agricultural College," an institution which has existed since February 14, 1855, and was originally established in compliance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State, that "the Legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement; and shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an agricultural school." In making the appropriation, however, the Legislature required that military tactics and engineering should be added to the course of instruction already provided by law.

A portion of the lands subject to location under the act of Congress are within the limits of this State. The necessary measures have been taken by the duly constituted authorities to



select such lands. Whether sales have been effected to any great extent, or at what price, we cannot report; but the *minimum* price fixed by the Legislature is two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

This is the extent to which we can go in communicating information as to the action of other States, excepting in those which have evinced no more energetic enterprise than we have in our own; their action has been the counterpart of ours.

You will perceive that no one of the States enumerated, with the exception of Massachusetts, has thus far provided, on an independent basis, an institution or college, such as is contemplated by the act of Congress, sec. 4. That in all the cases where an appropriation of the income to be derived from the donation has been made, it has been to sustain some existing institution which was able and willing to assume the obligation to maintain such course of instruction as is required by the act making the donation. The obvious reason for adopting this course will be made apparent in another part of this report.

PROPOSED LOCATIONS, THEIR ADVANTAGES, &c. It is made a part of our duty to "invite and receive donations and benefactions in aid of said college, and also proposals for the location thereof; to visit and examine all such proposed locations, when so directed by the Governor and Council, to consider the respective advantages of such locations, and to entertain all propositions which may be made for that purpose."

This part of our duty we have discharged by advertisements in the public press, calling the attention of the public to the subject, inviting donations and benefactions, and by visiting and thoroughly examining the locations proposed, three in number, all tendered to the State for the benefit of the proposed college.

In the month of September last, by invitation of Benjamin F. Nourse, Esq., a native of this State, but now residing in the city of Boston, we visited and examined a farm belonging to him at Goodale's Corner, in Orrington, the fact that he was willing to offer it as a gift to the State for the benefit of the proposed College, if the Commissioners should encourage it by their favorable opinion, having been previously communicated to one of our Commission. The examination of the premises impressed us so favorably, taking into consideration their pecuniary value and peculiar adaptation to

meet the requirements of a model or experimental farm, that we invited Mr. Nourse to submit his proposition in writing, which he accordingly did, and which we embody in our Report, premising that the description of the premises contained in it is in every particular correct.

BOSTON, September 5, 1854.

To Messrs. W. G. Crosby, Samuel F. Perley and Joseph Eaton, *Commissioners* :

GENTLEMEN :—I now formally tender to the State of Maine, through you, the free and unconditional gift of my farm at Goodale's Corner, Orrington, as a site for the proposed State Agricultural College—the offer of which was implied by my invitation to you for your recent visit and inspection of the property.

The area of the farm is about 425 acres. Its westerly line bounding on the highway known as “the back road” from Bangor to Bucksport; its easterly line runs on the margin of Brewer's Pond for about three quarters of a mile; its northerly and southerly lines bounded by lands of other proprietors. Its distance from Bangor is between seven and eight miles.

It consists of two principal portions—the home farm of about 200 acres, and of wood lots and burnt lots about 225 acres; or as specifically divided of

72	acres	plowed land and mowing fields,
78	do	of pasture,
1½	do	in apple orchard,
1½	do	in new pear and apple orchard,
10	do	in muck and peat bed,
137	do	in wood land, mostly young growth, and
125	do	of rocky land, of little value, much of it recently burnt over.

Of buildings there are :

A new and commodious house of 11 rooms, with wood-house and wagon-house attached;

A new barn, 42 by 60 feet, having an eight-feet basement story fitted throughout with cattle stalls, which leaves the whole capacity of the barn above for storage of hay, grain, &c.;

An old barn, in good condition, 36 by 44 feet, beneath which is a deep manure cellar;

A small building for storage of tools, &c., having projecting sheds for wagons and carts on one side, on the other for cattle shelter;

A piggery (new) about 18 by 30 feet; and

A sheep shed (old) of good capacity.

Among the improvements of a more permanent character are, 2916 rods, or 9 miles and 36 rods, of covered drains, 3, 3½ and 4 feet deep, of which about three fourths were laid with tile and one fourth with stone—all believed to be in good order.

400 rods, or 1¼ miles, of substantial stone wall.

800 rods, or 2½ miles, of rail fence, of which one half is new, or nearly new (only half the outside or boundary fences included).

270 rods of good, smooth farm roads.

4 wells of good water.

An apple orchard of 100 trees, the greater part mature, bearing trees, many of which are feeble and decaying.

A new pear and apple orchard in healthy, thrifty condition, of

84 apple trees,

202 pear trees, set in orchard rows, and

68 do do reserved in nursery row.

354 trees in this orchard, of which about 70 are bearing this season.

In other places on the farm are about 100 good pear and apple trees—a total of 550 fruit trees.

