

The State Journal.

VOL. III.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1862.

NO. 24.

TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.

The State Journal.

WEDNESDAY, November 19, 1862.

Terms:

For the present the terms of the DAILY paper will be as follows:
12 months \$6.00
6 " 3.00
3 " 1.50
For the TRI-WEEKLY, the terms will be:
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18.
The Senate was called to order at 10 a. m.
Prayer was offered by Rev. T. E. Skinner.
The Journal of yesterday was read, corrected and approved.

On motion leave of absence was granted to Mr. Graham for the ensuing three days.
J. T. Carraway, Senator elect from Washington and Martin, and W. S. Copeland, Senator elect from Northampton, presented certificates of their election, were qualified and took their seats.

Messrs. Wiggins, Hall, Ramsey, Sharpe and Simpson were appointed committee on Rules.

A message was received from the House of Commons, informing the Senate of the organization of that body by the election of proper officers, and was ready to proceed with the public business; also a message concurring in the proposition for a joint committee to wait on his Excellency, the Governor, and receive any communication he might desire to make, and naming the members appointed on said committee. Messrs. Hall and Saunders were appointed to constitute Senate branch of said committee.

Mr. Ramsey moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to go into the election of public printer to-day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Sharpe moved to add "and that the name of W. W. Holden is in nomination, adopted."

Mr. Hall, from the committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, reported a discharge of their duty, and that the Governor would communicate to the writing forthwith.

A message was received from the House of Commons, reporting the adoption of a resolution to purchase a copy of the ordinances of the late Convention; for each member of the Assembly and its officers. Read three times under a suspension of the rules and passed.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, a message was ordered to be sent to the House of Commons proposing to raise a joint committee to prepare and report rules for the government of the intercourse between the two Houses.

On motion of Mr. White it was ordered that Reporters be allowed convenient seats on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Matthews offered a resolution that the Treasurer be authorized to pay to J. W. Alsop \$43, for his services as Clerk.

A message was received from the House of Commons, transmitting a message from Gov. Vance, and proposing to print 20 copies for the use of each member of the Assembly, and 100 copies for the use of the Executive office. The proposition was concurred in.

The message of the Governor was read.

A message was received from the House of Commons, concurring in the proposition of the Senate, to go into an election of Public Printer, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Chair appointed the Senate branch of the Committee.

Also, a message transmitting a resolution to pay to W. R. Lovell \$— for services rendered as Door-keeper, which was read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Also, a message stating concurrence in the proposition to raise a joint committee to report joint rules for the government of the two Houses.

A message was received from the House of Commons, stating that the hour appointed to go into the election of public printer having arrived, they would hold such election immediately on the return of their messenger, and stating that W. J. Palmer was also in nomination.

The Senate then proceeded to vote as follows:
For Mr. HOLDEN.—Messrs. Adams, J. D., Adams of G., Arendell, Bagley, Carraway, Jarratt, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Lindsay, Mebane, Neal, Patrick, Ramsey, Russ, Saunders, Simpson, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of A., Smith of H., Smith of S., Taylor of C., Taylor of N., Warren, Wooley and Wright—27.

For Mr. PALMER.—Messrs. Copeland, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Harris, Holman, Whitford, White and Young—9.

For Mr. PENNINGTON.—Mr. Merrill—1.

For Mr. SPELMAN.—Mr. Hall—1.

The committee to superintend the election of public printer, reported that 134 votes were cast—necessary to a choice 67—of these Mr. Holden received 79; Mr. Palmer 53; Mr. Pennington 1; Mr. Spelman 1. Mr. Holden having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast was declared duly elected public printer.

On motion the Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

The Speaker called the House to order at 10 o'clock.

A message was received from the Senate announcing its organization.

Also a resolution to appoint a joint committee to wait upon his Excellency the Governor.

tee of five be appointed, to consider the expediency of appointing a State agent to purchase provisions in the eastern portion of the State, transporting them to the interior, and there disposing of them for the relief of the people.

