

HARTFORD CONVENTION 1863

are involved in a bloody civil war, in which brethren are engaged. The Border States are strewn all about the slain. It was commenced ostensibly for the preservation of the Union, but has been prostrated into a partisan struggle for the subjugation of nearly one-half of the people of our country, and bids fair to prove destructive to the Government. He read a letter written nearly two years ago, in which he declined the command of the Colt Regiment, and declared that he would join an army of peace-makers to carry the olive branch into the heart of the South. (Applause.) He remarked that the coming election was of unusual importance—and while the Democracy would be fiercely opposed, he had no doubt that, with the Constitution as their platform, they would redeem Connecticut from the thralldom of Abolitionism.

The list of delegates was read and corrected, and will be published in our next.

Mr. J. A. Hovey was excused from serving on committee on resolutions, and John W. Stedman appointed.

The committee appointed to invite Mr. Toucey to address the convention, reported through Mr. Chambers of Newtown, that he replied that it would give him pleasure to do so, but he did not believe there was any difference between him and the convention on the questions at issue, and he would promise to address the people of the State, during the canvass. [Great applause.]

Mr. Chambers briefly addressed the Convention, in an eloquent speech, concluding with a declaration in favor of peace, which was received with applause.

On motion of Mr. Gallagher an informal ballot for Governor was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes,	453
Thomas H. Seymour,	243
Wm. J. Hammersley,	76
Charles Chapman,	61
Charles R. Ingersoll,	29
Origen S. Seymour,	11
Samuel Ingham,	11
Scattering,	24

Mr. Eaton withdrew the name of Mr. Hammersley.

The Convention then gave three cheers for Colonel SEYMOUR, and adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On re-assembling, Mr. Arnold, of Haddam, moved that Col. Thomas H. Seymour be nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

Mr. Gallagher seconded the motion and remarked that he would not press the motion if anybody desired another ballot.

Several members expressed the opinion that a ballot would be more satisfactory, and the motion was withdrawn by the mover.

Mr. L. B. Bradley, of New Haven, withdrew the name of Hon. Charles R. Ingersoll.

The Convention took a formal ballot for candidate for Governor, with the following result:

Whole number of votes,	455
Necessary to a choice,	223
Thomas H. Seymour,	377
Charles Chapman,	57
Scattering,	21

[The Hall at this time presented an enlivening scene. The floor of the House, the galleries, and every avenue of approach was crowded by an intensely interested audience. At the conclusion of the ballot, Col. Seymour was declared nominated, and the immense audience burst forth in cheer on cheer. We have seldom witnessed a scene of greater enthusiasm.]

Several names were presented by their friends, and the Convention took a ballot for Lieut. Governor, with the following result:

LA

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LAW COMMITTEE

OF THE

TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, LL. D., CHAIRMAN.

HAMILTON FISH, LL. D.

GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN, Esq.

GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq., CLERK.

WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.

ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, LL. D.

James A. Hovey, of Norwich, 267
 George Taylor, of New Milford, 103
 Dpward A. Russell, of Middletown, 35
 Daniel B. Warner, of East Haddam, 21
 Scattering, 13

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Judge Hovey was then nominated with cheers.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Dr. James H. Hoyt, of Greenwich, was then nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State.

TREASURER.

Andrew L. Kidston, of New Haven, was then nominated by acclamation for State Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER.

Wm. H. Sabin, of Pomfret, was then nominated by acclamation. Mr. Sabin withdrew his name, and Gen. Lloyd E. Baldwin, of Windham, was nominated in his stead.

Hon. Wm. W. Eaton, on the part of the Committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Pl.

WHEREAS, It is the privilege and duty of a free people, living under the guaranties of a written Constitution, which combines the provisions of an organic law with the great principles of federation and fraternity, to frankly and fearlessly assert their rights; to freely canvass the acts of their appointed servants, and to reaffirm the great truths which underlie the Government, and upon which, for three quarters of a century, have securely rested the liberties of the people; and whereas, the present Administration of the General Government has for nearly two years, bean in armed collision with the people of more than one-third of the States composing the Union, and in the prosecution of the existing war, has assumed powers utterly at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, it becomes us as the representatives of the conservative people of Connecticut, while reasserting our determination to adhere to the true principles upon which our Union is founded, and proclaiming our devotion to the Constitution, to firmly but temperately condemn the errors of our public officers; and whereas the Administration of Abraham Lincoln has violated the Constitution of the United States in many of its most important particulars; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That the United States are a Confederacy of States, coequal in sovereignty and political power, independent in their separate organizations, and reserving to each all rights not granted by the Constitution to the General Government.

2d, That while as citizens of Connecticut we assert our devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and will hereafter, as we have heretofore, support with zeal and energy the authorities of the United States in the full Constitutional exercise of their powers, we deliberately avow that the liberties of the people are menaced by Congressional and Federal usurpations, and can only be preserved by the energetic action of State authority; and we are determined to maintain and defend the honor of Connecticut and the rights of her people.