A grape trellis of 18 rods has 24 vines of such sorts as Hartford Prolific, Concord, Delaware, Isabella, Rebecca, &c., of which half have borne and ripened well good crops.

There is a fair supply of farm implements—plows in variety, harrows, cultivators, seed-sowers, roller, mowing-machine, horse-rake, hay-cutters, carts, wagons, and the many other tools required for ordinary farm work.

You, gentlemen of the Commission, have seen the premises, and know the character of soil, the merits and defect of the whole estate.

Such as it is, with its buildings and other improvements, and its farm implements, I freely offer to my native State, if it shall be found acceptable for the purposes of the proposed College.

It is to be supposed that many other farms will be offered for this purpose, and among them some more favorably situated, if not more valuable or better adapted than mine. Should it be so, let me ask of your courtesy to let me know that mine will not be accepted as soon as it shall be apparent, that arrangements for the ensuing season may not be too long suspended. While, if my

farm shall be acceptable, it will give me great pleasure to execute the deeds for its transfer.

I remain, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

B. F. NOURSE.

We have remarked that an examination of the premises produced and left on our minds a favorable impression. If the perusal of the foregoing truthful description of them does not produce the same effect on the *legislative mind*, we shall distrust our own judgment, or accept the doctrine that a Legislature is something less than *human*.

The advantages of this location, we think, are obvious; perhaps its disadvantages are equally so.

It is desirable that the location of an institution designed more especially for the benefit of the industrial classes—the people—should be at a point which all can reach, in the ordinary modes of travelling, at comparatively small cost; in other words, at some central point, some point to which the great thoroughfares of travel converge. The farm at Goodale's Corner fails to meet this requirement.

There is one other disadvantage attending this location, as well as the one we shall next consider: the want of buildings necessary for the operations of the institution; rooms for recitations and lectures; for a chemical laboratory, a geological and mineralogical cabinet, a library, and various other purposes. The population in the vicinity is sparse, and adequate provision for the board and lodging of pupils could be made only by the erection and furnishing of buildings for that specific purpose. The dwelling-house on the premises, beautiful as it is in its architecture, and as nearly perfect as it well can be in its construction, can be of service only as the residence of the President or Professor; the associate teachers and the pupils remain to be provided for.

This provision must come from one of two sources—the State or individuals; for the act of Congress provides expressly that “no portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.”

No individual has offered to donate the money required for the erection and furnishing of necessary buildings; we cannot recom-

ment that, in the present pecuniary crisis, the State should do so; funds for this purpose from both sources failing, it becomes most manifest that the location for the institution must be where the buildings required for its operations can be furnished gratuitously, at least until the means for defraying the expense of their construction can be derived from some source other than the donation from the General Government.

We next visited the premises in Gorham tendered to the State by Hon. F. O. J. Smith. The character of the premises and the advantages of the location are accurately set forth in his communication to the Governor, a copy of which we subjoin.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 8, 1864.

To His Excellency Samuel Cony, Governor of Maine:

SIR:—I am owner in fee of a well known farm in Gorham, county of Cumberland, nine miles from the city of Portland, accessible by railroad several times daily, and the same now occupied by Col. J. J. Speed.

It consists of a fraction rising ninety acres, of which about one fifth is in woodland and pasture, and four fifths of tillage, without a rod of waste land in the four fifths, under proper cultivation.

It has upon it a small farm house and barn of inconsiderable value. But it has a mansion house and stable, the former of commodious size, built of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, and of great architectural beauty. It is in good condition of repair, and upon a site of unsurpassed natural as well as artificial beauty. It is within three fourths of a mile of the State Female Seminary in Gorham village, and a like distance of the York and Cumberland Railroad depot. It cost a former owner, as I am well informed, upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

I propose to donate this entire property to the State with a perfect title, on the single condition that the State will locate and sustain upon it permanently the Primary Agricultural College which it has undertaken to establish under the munificent grant of lands by the government of the United States.

I speak of a primary college, as I believe it will be found wise and advantageous to the State, in the future, and more satisfactory to the people, to distribute portions of the funds that will be derivable from the federal grant, if judiciously handled, to different localities and branch schools of instruction in the State, in order

better to secure the diversity and extent of territory and soil requisite to develop and reduce to practical illustration and popular instruction the varied departments of agricultural science and its adjunctive arts. The scattered population of the State will also be doubtless better accommodated by this distributive system. Cattle and sheep husbandry and horse breeding, for instance, require a far greater extent of territory, and a very different soil, from that best suited to the cereal products, and grasses and root culture.

So, theoretical instruction—lecturing tutors and consulting managers—of a State system for diffusing agricultural knowledge for subsequent or cotemporaneous reduction to practice, as well as an accumulating State library, and perhaps, in time, a zoological garden and a museum of natural history, may each well have a location different and even distant from the auxiliary branches of a State system, where practical agencies will be the peculiar characteristic of their selection and uses.