Mr. Foy introduced a resolution, stating great complaints existed among the people, relative to the high price of provisions, salt, leather, &c., growing out of the scarcity of these articles, and also owing to extortioners and speculators, and the committee on the judiciary be requested to examine into the subject, and, if possible, to prepare a bill to meet the exigencies of the case.

Mr. Watson introduced a resolution, authorizing the Secretary of State to purchase 500 copies of the proceedings of the Convention, for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Love moved to amend by inserting one copy for each member.

Mr. Amis moved to include the Clerks of both Houses. The rules were suspended and the resolution as amended was passed and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

Mr. Foy presented a memorial from, and the proceedings of, a meeting of the citizens of Onslow relative to the unprotected state of their county. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Waddell, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the Governor, stated his Excellency would send in a communication immediately.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to go into an election for Public Printer at 1 o'clock this day, and nominating W. W. Holden for that office. Concurred in.

The Governor's private Secretary presented a communication from his Excellency, which being read,

Mr. Williams moved, that the messages and accompanying documents, be sent to the Senate with a proposition to print 20 copies for each member, and 100 copies for the use of the Executive offices. Adopted.

A message was received from the Senate concerning the resolution proposing to purchase copies of the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. Kay introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to prepare rules for the government of the intercourse between the Houses; and to have 250 copies of the same printed. Adopted.

Mr. Peebles introduced a bill, to exempt persons, over 45 years of age, from militia duty. Read and laid on the table.

On report of the Committee the rules and regulations of the last General Assembly were adopted.

At 1 o'clock the House went into an election for Public Printer.

Mr. Shepherd nominated Wiley J. Palmer, Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Mr. Shepherd stated his motive for making this nomination was to have the public printing done in the Institution, and thus effect a considerable saving to the State. He had long entertained the idea the office of public printer ought to be placed in a situation which had so often taken place. These were the motives which actuated him in making this nomination.

Mr. Palmer's ability to perform the public printing for the two Houses with sufficient rapidity. Several gentlemen declared he could not. Finally, several gentlemen, who had voted for Mr. Palmer, changed their votes in favor of Mr. Holden.

The House adjourned before the vote was announced, but, we learn, Mr. Holden was elected by 21 majority.

The House adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock Wednesday.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

THE REMOVAL OF McCLELLAN—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HALLECK AND McCLELLAN.

Northern papers of the 18th have been received.

The papers before us contain the full particulars in regard to the removal of the Young Napoleon from the command of the army of the Potomac and the appointment of Burnside to that position.

The Washington Chronicle—semi-official—says that the order relieving Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac "was the result of long and patient consultation on the part of our (Federal) highest military authorities, and must be regarded as a military question."

The following correspondence, however, contains, it is stated, some of the reasons why Lincoln has concurred with his military advisers in making the change which we regard as the most important event of the war:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have to report:

1. That requisitions for supplies for the army under General McClellan are made by his staff officers on the chiefs of bureaus here; that is, for quartermasters' supplies, by his chief quartermaster on the quartermaster general; for commissary supplies, by his chief commissary on the commissary general, &c.

No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the general-in-chief.

2. On several occasions General McClellan has telegraphed to me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of bureaus, with orders to report. It was ascertained that in every instance, the requisition had been immediately filled, except one, where the quartermaster general had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, &c., not having a full supply here. There has not been, as far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any department or bureau, in issuing all supplies asked for by Gen. McClellan, or by the officers of his staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by rail, on account of the crowded condition of the depots, or of a want of cars; but whenever notified of this agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty. Under the excellent superintendence of General Haunt, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usual with freight trains. An army of the size of that under General McClellan will frequently be, for some days, without the supplies asked for, on account of neglect in making timely requisitions, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them, and in distributing them to the different brigades and regiments. From all the information I can obtain, I am of opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied than our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distance from the sources of supply, and have had far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world, while in campaign, have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

3d. Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that, if he moved between the enemy and Washington, reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the first of October, find-

ing that he proposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to them the disadvantages of delaying till the Autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to "cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive them South. Your army must move now, while the roads are good." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since this order was given.