Pacific

3d, That while we denounce the heresy of secession as undefended and unwarranted by the Constitution, we as confidently assert that whatever may heretofore have been the opinion of our countrymen, the time has now arrived when all true lovers of the Constitution are ready to abandon the "monstrous fallacy" that the Union can be restored by the armed hand alone; and are anxious to inaugurate such action, honorable alike to the contending sections, as will stop the ravages of war, avert universal bankruptcy, and unite all the States upon terms of equality, as members of one confederacy.

Names.

- JAMES BRUEN ANDR^l
A. B., Yale.
- JOHN CAMPBELL BR^r
- WILLETT BRONSON
A. B., Will.^e
- WILLIAM CAMPBET^u
- GEORGE HERBERT
A. B.
- GEORGE CHALMER^t
A. B., Yale.
- PARIS GARNER C^r
- WALTER LIVINGST^h
A. B.
- ANDREW KIRKPAT^d
A. B., Ruteg^y
- ANDREW ROGER^g
Att'y at Law^o
- BENJAMIN LEWIS
A. M.
- RICHARD WILLIA^r
A. B., N. H^s
- WILLIAM HENRY^h
A. B., Yale.
- EDWARD DOUGLAT¹
- FREDERICK GALL³
A. B., N. Y¹
- EUGENE TERRY³
- FRANCIS JOSEPH¹
A. B., St. J^k
- EDWIN FRANCIS¹
A. B., Frece³

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>City Residences.</i>
WILLIAM MARTIN JOHNSON, A. B., Yale.	New York,	147 Fifth Av.
PETER DUNCAN KENNY,	New York,	424 Ninth Av.
FRANCIS EDWARD KERNOCHAN, A. B., Yale.	New York,	145 Second Av.
SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Jr.,	New York,	77 E. 15th.
FREDERICK HALSEY MAN, A. B., Free Ac.	New York,	106 E. 30th.
CARLETON WHITE MILLER,	San Francisco, Cal.,	69 E. 16th.
JOHN PELL,	Brooklyn,	B'kl'n, 9 Carroll Pl.
ROBERT TROUP PELL, A. B.	New York,	32 Laight St.
WILLIAM PENNINGTON, A. B., Yale.	Paterfon, N. J.,	
CHARLES OSBORNE PHELPS,	New York,	1 Wesley Pl.
GEORGE DWIGHT PHELPS, Jr., A. B., Yale.	New York,	193 Madifon Av.
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, A. B., Yale.	New York,	197 Madifon Av.
STEPHEN WHITNEY PHOENIX, A. B.	New York,	22 W. 23d.
WILLIAM ROUNDS POTTER, JOHN PRENTICE, A. B., Will.	New York, Brooklyn,	3 Washington Pl. B'kl'n, 1 Grace Court.
JOSIAH COLLINS PUMPELLY,	Owego, Tioga Co.,	60 Clinton Pl.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER RICE, A. B.	New York,	14 London Ter- race.
ERASTUS BARNES RUDD, A. B.	New York,	82 W. 13th.
GEORGE WASHINGTON SANDFORD,	Orange, N. J.,	466 W. 23d.
HARRY AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, A. B.	New York,	61 Univerfity Pl.
EUGENE SCHUYLER, Ph. D., Yale.	Ithaca, Tompkins Co.,	106 E. 21st.
THOMAS BUCKMAN SHOEMAKER,	Yardleyville, Pa.,	355 Tenth St.

Names.

WASHINGTON WHITE EL
 JOSEPH FELTRETCH,
 FRANCIS ALLEN FISHER,
 SAMUEL HANNA FRISBEE,
 A. B., Yale.
 JOHN GALLAGHER,
 JAMES TERRY GARDNER,
 JACOB ALFRED GROSS,
 MARTIN D. HANCOX,
 FRANK HARRIS,
 A. B., Chris. Bros.
 ROSWELL DANIELS HATCH
 WM. AUGUSTUS OGDEN F.
 ANDREW JOSEPHUS HENNI
 WILLIAM MYERS HOES,
 A. B., Will.
 BURRALL HOFFMAN,
 A. B.
 HENRY HOLT,
 A. B., Yale.
 HARLOW MATHER HOYT,
 A. B., Free Ac.
 HAMILTON BAILEY HUMES
 CORTLANDT IRVING,
 EDWARD RENSHAW JONES,
 A. B.
 CHARLES NICHOLS JUDSON
 A. B., Yale.
 WILLIAM PLATT KETCHAI
 A. B., Yale.
 LEOPOLD KIND,
 PHINEAS CHANNING KINGS
 B. S., Free Ac.

4th. That the Democracy of Connecticut, sympathizing with their conservative brethren of the Middle and Western States, pledge themselves to unite with them in the adoption of all honorable measures, having in view the cessation of hostilities between the North and South; the reconstruction of the Union on such terms as shall thoroughly define the rights of the States; the restoration of those fraternal feeling which form the true foundation of the federation, and the erection upon a more enduring basis of the temple of the Constitution.

5th. That the Militia of Connecticut are the natural guardians of the liberties of her people, subject to the control of the Chief Executive officer, acting under and by authority of the laws of the State; and any, and all acts of the Congress of the United States violate of the sovereignty of the States in relation thereto, should receive the execration of a people justly jealous of their liberties.