However, be this as it may, and I defer all to the ultimate decision of those to whom is properly entrusted the responsibility of the subject, I tender to the State the above donation of a property I believe to be pre-eminently suited in beauty and salubrity of location, in proximity to the commercial capital of the State, in accessibility by railroads and county roads, and in ready adaptability to the ends in view, coupled only with the one condition above expressed.

I will venture to add, that if accepted, it will afford the State an immediate nucleus for starting the great beneficent scheme of the Federal Government for popular instruction in the noblest of human employments, without affiliation with any existing creations of a sectarian character, and with a fair prospect therein of maintaining it in like exemption forever—a result which cannot be too cautiously fostered to insure permanent and undisturbed success, and the enduring good will of all truly catholic minds.

Your Excellency is at liberty to make such use of this communication as may in your judgment be most judicious for definite action at an early day.

With sentiments of great respect,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS O. J. SMITH.

This location labors under the same disadvantages as that at Goodale's corner, namely, the lack of necessary buildings, although not to so great extent. It is but a short distance, about three fourths of a mile, from the village in Gorham, where pupils could readily be provided with board and lodging; but the buildings necessary for conducting the operations of the institution, such as have been before enumerated, would still be wanting.

These two locations are all that have been offered to the State gratuitously and unconditionally. Whether accepted or not, the thanks of the people of the State are due to the gentlemen making the several offers for their noble and disinterested generosity.

The only other proposed location visited is in Brunswick, and is tendered to the State conditionally; on what condition fully appears in the following communication from President Woods of Bowdoin College:

WHEREAS, the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College have received, from bequests made by the late Josiah Little, Esq., (in 1860), a fund of the estimated value of twelve thousand dollars, and hold the same in trust for the purpose of "aiding in the establishment and support of an institution to teach the principles of science appertaining to agriculture and the mechanic arts," and have already made some provision for such instruction to be given to such students as might offer, by the appointment of a professor, to be supported in part by the income of this fund.

And whereas, the State of Maine has received, by Act of Congress, July 2, 1862, certain land scrip of the estimated value of two hundred thousand dollars for the endowment, under certain conditions, of an institution "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

And whereas, it is believed that the common object had in view in these separate benefactions may be best promoted by an united agency.

Now, therefore, it is proposed that the said land scrip shall be transferred and assigned by said State to said Corporation in trust for the objects and on the conditions prescribed.

And, on said transfer and assignment being made, said Corporation hereby engages to establish an institution, separate and distinct from any and all others, for the sole object specified in the fund and grant above mentioned, to enact laws and statutes for

its government, and to make all the appointments and arrangements necessary to put this institution in operation within the time limited by said Act of Congress, and in general to perform, without involving any expense to the State, all the obligations assumed by it in accepting said grant, and all those imposed on any institution which may be established under its provisions.

More particularly said Corporation engages on the condition aforesaid :

I. To keep all moneys derived from the sale of said land scrip separate from any and all other moneys of which it may be possessed ; to invest them in suitable stocks yielding not less than five per cent. upon their par value ; to take care that the capital fund shall remain forever undiminished, (unless it should be thought best to expend ten per cent. of it in the purchase of sites or experimental farms ;) to give satisfactory guarantees to indemnify the State against any unauthorized diminution or culpable loss of said capital fund, and to employ the whole income, adding thereto the income of the fund above mentioned, for the object above specified, and for no other object whatever.

II. To appoint a Faculty, which shall constitute the Executive Government of the Institution, and have intrusted to it the general management of its affairs, which shall have authority to enact such rules and regulations, in addition to the statutes and laws enacted by the Corporation, as they may judge necessary to secure the best order and strictest discipline, and which shall also have authority to elect a Dean or Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep a careful record of their proceedings, and to act as their agent ; said Faculty to be distinct from and independent of any and all other faculties, and shall consist of the President of the Corporation, the Professors (and Lecturers) of the Institution, one member from the Trustees and two from the overseers of the College ; the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, the Superintendent of Common Schools, and the Adjutant-General of the State, *ex officio*, or of any three to be nominated annually by the Governor and Council.