4th. In my opinion there has been no want of supplies in the army under Gen. McClellan as to prevent his compliance with the orders to advance against the enemy. Had he moved to the South side of the Potomac he could have received supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the North side.

5th. On the 7th of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, Gen. McClellan stated that it would require at least three days to supply the 1st, 5th, and 6th corps; that they needed shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made that any requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies.

On the 11th he telegraphed that a portion of his supplies sent by rail had been delayed. As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward. On the same date (the 11th) he spoke of many of his horses being broken down with fatigue. On the 12th he complained that the rate of supply was only "150 horses per week for the entire army there and in front of Washington."

Immediately ordered the quartermaster general to inquire into this matter and report why a larger supply was not furnished. Gen. Meigs reported on the 14th that the average issue of horses to Gen. McClellan's army in the front of Washington for the previous six weeks had been 1,458 per week, or 8,745 in all. In addition that large numbers of mules had been supplied, and that the number of animals with Gen. McClellan's army on the Upper Potomac was over 31,000. He also reported that he was then sending to the army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th General McClellan stated, in regard to General Meigs' report that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing. "Gen. Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they have not reached our depots, and unless greater efforts to insure prompt transmission is made by the department of which General Meigs is head, they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as this army is concerned." I immediately called General Meigs' attention to this apparent neglect of his department. On the 25th he reported as the result of his investigation, that 45,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the quartermaster of General McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Hagerstown; that 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on the 21st; that 10,000 more were on their way, and 15,000 more ordered. Colonel Ingals, aid-de-camp and chief quartermaster to General McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly has been avoided by timely distributions of regimental and brigade commanders."

On the 24th he telegraphed to the quartermaster general that the clothing was not detained in care at the depots. "Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arrives and is issued, but more is still wanted. I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any date furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met all my requisitions, so far as clothing is concerned. Our department is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I foresee on time when an army of over 100,000 men will not call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to General McClellan's means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me or the proper bureaus of the War Department, I report that, in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph.

It is due to Gen. Meigs, that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from Gen. McClellan.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
Received Oct. 22, 1862—9.40, P. M.

From Gen. McClellan's Headquarters:

To Brig. Gen. Meigs: Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended in any letter, or dispatch, to make any accusation against yourself or your department for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do. I believe that everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to convey was that certain portions of the command were without clothing and the army could not move until it was supplied.

[Signed:] G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General.

McCLELLAN'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR RETORTOWN, VA.,
November 7, 1862.

Officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. An order of the President devolves upon Major Gen. Burnside the command of the army.

In parting from you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our nation's history.

The glory you have achieved, our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled—the strongest associations that ever can exist between men—unite us still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country and the nationality of its people.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General U. S. Army.

The Washington City Chronicle sums up the state of parties in the next House of Representatives as follows, so far as the elections have been held. "Union, 80; Opposition, 72."

It then adds:

"Our friends in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, California, Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Tennessee, can easily fill out the column to complete a real practical majority for the administration in the House. If they do not, we shall be grievously mistaken."

The news brought by telegraph that the enemy's gunboats are in the Jam s, is explicable on either hypothesis, that the enemy are coming upon us from Fredericksburg, or are about to be transported to the S. folk line of advance. It indicates work, however, on one side or the other. The news from the United States tells us, too, that the Monitor has steamed down the Potomac from Washington, perhaps to take part in the movement.—Enquirer.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Fredericksburg.

Richmond, N. v. 18.

Up to half-past 12 to-day the enemy had not occupied Fredericksburg, but were on the left its opposite.

The skirmishing yesterday was an artillery duel, and was not resumed this morning.

From the South.

OUR TROOPS AGAIN IN POSSESSION OF HOLLY SPRINGS

—THE ENEMY AT GRAND JUNCTION AND BOLIVAR.