6th. That the Militia bill recently introduced into the Senate of the United States, by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is subversive of the sovereignty and rights of the States, and designed to make them mere dependencies upon the Central

Government; unconstitutional in its provisions and dangerous to the liberties of the people, the authorities of each of the States should sternly resist the operation of a scheme so fatal to the just relations which should always exist between the Federal and State Governments.

7th. That the "Banking system" recently passed by the Senate of the United States, based as it is, upon an unconstitutional and irredeemable issue of paper currency, cannot fail, if forced upon the people of the States, to prove destructive to the existing monied institutions of the several States, and is covertly designed to establish a vast central "money power," alike unknown to the Constitution of the United States, and dangerous to the principles upon which our Government is founded.

8th. That the President of the United States, by his Emancipation Proclamation, has struck a serious blow at the rights of the States; erected an almost impassible barrier between the North and the South, in attacking the people of fifteen States through a domestic institution, which is blended with their social fabric, and over which the individual States possess exclusive control and power; and regardless of the great lessons of the past, the National Executive, in pandering to the iusane fanaticism of the abolition faction, has ventured upon a system of public policy, which, if successfully inaugurated, would disgrace our country in the eyes of the civilized world, and carry lust, rapine and murder into every household of the slaveholding States.

9. That the act of the Federal Administration in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arrest of citizens not subject to military law without warrant or authority—imprisoning them without charge or accusation—denying them the right of trial by jury, or witnesses in their favor, and counsel for their defence—withholding from them all knowledge of their accusers, or the cause of their arrest—answering their petitions for redress by repeated injury and insult—prescribing in many cases as a condition of their release, test oaths, arbitrary and illegal:

In this abridgement of the freedom of speech and of the press—in suppressing newspapers by military force, and establishing a censorship wholly incompatible with the freedom of thought and expression of opinion:

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>City Residences.</i>
ALEXANDER ELEAZAR KURSHEEDT,	New York,	121 Clinton Pl.
ARTHUR MALACHI LEE, A. B., Free Ac.	New York,	153 W. 38th.
WALTER LOWRIE McCLINTOCK, A. B., Yale.	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	88 E. 16th.
ALBERT McNULTY, Jr., A. B.	New York,	36 Union Pl.
FRANKLIN McVEAGH, A. B., Yale,	West Chester, Pa.,	88 E. 16th.
JOSEPH AUGUSTUS MARSH,	New York,	116 W. 37th.
LUTHER AINSWORTH MILBANK,	New York,	103 W. 42d.
HORATIO WOODHULL MILLS,	Smithtown, L. I., Suffolk Co.,	43 Lafayette Pl.
ISRAEL MINOR, Jr., A. B., Yale.	New York,	15 Carroll Pl.
AUGUSTUS NEWBOLD MORRIS, A. B.	New York,	5 Washington Pl.
CHARLES HOSKINS MUNDY,	Seneca Falls, Seneca Co.,	107 Clinton Pl.
WILLIAM HENRY NEWSCHAFER, A. B., Free Ac.	New York,	127 E. 31st.
CHARLES WALTON OGDEN, A. B.	New York,	31 W. 20th.
FRANK ALLEYNE OTIS, A. B.	New York,	11 E. 15th.
HENRY DELAFIELD PHELPS, A. B., Trin.	New York,	74 University Pl.
GERARDUS POST, A. B.	New York,	16 E. 23d.
ALBERT ALFRED REUWEE,	New York,	Third Av. n. 83d.
JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., N. Jer.	New York,	68 E. 19th.
GEORGE COYT RIPLEY, A. B., Yale.	Norwich, Ct.,	88 E. 16th.
VAN NESS ROOSEVELT,	New York,	836 Broadway.

In the establishment of a system of espionage by a secret police to invade the sacred privacy of unsuspecting citizens.

In declaring martial law over States not in rebellion, and where the courts are open and unobstructed for the punishment of crime.

In attempting to strike out of existence the entire value of property in slaves throughout the country:

In the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation:

In the proposed taxation of the Laboring White Man to purchase the freedom of the negro and place his labor in competition with the white man thus taxed:

In the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, erecting within her boundaries a new State, without the consent of her Legislature—

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Are each and all arbitrary and unconstitutional, subverting the Constitutions, State and Federal, invading the reserved rights of the people and the sovereignty of the States, and if sanctioned, destruction of the Union, establishing upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the States a consolidated military despotism.

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First Prize of

GEORGE ALI

And we hereby solemnly declare that no American citizen can, without the crime of infidelity to his country's constitutions, and the allegiance which he bears to each, sanction such usurpations. Believing that our silence may be criminal, and be construed into consent, in deep reverence for our Constitution, which has been ruthlessly violated, we do hereby enter our most solemn protest against these usurpations of power.

Second Prize of

SIDMON

10. That in connection with our fellow citizens of other States, we will use our utmost influence to prevent the payment of a single dollar of the money of the people unconstitutionally appropriated for the unwarranted Executive project of Compensated Emancipation.