III. To appoint and support by adequate salaries not less than Professors or Lecturers, including among these the Josiah Little Professor of Natural Science, to be selected impartially with sole reference to their qualifications for their office, whose duty it shall be, at such times and in such order as may be determined by



the Faculty, to give courses of instruction, which, until otherwise ordered, shall be completed within one year, in the following branches of study, viz. : 1. Vegetable Physiology and Botany ; 2. Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Zoology ; 3. Stock-breeding, Veterinary Surgery and Pharmacy ; 4. General, Practical and Technical Chemistry ; 5. Mineralogy, Geology, Mining, &c. ; 6. Physics, (Acoustics, Optics, Heat, Electricity, &c.) ; 7. Practical Mechanics, (Constructions, Machines, Architecture) ; 8. Entomology ; 9. Military Tactics (Infantry and Artillery Tactics, Use of Small Arms, Theory of Ordnance and Gunnery, Science of War) ; 10. Mathematics and Engineering ; 11. "Other Scientific and Classical Studies," History, Philosophy, Political Economy, Constitution of the United States and of State of Maine, English Literature and Modern Languages,) such as it may be expedient from time to time to add to the more strictly practical studies before mentioned, to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

IV. To admit to this Institution, and to any or all of these courses of instruction, such students as may be nominated from the several representative districts in the ratio of the representation, and such others as may apply, the whole number not to exceed           until otherwise ordered ; such students, unless they come from another State, to be subject to no charge for tuition, and to no fees whatever, except five dollars on matriculation and three dollars on graduation, for the incidental expenses ; to be not under eighteen years of age ; to pass examination, in order to admission, in the common branches of English education, and such other studies as may be prescribed from time to time, and may be found necessary to qualify them to pursue with advantage the courses to which they propose to give their attention ; to be subject to all the laws and regulations which may be enacted by the Corporation or the Faculty, and to be entitled, after attending on the instructions of the Institution for one year, and having passed a satisfactory public examination in one or more of the departments, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Science, and a diploma bearing the signatures of the President and the Faculty, and specifying the department in which they had been examined, and their grade of merit ; or in case they have not attended through a whole year, to receive a certificate, stating the time they have been present, the studies pursued, and the progress made.

V. To provide the necessary philosophical and chemical apparatus, cabinets of specimens in geology, botany, mineralogy and comparative anatomy, and a museum of natural objects, appropriating for this purpose the sum of one thousand dollars a year for        years, and afterwards the sum of        annually, and at the same time to allow the apparatus and collections already belonging to the College to be used in the instruction of the students of the Scientific Institution.

VI. To provide for the Institution a library, to consist of books and periodicals relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts, appropriating for this object one thousand dollars a year for        years, and afterwards the sum of        annually, and at the same time to give to the students of the Scientific Institution the use, under certain conditions, of the public libraries of the College, it being understood that this library shall also be open to the use, under certain conditions, of citizens of the State at large, engaged in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.

VII. To provide a building, to be erected by the College within such time as may be agreed upon, and without drawing in any manner, or under any pretext, upon either the capital or the income of the original fund ; to be equal in style and similar in plan to the Maine Medical College ; to be appropriated to the objects and uses of the Scientific Institution, and known by such name as may be given to this Institution ; to contain lecture-rooms for all the courses of study not otherwise provided for, and also rooms for the library, cabinets and museum ; and until such building can be erected, to set apart, for the uses of the Institution, such College buildings, or portions of them, as shall furnish it with ample accommodations.

VIII. To provide land for an experimental farm, and for a botanical garden, to be under the direction of a Superintendent, in which students may employ themselves, at their option, in manual labor, and may see the results of different methods of culture, provided, however, that they shall be encouraged to make such experiments on their own farms at home, and shall be expected to report the results to the Superintendent.

IX. To provide a gymnasium and a Campus for military drill.

X. To make an annual report to the Governor and Council, and to other schools established by the national grant, representing the

condition of the Institution, the investment, income and expenditure of the funds, the Professors employed, the salaries paid and instructions given, the number of students admitted and graduated, and to hold themselves subject, in their administration of the affairs of the Institution, to such visitation, stated or occasional, as may be directed by the Legislature; provided, that should the fund fall short of the estimated value, the Corporation shall be proportionately relieved from the obligations here assumed.

LEONARD WOODS,

*in behalf of the Committee.*

This location is nearer the centre of population than either of the other two, and is accessible by railroad daily from the east and west. The tract of land referred to as the site for an experimental farm embraces about three hundred acres; the soil is well adapted to the cereal products and root culture; presents the ordinary diversity to be found in a territory of the same extent in our State, and combines all the elements desirable in a farm for experimental culture, but is not suitable for a stock farm.

That you may have full knowledge and the benefit of all the methods suggested to us for the appropriation of the income of the fund derivable from the sale of the land scrip, we present to you, in this connection, a plan proposed by President Champlin of Waterville College. This plan in all its details appears in the following draft of a bill prepared by him:

AN ACT establishing an Industrial College under the act of Congress donating public lands to the several States and territories for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the State, together with the Superintendent of Common Schools and the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture (or should any of these offices be abolished, then the vacancies to be filled by the Legislature), be, and hereby are, constituted a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the "Board of Trustees of the Maine Industrial College;" of which body the Governor shall be the President, and the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and the Treasurer of the State, the Secretary and Treasurer, and that meetings of this board—at which a majority shall always be necessary to constitute

a quorum—may at any time be called by the Governor, by mailing to each of the other members, at his usual place of residence, a written or printed notice, stating the place, time and object of the meeting, at least ten days before the same is to take place.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, That the above-named board be, and hereby are, authorized and directed to sell, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, through suitable agencies in the cities of Boston and New York, the land scrip issued to this State by the United States for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and invest the proceeds of the same in stocks—which the State hereby guarantees shall produce an interest of not less than five per cent.—and deposit these stocks for safe keeping with the Treasurer of the State. And of these sales and transactions they shall make a report to the next Legislature of this State and also to Congress.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, That the said board be authorized and required to establish in Bowdoin College a professorship of chemistry applied to agriculture and the arts, in Waterville College, a professorship of civil and rural engineering, or of mathematics applied to the mechanic and other practical arts, and in Bates College a professorship of agricultural zoölogy and veterinary science, including the anatomy, physiology and pathology of animals; these professorships to be established in the above-named institutions on the following conditions, to wit:

1. That the particular branches to be taught in these special departments shall be agreed upon between the boards of the Industrial College and of these institutions respectively, and be so arranged as to come as near as may be within the compass of a single year, and together with certain additional studies selected from the general studies of the college by the same parties, sufficient to occupy the time of a student for two years, shall be called the "Scientific Course" of the college; and those completing this course satisfactorily, or the studies of the above-named special departments in two of the colleges, shall be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Science, while those completing the studies of but a single one of these departments, shall receive a degree suited to the nature of the case—for which degrees they shall pay the same fees as other students.

2. That it shall be the duty of the professors thus provided for to give instruction in the studies belonging to these special depart-

ments, and such other kindred studies in the Scientific Course as may be assigned them by the two boards above referred to; also to make to the Secretary of the Industrial College an annual report of the attendance on their instruction and of the general conduct of their departments, and to lecture in concert, during their winter vacations, and in conjunction with other lecturers, in a course of public lectures on agriculture and the mechanic arts. The pay for which services, as well as their appointments to their offices, shall be agreed upon between the boards of the Industrial College and of the institution where each is to serve.

3. That the said colleges shall make no charge for the instruction given these special students by the professors thus appointed, and allow them to pursue other studies belonging to their course and enjoy the general privileges of the institution, on the same terms as other students; and after paying the salaries of said professors from the annuities allowed them by the State, shall expend annually all that remains in materials, books, apparatus and other provisions for these special departments—which books, apparatus, &c., they shall hold in trust for the Trustees of the Industrial College, and deliver over to them, in case this arrangement should ever be brought to a close, as hereinafter provided for; that they shall teach gratuitously, to such of these special students as desire it, military tactics, and afford all the accommodation and facilities at their command to the course of lectures provided for in the last section of this act.

4. That the students in these several departments shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as to attendance on college exercises and general conduct and deportment as the other students in the institution.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, That, on receiving from the Trustees of each of the above-named institutions their assent to the foregoing conditions, the professors provided for above shall be appointed, and the said board shall authorize and direct the Treasurer of the State to pay over annually to the Treasurer of each of these institutions twenty-five per cent. of the income of the said stock deposited with him for safe keeping, *provided* such annual payments to each of these institutions shall in no case exceed the sum of two thousand dollars. And these annual payments to the aforesaid institutions shall be continued forever, unless the Supreme Court of the State, on complaint being made to them,

shall decide that the foregoing conditions have been violated by either of the said colleges, in which case payment shall be withheld from that institution till it conforms to the conditions as interpreted by said court; *provided*, however, that at any time within three years after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, the Legislature may make a new disposition of the whole matter by repealing this act, or the colleges, or either of them, may withdraw their assent to the conditions.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, That the remainder of said income shall be expended under the direction of the board of the Industrial College, partly in paying expense of conducting experiments calculated to throw light upon doubtful problems in American agriculture, and partly in employing additional lecturers for a course of public lectures on agriculture and the mechanic arts, to be delivered in rotation, sometime during the winter months, in Brunswick, in Waterville and in Lewiston—these lectures, to embrace, besides the subjects included under the special departments provided for above, the applications of botany, meteorology, physical geography, entomology, geology, mineralogy, political and rural economy, &c., to agriculture, together with instruction on mining, theoretical and practical agriculture and horticulture, and other subjects interesting to farmers and mechanics.

We are not inclined to recommend the adoption of the plan proposed in the foregoing bill for various reasons. We will state but two :

*First.* It makes no provision for the “*practical* education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life,” as the act requires. We believe that any system for the education of pupils in agriculture and the mechanic arts is imperfect which does not unite practice with theory; that pupils should be taught not only *what* to do theoretically, but *how* to do it practically.

The student in surgery may become very learned in theory by attending courses of lectures, but it is the actual dissection of the *subject* which qualifies him for the practical discharge of the duties of his profession.