MOBILE, Nov. 17.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Abbeville 17th, says our cavalry are again at Holly Springs. The enemy have retired to Grand Junction and Bolivar.

From the Southwest.

MOBILE, Nov. 18.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Okaloosa 17th, says a scout had just arrived in Saltillo from between Purdy and Corinth, and reports that he saw 600 wagons passing from Corinth to Jackson, loaded with stores. Five regiments of infantry and two of cavalry were guarding the train and driving beavers.

The enemy have a small force at Bethel, Gladiol and Corinth. They told the citizens as they were passing from the latter place to Jackson, that they were going to Jackson and Memphis.

Fifteen or twenty armed slaves left from a point seven miles north of here this morning, making their way to the abolitionists at Corinth. A body of cavalry have started in pursuit.

From the West.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 17.

We have advices from Memphis to the 10th inclusive. It is said that Porter's fleet will attack Vicksburg, as soon as it can pass the bar at President Island.

Gold is selling in Memphis at forty per cent premium over Green-backs.

About 800 bales of cotton per week, were being sent in from East Tennessee, none from Arkansas and Mississippi.

Western men in the abolition army are said to be anxious for peace.

All the negroes in the vicinity of Memphis have left their owners. Every abolitionist officer has a black servant.

A dispatch demands the tri-weekly steamer to Cairo. The order excluding from Memphis several families of Confederate soldiers has not been enforced.

Gen. Price's troops are in fine spirits and eager to avenge the loss of Corinth.

ABOLITION VANDALISM ON THE COAST.

A whole regiment of negroes, commanded by white officers, from Port Royal, landed at Fernandina on the 3rd instant. It is thought to be for the purpose of relieving a white regiment stationed at that place.

The steamer Darlington suddenly crossed over to St. Mary's with a company of negroes, after a cruise in destroying the salt works on the Florida coast, South of Fernandina. There were, at the time of her arrival, but three old ladies, the only white persons who remained, with a few negroes belonging to them, at St. Mary's. The negroes were taken from them and forced on board the Darlington. In making the seizure, the officers asserted they would seize all they can lay hold of. A Mrs. Mock being threatened by a negro with bayonetting, appealed to his captain for protection, and received for answer that no protection would be given her unless she went with them.

The picket on duty at St. Mary's failed to give notice of the approach of the enemy.

On Thursday, the 6th, an Abolition steamer visited Darien very early in the morning. After firing three 4 pound guns, they landed and broke open the store of Lieutenant Simon Pate, of the militia, and took off Pate and his effects, leaving a barrel of whiskey and some articles of no value. Pate is looked upon a suspicious character, as he was seen drinking with the Abolitionists as the boat left the wharf. He had ample time to make good his escape, if he wished to leave, before the steamer approached.

The Abolitionists fired upon Dr. Holmes, who was in Darien professionally visiting the sick at that place without hitting him.

A force was rushed forward from a camp near Darien to meet them, but did not succeed in reaching that place until the enemy had left, as after committing what depredations they could they moved off hurriedly.

On Friday last two of the enemy's steamers went up the Sapelo river. After landing at Reuben King's plantation, they robbed him of his negroes, about 62 or 63 in number, leaving but one with him. Mr. King is about 90 years of age, and very feeble. His wife is also very old and feeble, being scarcely able to leave her room. Mr. King would have also been taken with his negroes but for the entreaties of his daughter. The Abolitionists gave him one day to remove and threatened that they will burn the place if he does not go.

The enemy then went further up the Sapelo and captured Col. D. McDonough and a few of his negroes. They also burnt out the place of Col. C. H. Hopkins, they next visited Capt. Brailford's plantation, where they were met by Captain Brailford's and Hughes' command, when an encounter took place. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, as their barges were highly boarded over the sides. Our boys behaved well and sustained no loss. The abolitionists were satisfied with their reception, and beat a hasty retreat.