Third Pr

JK

11th, That we sympathise with the soldiers who enlisted to sustain the Constitution and the Union, in the great deprivations and hardships to which they have been subjected in sickness and in health; that we demand in the name of justice and humanity, that the great frauds which have deprived them of proper food, raiment and care shall be exposed, and their authors duly punished, and that we insist upon their being promptly paid for their services rendered.

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12th, That the enormous plunder of the public treasure by self constituted patriots, which has been rife throughout the country, demands the closest scrutiny; and the severest punishment should follow a just exposure.

13th, That as representatives of a large portion of the people of Connecticut, we demand the fullest public exposure of the manner in which the vast sum of four million of dollars, appropriated by our State during the past two years, or any portion of it, has been expended with a detail of the objects for which the money has been used; and we protest against the extraordinary and uncalled for appropriation by the last extra session of our Legislature, of Ten Thousand Dollars to the Governor of this State, to be used by him in secret, for any object he may see fit to expend it.

14th, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability, patriotism and sound conservative principles of the Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, and the other gentlemen nominated with him on the State Ticket, and we hereby renew our united pledge, that from this day to the first Monday of April, inclusive, we will spare no honorable exertions to promote their election.

Mr. Eaton reported that Gov. Seymour was unwell to-day, and was obliged to decline to appear in the Convention, while tendering the members his thanks for the honor done him.

DEGREES CONFERRED

AT THE

LAW COMMENCEMENT,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1862.

LL. B.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>City Residences.</i>
GEORGE WASHINGTON BACON, A. M.	Flatbush, L. I., Kings Co.	
RICHARD SMITH BACON, A. B.	Flatbush, L. I., Kings Co.	
CHARLES WESLEY BANGS,	New York,	55 E. 16th.
GEORGE ALEXANDER BLACK, A. B., Free Ac.	New York,	34 W. 25th.
DANIEL WEBSTER BOND,	Canterbury, Ct.,	3 Horatio St.
EDWARD CARRINGTON, Jr., A. B., Yale.	New York,	108 Waverley Pl. 2d Lt. 143d reg't New York Vols.
JOHN TOWNSEND CONNOLLY,	New York,	54 W. 37th.
WILLIAM MILLER DENMAN, A. M., Free Ac.	New York,	257 W. 19th.
FREDERICK JAMES DE PEYSTER, A. B., Free Ac.	New York,	67 W. 36th.
CHARLES DE RUYTER, A. B.	New York,	47 Tenth St.
ROBERT THOMAS BROWN EASTON, A. B., Free Ac.	New York,	648 Hudson St.
EDWARD CLARENCE FRASER,	New York,	151 Tenth St.
ROBERT GOELET, Jr., A. B.	New York,	857 Broadway.
CHARLES HENRY HATCH, A. B., Yale.	New York,	40 W. 46th.

The following gentlemen were appointed State Central Committee for the ensuing year:—

M. A. OSBORN, *Chairman*.

F. M. BROWN, Hartford County.

TILTON E. DOOLITTLE, New Haven County.

F. L. ALLEN, New London County.

JAMES A. HOYT, Fairfield County.

JOSEPH K. GREEN, Windham County.

ED. W. SEYMOUR, Litchfield County.

C. C. HUBBARD, Middlesex County.

A. R. GOODRICH, Tolland County.

Hon. John Cotton Smith, Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, Hon. H. H. Barbour, Hon. Wm. W. Eaton, were called out and addressed the Convention in earnest and eloquent speeches, which stirred the hearts of the audience, and elicited frequent applause, but want of space forbids our giving even a synopsis of their remarks.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the proposition was made that the Convention adjourn and proceed in a body to the residence of Col. Seymour.—The idea was accepted, and the members headed by the President, and accompanied by thousands of spectators, marched down to Col. Seymour's house and called him out with ringing cheers. Col. Seymour briefly thanked his friends for this enthusiastic welcome, and in accepting the nomination assured them that he was heartily with them in the efforts of the Democracy to restore the country to the Union and harmony of better days. His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, and the Convention took leave with another round of cheers.

The procession then reformed and proceeded to the residence of Hon. Isaac Toucey, who was called out and received with hearty cheers. Mr. Toucey returned thanks for the honor, and expressed his confidence that the Democracy would be successful in the approaching contest. He further remarked that he intended to take occasion to address the people in various parts of the State, and give his views of public affairs. The announcement was received with cheers, and the procession passed on to the office of the Daily Times. Mr. A. E. Burr, warmly thanked his Democratic friends for this demonstration, so different from the visitation with which his office had been threatened a few months ago, and with the heartiest cheers the meeting dissolved.—This demonstration, entirely *impromptu* as it was, was a fitting termination of the labors of the largest, and most enthusiastic Convention ever held in the State.

On the History of Political Literature.

On Political Ethics.

On Punishment—including its history, statistics, and a view of the penal theories, systems and codes of modern times.

By Professor NAIRNE—*On Moral Philosophy.*

By Professor ORDRONAUX—*On Medical Jurisprudence.*

GENERAL

THE regular
Students
Science, is under
DORE W. DW

COUR

By Professor DW

By Professor LIEB

The following members of the New York Bar will deliver courses of Lectures on Legal subjects during the term. Each course will contain from four to six lectures.