*Second.* As we construe the law, such an appropriation of the income derived from the sales of the scrip, as is proposed by the bill, would not be in accordance with the spirit of the act or the

intention of its framers. It would not be the *endowment of a College where the leading object* would be such as is contemplated by the act. We do not see how under such an appropriation of the fund that provision of the act could be complied with, which requires that "an annual report shall be made regarding the progress of the College, *recording only improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results.*"

RECOMMENDATION OF COMMISSIONERS. Having thus briefly presented to you the advantages and disadvantages of the several proposed locations, it may be expected, although it is not made part of our duty, that we should express our own opinion as to which one is the most eligible; which one it will be for the interest of the State to accept.

Assuming the market value of the lands donated to this State to be eighty-five cents per acre—the price established in New York—the highest price at which they have been sold in Massachusetts—we have as proceeds of sale of the 210,000 acres the sum of \$178,500. That sum invested in stocks bearing five per cent. interest would yield an annual income of \$8,925. We take five per cent., because that is the minimum rate fixed by the act of Congress, and because it is as large a rate of interest as can be anticipated in the *long run*, although for some ten or twenty years to come six per cent. might be realized. But adopting six per cent. as the rate of interest, the annual income from the fund would be only \$10,710. That amount would be totally inadequate to support, on an independent basis, such an institution as is contemplated by the act of Congress. That act requires the maintenance of an institution of a higher grade than our academies and high schools; "a college where the *leading object* 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 mechanic arts, . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." Such an institution would require a corps of professors equal in number and acquirements to those employed in other New England colleges. To make it thoroughly efficient, it should be furnished with a chemical laboratory, an anatomical, mineralogical, and geological cabinet, and territory for an experimental farm, beside workshops, and the

pecuniary means to keep the whole machinery in active motion. To do this the income from the fund as before estimated we believe to be utterly inadequate.

The land for an experimental farm has been generously tendered to the State ; but from what source is the money to come to pay the expense of erecting the buildings necessary ? It must come, as we have before said, from the State or from individual charity : the former we cannot advise ; we have no reason to hope for the latter. But even were this want supplied, the want of teachers, lecturers, material for demonstration in the various branches to be taught, and for operating the farm, still remains unsupplied. Every practical man, without resort to arithmetical calculations, will at once perceive that a larger income than our fund will yield will be required to meet that want.

It may be said that if the income from the fund is not sufficient to support a *college*, let it be appropriated to the support of an *academy* or a *high school*. Our reply is that such an institution would not come up to the expectations of the donating power, nor answer the requirements of the act ; that its insignificance would deter those from attending for whose especial benefit it was the intention of government to provide ; that but a few years would elapse before it would be calling on the State for aid ; that its feebleness would constitute its strongest argument ; that without that aid it would dwindle and finally perish.

We believe that the proposed institution should be sustained by the donation from government, and we are unwilling, as individuals, to become party to, or indorse by our recommendation, any arrangement which, by any possibility, can subject the State to loss, or impose on it any burthen or responsibility beyond that which it has voluntarily assumed in accepting the donation.

The question presents itself, Shall we reject the donation because instead of yielding an annual income of twenty-five or fifty thousand dollars, it will yield ten thousand only for the education of our industrial classes ? This question we answer in the negative, because the expenditure of even that sum only for the proposed object cannot fail to be productive of good results ; not to so great extent as the expenditure of a larger sum, but yet to *some* extent. We should answer the question in the affirmative, if by the acceptance of the donation the State was to be committed, directly or indirectly, to the expenditure of its own moneys in fur-



therance of the object. Not because that object is not a laudable one, and one well worthy the fostering care of the State, but because the pecuniary burthens resting on the people in the present crisis are as heavy as they can well bear.

Assuming, then, that it is for the interest of the State to accept and retain the donation—that the probable income to be derived from it will be insufficient to sustain, on an independent basis, such an institution as the act of Congress contemplates in its broadest sense, and that it is impolitic to impose on the State the burthen of supplying the deficiency, we do not hesitate to recommend the acceptance, with certain modifications, of the proposition embraced in the foregoing communication from President Woods. In so doing we shall comply with the requirements of the act of Congress; we shall preserve the fund intact, as no portion of it will be required for the purchase of lands; we shall be spared the necessity of appealing to the State or to individuals for the funds required to erect buildings and purchase the apparatus necessary to make the institution practically useful to the people. Every necessity of that character will be at once promptly supplied under the proposition, and on the sale of our scrip and the investment of its proceeds, our Industrial College, or College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, will be at once ready to enter on its career of usefulness.

It may be said that in adopting the proposed plan, we are simply establishing a department of agriculture and the mechanic arts in an existing institution. Admitting such to be the fact, we shall be doing what other States have done, and what they and we shall be justified in doing. We shall be doing *something*, and, under the circumstances, the most we can do with the fund for the benefit of the industrial classes.