We learn that the miserable wretches, not satisfied with stealing negroes and other property, have destroyed the orange groves in Florida, by cutting down the trees, besides committing other acts of vandalism in the destruction of private property.—Savannah Republican.

Wanted

A few more enterprising, ambitious and dashing young men to complete Gen. R. E. Lee's Body Guard—a splendid chance for enlisting in a select corps. The honorable and advantageous nature of this service will recommend itself to all. Everything furnished, horses and equipments complete.

Please address me or call at the office over P. Ferrell's store, Wilmington St., Raleigh, N. C.

S. VARN LARKINS,
Recruiting officer.

Substitutes.

FOUR good reliable men, natives, over 45 years of age, can be employed as Substitutes for a reasonable price, if immediate application be made at the Army Intelligence office, Wilmington St., over P. Ferrell's Store, opposite Town Hall, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov 18, 1862.

Negro Boy Wanted.

A intelligent Negro Boy, ten to twelve years old, is wanted at this office. For a reliable boy who thoroughly knows the city, a good price will be paid at once. Oct 31-17

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL OF N. CAROLINA,
November 13, 1862.

THE following articles are required for sick and wounded soldiers: Shoes, Socks, Hats, Coats, Pants, Drawers, Leather, Shoe Thread, Lints, from No. 6 to No. 12 inclusive, Buttons, Cotton cloth, Flannel, Potatoes, Bread, Butter, Eggs, &c.

Proposals will be received at this office for a proper supply of them. Those able and willing to contribute will please address the undersigned. Transportation will be furnished, if necessary, by the government.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of North Carolina.

Nov 14

ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having some experience in military affairs, notices the public that, for their convenience, they have established themselves in Raleigh for the purpose of advising and aiding all persons who may desire information upon the following subjects relating to the army, to wit:

UPON CONSCRIPTION LAW, EXEMPTIONS, SUBSTITUTES, SOLDIERS' PAY, WIDOWS' CLAIMS, SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE,

And as far as possible the positions of different regiments and the accidents and deaths that may happen in the service.

The office is upon Wilmington Street, a few doors below Pullen's Hotel, and immediately opposite Towns Hall, being the upper room of the Brick Store occupied by P. Ferrell. All communications will be punctually attended to. Address, THOS. JONES & CO., Box 258 Postoffice.

Nov 5

MEETING of the Stockholders of the Raleigh Gas Light Company will take place on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock, p. m., at the Gas office, over Williams & Haywood's store.

Nov 11

Wanted.

A Lady (Virginian) of several years' experience as a teacher, and who is well qualified to teach the English branches and music, desires a situation in some private family. References exchanged.

Oct 11-93-6w

Notice.

I WILL pay the highest Market price for Fedder, Oak or Hay, delivered at my Stables, (formerly Clayton's) Raleigh, N. C., opposite Market Square. Oct 30-41m

J. B. FRANKLIN.

Saw Mill and Turpentine Still for Sale.

HAVING sawed the best portion of timber off my land, I offer for sale my mill immediately on the N. C. Railroad, between Stallings and Smith's 14 stations. The mill is a fifty horse power, in good running order. The turpentine still is in good order, holds 18 barrels. Can be bought on a credit if desired. The still is suitable for a whiskey still. N. M. VINSO, 94-17

GLUE.

THE BEST IRISH GLUE, MANUFACTURED BY THIEM & FRAPS, RALEIGH, N. C.

Oct. 29, 1862.

Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond—Session of 1862-'63.

THE NEXT ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on the first Monday in November, 1862, and continue until the 1st of March ensuing. It is not intended by the Faculty to abandon permanently the session of five months, but in consideration of the state of the country, and the increased expense of living, it has seemed to them advisable to reduce it, for the present, to four months. The course will be conducted on the same plan, and with the same advantages to the student, as heretofore.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
David H. Tucker, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Beverly H. Welford, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

A. E. Petticulus, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
L. S. Joynes, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine.
James H. Conway, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c.
James B. McCaw, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Marion Howard, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
Fisk—Prof