HON. MARSHALL S. BIDWELL—*On the Law of Defamation.*

HON. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD—*On the Obligations of the Common Law to the Civil Law.*

HON. CHARLES P. DALY—*On the Laws of the Sea.*

HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS—*On _____*

HON. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES—*On the Criminal Jurisprudence of the Colonies before the Revolution.*

The Democratic Convention.

Column

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, a. m. on Wednesday, at Touro Hall, Hartford, and Jeffrey O. Phelps of Simsbury was made temporary chairman.

The attendance was large, the body of the hall being full of delegates, and the galleries crowded with spectators.

The usual Committees were appointed. The Committee on resolutions of one from a Senatorial District was as follows:

- 1st, W. W. Eaton; 2d, Dr. Childs; 3d, Milo A. Holcomb; 4th, Levi B. Bradley; 5th, H. B. Munson; 6th, Mr. Childsey; 7th, Wm. C. Morse; 8th, J. A. Hovey; 9th, J. A. Bill; 10th, W. A. Judson; 11th, Wm. F. Taylor; 12th, J. H. Olmstead; 13th, Gen. Lloyd A. Baldwin; 14th, Dan. A. Daniels; 15th, Ed. W. Seymour; 16th, Lewis Judd; 17th, John C. Smith; 18th, Edmund Stearns; 19th, Isaac Arnold; 20th, Asa Willey; 21st, John F. Dobson.

A committee was appointed to invite Mr. Toucey to address the convention, who soon after reported that Mr. Toucey declined, but would take the stump during the campaign.

The Committee on permanent organization reported the name of General E. A. Phelps of Colebrook for President, with twenty one Vice Presidents and three secretaries. Report accepted.

General Phelps, on taking the chair, said: I am the last man who expected to be called on to preside. There is great responsibility resting upon us. We owe a duty to our country. War is now desolating the border States—a war which has degenerated into a partisan contest for the subjugation of half the people of the land, and for the emancipation of the slaves. Such a war must terminate disastrously. He then read a copy of a letter written two years ago, when he declined to take command of Colt's regiment, showing that he had always been opposed to the war. He would join the army of peace-makers, and with the olive branch penetrate to the very citadel of the South and secure a lasting peace, which could not be gained by arms. Peace men were formerly branded as traitors; but times had changed, and the tide was rolling on.

A delegate from Newtown made a furious speech about negro equality. From what he could hear at the South, and what he could see in that Convention, (and they were a good deal like) he thought the people were about to rise in their majesty and say "peace, be still."

The Convention went into an informal ballot for a candidate for Governor, it being agreed that they should do so without any preliminary nomination or discussion of candidates.

The informal ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes.....	458
Thomas H. Seymour.....	243
Wm. J. Hamersley.....	76
Charles Chapman.....	61
Charles R. Ingersoll.....	29
Origen S. Seymour.....	11
Samuel F. Ingham.....	11
Charles F. P. nd.....	8
Charles R. Chapman.....	6
Alfred E. Burr.....	3
Alvan P. Hyde.....	3
J. A. Hovey.....	1
Ralph I. Ingersoll.....	1

THE LAW LIBRARY the Reports and of the Reports of the most valuable of the series of the English Statutes, and the principal Commentators upon Scotch, German, French Law.

It includes the or SAMUEL JOHNSON, the College after the Revolution of the Constitution the College is independent, the Hon. Stratford, Connecticut enriched by another interest, from John Jay embracing the Law JAY, the first Chief Justice

THE LIBRARY is during the term, from P. M., where those especially in the practice Court. The central easily accessible.

Library, to which the students have free access, and the Law Department of which contains several thousand volumes, including a very extensive series of English and American Reports, with a valuable and rare collection of works on Foreign Law, and full collections of French cases, ancient and modern.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, FEES, ETC.

ANY person of good moral character, whether a graduate of any College or not, may be admitted to either of the Classes. No examination and no particular course of previous study is required for admission.

THE TUITION FEES are \$75 per year, payable in advance, which will admit the students to all the lectures, and to the use of the Law Library. No student is matriculated until his fees are paid.

BOARD may be obtained in the city, at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a week. Rooms are obtained at prices varying from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a week. Where two students room together, board and rooms may be obtained on very moderate terms.

DEGREES.

AN EXAMINATION for Degrees is held at the close of the Senior year, occupying three days, and extending over all the studies of the course.

THE DEGREE of LL. B. will be conferred upon such students as shall have pursued, to the satisfaction of the Trustees and the Professor of Municipal Law, the entire

Agassiz's Lecture
at Mobile
On the Unity of
The Human Race
in April 1853.

If he has delivered it
thus, he does not seem
to have made out his
case in any way.

His argument on languages,
comparing it to the
sounds of different animal
genera, omits altogether
the structure of languages, and
as to the sound we know
that different nations which
we know to belong to the same
racial stock, hear them, and
therefore express them differently,
e.g. there is the sound

the drum. The French-
in renders it by catta-
lan, the Englishman by
l-a-dub, the German
l-a-dub, and so on.

Agassiz's notion of whole
actions having been cre-
ated is utterly untenable.
This can be proved in
a variety of ways.