But, in accepting the proposition, we do more than establish a department in Bowdoin College. We establish an institution on a basis of its own; we avail ourselves of the Josiah Little Fund, which that College holds in trust for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts; we receive from the College the aid which can only be derived otherwise from the State or individuals.

It is true that the College may derive corresponding benefits from the accession of students, and the additional importance it may acquire from its local connection with the Industrial College; but the objection that a bounty bestowed blesses him who gives as well

as him who receives, comes with an ill grace from the recipient of the bounty.

It may be objected that in adopting the plan proposed, the interests of the State are made subservient to those of the College ; or, in other words, that the State will be thereby relinquishing to the College the entire management and control of the fund which Congress has intrusted to the State for the benefit of the people. This objection we would obviate by providing that the control and appropriation of that fund shall be confided to a Board of Trustees or Overseers, composed of the Governor of the State, the Adjutant General, the Attorney General, the State Treasurer, *ex officio*, and three others, to be selected from one or more of the industrial classes by the Governor and Council—seven in all, to represent the interests of the people, and of the President of Bowdoin College, three of its Professors, those whose departments of instruction are most intimately connected with the branches taught in the Industrial College, one of its Trustees and one of its Overseers—six in all, to represent the interests of the College ; thus providing, that in the event of any conflict of interest, real or imaginary, between the parties, the people, through their representatives, shall have the controlling vote.

The plan submitted by President Woods proposes that the scrip shall be assigned to the College. This, we think, cannot legally be done. The act of Congress contemplates that the scrip shall be converted into money, that money invested in stocks, and those stocks held by the State inviolate forever ; a perpetual fund, “ the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished,” &c. The income derived from that investment, however, may be appropriated in such way and manner as the Legislature may direct, subject to the provisions contained in the act.

As the whole movement in the premises is experimental, it may be well to provide, in the event that such an arrangement is made with Bowdoin College as is recommended, that the arrangement may be terminated by either party at the expiration of a given term, say ten years ; but the expediency of such a provision is submitted to the wisdom of the Legislature.

In arriving at this conclusion, we are gratified in finding that it is fully indorsed by the recommendation of the two last Executives of the State in their annual communications to the Legislature.

Governor Coburn, in his message to the Legislature of 1863, treating of the subject under consideration, says :

“There can be no doubt, I think, that vast benefits will flow from this act (act of Congress), and I have no hesitation in urging upon you the prompt acceptance of its terms and conditions. As none of the proceeds arising from a sale of lands can be devoted to the erection of buildings, it may be *expedient*, and, indeed, *absolutely necessary*, to allow some of our *existing institutions* to avail themselves of the benefit of the grant, provided satisfactory guaranties can be given that its design will be faithfully carried out.”

Governor Cony, in his address to the last Legislature, says :

“While among the sciences to be taught, it is declared that the leading object is to teach those relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts, the language of the act making the grant declaring specifically that it is not its purpose to exclude other sciences, is pregnant with the conclusion that the *design was to establish institutions of learning of the highest order*, for its scope is as comprehensive as its whole spirit is liberal.”

“If Maine is to have the institution which this grant designs, the Legislature will find it necessary either to endow a *new one*, with a very *liberal amount* of funds to *start it*, to be *followed by annual appropriations to the end of time*, or *avail itself of some one of those already existing*, which has heretofore been the recipient of the bounty of the State, *securing thereby edifices, library and laboratory*—the gathered results of large expenditure and patient effort, *indispensable to the proposed institution, demanded by the purposes of the grant*, and the *first and most expensive* to be provided by the State. Without the slightest preference as to what institution shall be selected with which to connect the Agricultural College, my convictions are very decided that it is expedient to adopt some one of them.”

We abstain from presenting in detail our views of the way and manner in which the affairs of the proposed institution should be conducted, of the branches to be taught, and the methods of instruction, because the consideration of that subject is not committed to us ; but we would respectfully commend to the careful consideration of the Committee, to whom that duty may be intrusted, the report of the Committee on Agricultural Schools to the Legislature of Massachusetts, made at its January Session, 1851, House Doc. No. 13, and especially to the communication of Professor Hitchcock, which makes part of that report.

We cannot refrain, however, from expressing the opinion that

among the branches most important to be taught are practical agriculture and horticulture, chemistry elementary and applied, natural history, especially zoology and botany, elementary and applied mineralogy and geology, anatomy and physiology, human and comparative, veterinary medicine and surgery, mathematics as applied to civil engineering, surveying, irrigation, draining, construction of roads and bridges, &c., &c., book-keeping and military tactics.