This lecture reads as though
it were an introduction
and not a complete
one to something else.
I would say, it ends
dearly traps at the
end.

J. L.

Mr. Eaton then said he was authorized by Mr. Hammersley to peremptorily withdraw his name, and he did so. Three cheers were then called for, for "The hero of Chepultepec," and given for that man of war, when the "peace" Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Constitution of the United States and of the State of Connecticut, in German, was distributed. (A member expressed the wish that it should be printed in English and distributed, as many of his constituents knew nothing about it).

An attempt was then made to nominate Thomas H. Seymour by acclamation, but a ballot being demanded, the Convention proceeded to take a formal ballot for Governor, which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes.....	466
Necessary to a choice.....	234
For Thomas H. Seymour.....	377
For Charles Chapman.....	57
For Wm. J. Hammersley.....	6
For O. S. Seymour.....	6
For Charles R. Ingersoll.....	2
For C. F. Pond.....	2
For J. A. Hovey.....	2
For Samuel Ingham.....	2
For Loren P. Waldo.....	1
For C. R. Chapman.....	1

On motion of Thomas Lawton, Esq., of New Haven, the nomination of Thomas H. Seymour was then made unanimous.

A committee was appointed to wait on Governor Seymour and request his attendance. The nomination of a Lieutenant Governor being next in order, J. A. Hovey of Norwich, E. A. Russell of Middletown, Daniel B. Warner of East Haddam and Dr. George Taylor of New Milford were named. John Cotton Smith of Sharon, in supporting Dr. Taylor said, he would relate an incident to show what sort of a democrat he was: "Last fall," said John Cotton, "William A. Buckingham, (I believe he is Governor of this state) went to New Milford with a nominal democrat who shall be named, to make a war speech. [This nominal democrat was Hon. James C. Loomis, democratic candidate for Governor last year.] Dr. Taylor was requested to keep this democrat over night. "No sir," said he, "by no manner of means. If he came here for a decent purpose, I'd keep him, but come here to make a war speech, I'll be damned first."

The ballot for Lieutenant-Governor was then taken, and this patriotic Dr. Taylor received 103 votes. James A. Hovey, of Norwich, was, however, nominated, receiving 267 out of 439 votes. Three faint cheers were then given for Hovey.

On motion of James H. Olmstead, of Stamford, Dr. J. H. Hoyt, of Greenwich, was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State, after a short speech by Mr. O.

The delegate from Newtown again appeared and nominated Ezra Morgan of that place for Treasurer. The Convention however couldn't see it, and was disposed to fulfil the predictions of the delegate's forenoon speech by crying "peace, be still." Levi B. Bradley thereupon nominated Andrew L. Kidston of New Haven, and the Convention ratified the nomination by acclamation.

Wm. H. Sabin, of Pomfret, was then nominated for Comptroller, after a speech by an Irishman from Windham County, which the speaker styled the "most dark, diabolical

A P
RULES GOVERN

A

I. E.

THERE shall
Candidates for the
the close of the second
The Examination
efforts in the Law
hereinafter established

I

The Degree of
under the order of
shall, pursuant to
Laws of 1860, passed
Law Committee and
Law.

The rules respecting
as follows:

1st. There shall
dates for Prizes at
The third Examination
Candidates must attend
School for two coll

2d. The tests of excellence shall be twofold :

a. By an Examination in writing, in answer to printed questions.

b. By Essays prepared upon such legal topics as may be suggested.

The Prizes shall be adjudicated upon the combined excellence of the Essays and of the Examinations. Diligence and regularity of attendance upon the prescribed exercises of the School, shall also form an element in reaching the conclusion.

3d. The following Directions must be observed by the candidates in preparing Essays :

a. The Essays shall be written on white letter paper of the best quality, with a margin of an inch wide. Only two pages of each sheet shall be written upon. The chirography must be plain and legible. The Essays shall not exceed ten sheets in length, or three-fourths of an hour in delivery, if spoken.

b. The Positions taken in the Essays, shall, if debatable, be fortified by the citation of authorities. Where the point is reasonably well settled, a single decisive and leading authority shall suffice. In other cases more are admissible.

c. Conciseness and clearness of expression, accuracy of statement, and close reasoning, should be carefully studied by the essayists.

d. Each Essay must be signed with a fictitious name, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope, upon the outside of which shall be written the fictitious name attached to the Essay, and within a slip of paper containing the real name of the author. The essays shall

county in the State," but Mr. Sabin declined.

Lloyd E. Baldwin of Windham was thereupon nominated.

A State Committee was then appointed, with Minott A. Osborne, Esq., of the Register, as Chairman.

The Committee on Resolutions then offered the following which were repeatedly cheered during the reading. They were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, It is the privilege and the duty of a free people, living under the guaranties of a written Constitution, which combines the provisions of an organic law with the great principles of federation and fraternity to frankly and fearlessly assert their rights; to freely canvass the acts of their appointed servants, and to re-affirm the great truths which underlie the Government, and upon which, for three-quarters of a century, have securely rested the liberties of the people; and whereas, the present Administration of the General Government has, for nearly two years, been in armed collision with the people of more than one-third of the States composing the Confederacy, and in the prosecution of the existing war, has assumed powers utterly at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States; it becomes us the representatives of the conservative people of Connecticut, while re-asserting our determination to adhere to the principles upon which our Union is founded, and proclaiming our devotion to the Constitution, to firmly but temperately condemn the errors of our public officers; and whereas, the administration of Abraham Lincoln has violated the Constitution of the United States in many of its most important particulars; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That the United States are a Confederacy of States, co equal in sovereignty and political power, and independent in their separate organizations, and reserving to each, all rights not granted by the Constitution to the central government.

2d. That while, as citizens of Connecticut, we assert our devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and will hereafter, as we have heretofore, support with zeal and energy the authorities of the United States in the full Constitutional exercise of their powers, we deliberately avow that the liberties of the people are menaced by Congressional and federal usurpations, and can only be prosecuted by the energetic action of State authority; and we are determined to maintain and defend the honor of our State, and the rights of her people.

3d. That while we denounce the heresy of secession as undefended and unwarranted by the Constitution, we as confidently assert, that whatever may have been the opinion of our countrymen, the time has now arrived when all true lovers of the Constitution are ready to abandon the "mistaken fallacy" that the Union can be restored by the armed hand; and are anxious to inaugurate such action, honorable alike to the contending factions, as will stop the ravages of war, avert universal bankruptcy and unite all the States upon terms of equality, as members of one confederacy.

4th. That the Democracy of Connecticut, sympathizing with their conservative brethren of the Middle and Western States, pledge themselves to unite with them in the adoption of all honorable measures, having in view the cessation of hostilities between the North and South: the reconstruction of the Union on such terms as shall thoroughly define the rights of the States: the re-production of those fraternal feelings which form the true foundation of the federation, and the erection upon a more enduring basis of the temple of the Constitution.

5th. That the Militia of Connecticut are the natural guardians of the liberties of her people, subject to the control of her Chief Executive officer, acting under and by authority of the laws of the State; and any, and all acts of the Congress of the United States violative of the sovereignty of the State in relation thereto, should receive the execration of a people justly jealous of their liberties, who know their rights, and

"Knowing, dare maintain."

6th. That the Militia bill recently introduced into the Senate of the United States, by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is subversive of the sovereignty and rights of the States, and designed to make them mere dependencies upon the Central Government: unconstitutional in its provisions and dangerous to the liberties of the people; the authority of each of the States should sternly resist the operation of a scheme so fatal to the just relations which should always exist between the Federal and State Governments.

7th. That the "Banking system" recently passed by the Senate of the United States, based as it is upon an unconstitutional and irredeemable issue of paper currency, cannot fail, if forced upon the people of the States, to prove destructive to the existing monied institutions of the several States, and is covertly designed to establish a vast central "money power," alike unknown to the Constitution of the United States, and dangerous to the principles upon which our government is founded.

MEDICAL

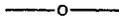
COR. OF TWI

FOU

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., <i>President, and Professor Emeritus of Obstetrics.</i>	2 East 17th.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D., LL. D., <i>Professor Emeritus of Clinical Surgery.</i>	6 Lafayette Place.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., <i>Professor Emeritus of Chemistry and Botany.</i>	Columbia College.
JOSEPH MATHER SMITH, M. D., <i>Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.</i>	11 East 17th.
ROBERT WATTS, M. D., <i>Professor of Anatomy.</i>	42 East 12th.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D., <i>Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.</i>	37 East 12th.
CHANDLER R. GILMAN, M. D., <i>Professor of Obstetrics, the Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	5 East 13th.
ALONZO CLARK, M. D., <i>Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.</i>	30 East 21st.
JOHN C. DALTON, JR., M. D., <i>Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.</i>	109 East 21st.
SAMUEL ST. JOHN, M. D., <i>Professor of Chemistry.</i>	305 Fourth Av.
THOMAS M. MARKOE, M. D., <i>Adjunct Professor of Surgery.</i>	4 East 17th.
WILLIAM DETMOLD, M. D., <i>Professor of Military Surgery and Hygiene.</i>	103 Ninth St.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>Theses.</i>
SWIFT, JOHN L., A. B.,	New York City,	Ovarian Tumors.
TRYON, AMAZIAS WALTER,	Niagara Co., N. Y.,	The Process of Nu- trition.
WARD, EDWIN MORRISON, A. B.,	New Jersey,	Opium.
WARD, RICH'D HALSTED, A. M.,	New Jersey,	Miracles of Medicine.
WHEELER, JAMES H.,	New Hampshire,	Pneumonia.
WILSON, MERRIT H.,	Pennsylvania,	Miasmatic Fever.
	Total,	. . . 59.



MEDICAL PRIZES.

1862.

Faculty Prizes for Theses.

First Prize, \$50. G. P. ANDREW, Romeo, Mich.
Second Prize, \$25. W. W. BOWLBY, Newark, N. J.

Harsen Prizes.

HENRY W. COOK, Massachusetts.
GEORGE M. WEEKS, New York City.

Names.