Agricultural law, or rural legislation, comprising the rights and duties of owners and occupiers of lands as to fences, ways, water-courses, upon streams, rivers, ponds and tide-waters; titles to real estate under deeds, leases, grants, &c., and the duties of persons acting in a representative capacity would also be a very desirable and useful branch of instruction, not comprehended in the course of instruction in any literary institution now existing in the country. Instruction in this department might be given by a lecturer, or by the Professor in some other department.

We are also of opinion that a farm and workshop, collections of dried seeds and grasses, of minerals, rocks, soils, marls, clays, &c.; of insects injurious to vegetation, a chemical and philosophical apparatus, and a scientific and agricultural library are equally desirable, and, indeed, necessary appendages to such an institution.

To carry out this idea thoroughly, and make the institution as efficient as we all desire it should be, the following Board of Instruction would be required:

1. A Professor of Mathematics.
2. A Professor of Elementary and Agricultural Chemistry.
3. A Professor of Agriculture, theoretical and practical.
4. A Professor of Natural History and Geology.
5. A Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
6. A Professor of Civil and Rural Engineering.
7. An Instructor in Military Tactics.
8. A Superintendent of the farm and gardens.
9. A Superintendent of the work-shop.

To this list may be added a Professor of Horticulture and Agricultural Law. It is not improbable that the duties of two or more of the Professorships above enumerated may be discharged by one and the same person possessing the requisite qualifications.

HISTORY, &c., OF SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS. The Resolve under which we act makes it the duty of the Commissioners "to learn what they can of the history, present working and prospect of usefulness of similar institutions."

Institutions for instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts are of so recent origin in this country that they can hardly be said to have a history. Not so on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Colman, in his able Report on European Agriculture, completed in 1844, describes nine agricultural schools only, although others then existed, probably, but of too insignificant character to attract his notice. Professor Hitchcock, in his Report made in January, 1851, enumerates three hundred and fifty-two. This rapid increase in number is an argument in favor of the recognized beneficial influence of such institutions. The mode of operation of those schools, the branches of instruction, the objects sought, and the best method of attaining those objects, are fully set forth in that Report; we would gladly embody it in this, were it not too voluminous, and were it not within your reach. We refer to it for all the information of value we are able to communicate in relation to the practical working of institutions of this character.

Argument is not required to prove, what with us has become a truism, that the diffusion of education among the people is productive of incalculable benefit; but education implies something more than instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, the Latin, Greek and French languages; it embraces every acquirement necessary to enable a man to discharge every duty devolving on him as a member of the great human family, every duty incident to his profession or calling in life.

We cannot all be members of the *learned* professions, as they are styled, or merchants, farmers or mechanics; but we all have a common interest that each and every one should be thoroughly educated in his calling, be it what it may; for the extent of his education in such calling is, in a great degree, the measure of his usefulness in society.

The best interests of the community require that the lawyer should be something more than a pettifogger, the physician than a quack, the merchant than a huckster, the farmer than a mere clod-hopper, the mechanic than a butcher. The means and appliances

for the education of the lawyer, the physician, the merchant, have already been brought to bear on their several departments in business life ; not so with the farmer and the mechanic. An opportunity is now presented of supplying that well recognized deficiency ; the opportunity should not be neglected.

We should not dispose of this topic with these brief remarks, had it not been most thoroughly discussed by the very able Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, in his Report for 1862, pp. 146-153, to which we beg leave to call your attention ; as, also, to his Report for 1863, pp. 268-271, under the title, " Proposed Agricultural College," and his Report for 1859, pp. 249-264.

W. G. CROSBY,  
JOS. EATON,  
SAM'L F. PERLEY, } *Commissioners.*

December 19, 1864.

## APPENDIX TO FOREGOING REPORT.

An act donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be granted to the several States, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty. *Provided,* That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States in sections or sub-divisions of sections, not less than one quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a state subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said state shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such state, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the states in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to which said state may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said states and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatever: *Provided,* That in no case shall any state to which land scrip may be thus issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other state, or of any territory in the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *And provided further,* That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the states: *And provided further,* That no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all the expenses of management, superintendence, and taxes from date of selection of said lands, previous to their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the states to which they may belong out of the treasury of said states, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the state to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land strip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the states, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act,) and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated, by each state which may claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object 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 mechanic 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 in life.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several states shall be signified by legislative acts :

First. If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the state to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any state under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase



of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said states.

Second. No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings.

Third. Any state which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide, within five years, at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such state shall cease; and said state shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the state shall be valid.

Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters, including state industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail, free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the states at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished.

Sixth. No state, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Seventh. No state shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act, as are now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: *Provided*, Their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the governors of the several states to which scrip shall be issued under this act, shall be required to report annually to congress all sales made of such scrip, until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

Approved July 2, 1862.

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## STATE OF MAINE.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }  
January 17, 1865. }

On motion of Mr. DAVIS of Lubec, laid on the table, and 350 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature.

HORACE STILSON, *Clerk.*