Demarest, Sam'l, Jr.,
 De Mott, John J.,
 Dewey, G. Clinton,
 De Wolf, Jas. A., A. M.
 Dibrow, Stephen M.,
 Doherty, J. J., A. B.,
 Dunbar, Geo. H.,
 Earle, Frank O.,
 Elder, William A.,
 Elderkin, John, A. M.,
 Emerfon, J. Haven,
 Engs, Geo. M.,
 Eno, Henry C., A. B.,
 Estabrook, Fred. R.,
 Estelle, Louis V., M. D.
 Everett, D. Darwin,
 Fairweather, Daniel H.
 Farrand, D. O.,
 Farrell, Edw.,
 Ficht, C. Otto,
 Field, Jacob T., A. B.,
 Fitch, Luther P., A. B.
 Fitch, Sam'l A.,
 Fowler, DeWitt C.,
 Fox, John F.,
 Furman, John H.,
 Gallatin, A. H., A. M. M.
 Gignoux, John F., A. J.
 Gilbert, Porteus C., A.
 Gillette, W. R., A. B.,
 Goodall, Frank W.,
 Gove, Harry,
 Gregory, A. McI.,
 Grifwold, W. R.,
 Gulden, Chas. C. H.,
 Haight, D. L.,

John Cotton Smith being called for, spoke a few minutes, but didn't say anything except to eulogise Seymour as the only man in the State who had talked peace from the firing upon Sumter to the present moment.

W. D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, said he was willing to spend his money freely in the coming campaign, and he *hoped* Seymour would be elected.

H. H. Barbour, of Hartford, said that one month ago they did not think it would be safe to nominate Seymour, but the people now demanded it. "We shall sound no uncertain trumpet this time. We are against the war. The elections in other States have not been understood by the President. There have been too many War Democrats chosen. When Thomas H. Seymour is elected, *the President will understand what that means.* It will mean that the blood of our brethren has been shed in an unholy crusade, and the war must stop. We can't conquer the South. The Republicans are unwilling the Union should be restored unless slavery is destroyed. The South understands it, and every spark of Unionism has been crushed out there. Let Seymour be elected, and the South may come back. An awful responsibility is on us.

W. W. Eaton being loudly called for said: For the last ten years the Democratic party has acted on the defensive. Now we must carry the war into Africa. At former Conventions it has been the custom for one delegate to sily take a resolution out of his pocket, and another delegate to sily take out another from his pocket, and so patch up a platform, the effort being to see which party could steer closest to the wind. We used to say "we were just as much opposed to slavery as anybody." But we must stop all that. These troubles which are now upon us have come because the Democratic party didn't stand firm. I thank my God that the Democratic party now stands firm, and no longer talks about being opposed to slavery. I ask no favors from the miserable, contemptible, Black Republican Abolition party. I charge that they have brought on this war. I charge that William A. Buckingham—dishonest, foully dishonest—sent six men into a peace convention who he knew would not vote for peace. God Almighty never made a purer patriot than Thomas H. Seymour. Seymour did not wish to be nominated. Seymour said that the events of the next twelve months "might place the Governor in a position of great responsibility and danger," and he would rather not be nominated. Hartford delegates had not worked for Seymour. The country towns demanded his nomination. To-morrow morning these Greeks here (meaning the reporters) will be out, and one will call Seymour a copperhead and another a traitor. God give Connecticut many such traitors. The way to get beaten is to act on the defensive. Go home and make no apologies to the people for your nomination. [Eaton seemed to clearly appreciate the fact that apologies would be expected by the people.] Tell the people you have nominated the best man in the State. Make this a talking campaign. Charge all the corruptions on the Administration. The Democratic party is honored all over the Union. I have lived South for many years, and have never forgotten my friends there.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>Preceptors.</i>
Haight, Trevonian, A. B.,	<i>New Jersey,</i>	Drs. R. W. & H. G. Cooke.
Hall, Chas. E.,	" "	Dr. John R. Conover.
Harlin, W. H.,	<i>Kings Co., N. Y.,</i>	Drs. A. & G. Cochran.
Hasbrouck, C. De Witt,	<i>New Jersey,</i>	Dr. Chas. Hasbrouck.
Hasbrouck, Frank G.,	<i>Rockland Co., N. Y.,</i>	Dr. M. C. Hasbrouck.
Hasbrouck, John C.,	<i>Ulster Co., N. Y.,</i>	} Drs. A. L. Loomis & Lounsberry.
Hasbrouck, Solomon E.,	" "	
Hatfield, Albert S.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Dr. P. Pine & A. L. Loomis.
Hawes, Geo. E., A. B.,	" "	Dr. Wm. O'Meagher.
Henderfon, John,	" "	Dr. G. Buck.
Hinton, Eugene H.,	" "	Dr. John H. Hinton.
Hodgkins, D. W.,	" "	} Drs. Wm. Newman & S. D. Brooks.
Hogan, Edw. K.,	" "	
Holmes, J. C.,	<i>New Jersey,</i>	Dr. A. Naudain.
Hooper, Jno. C.,	<i>Nova Scotia,</i>	Dr. C. R. Holmes.
Hornbeek, Stephen E. D.,	<i>Ulster Co., N. Y.,</i>	Dr. W. J. Almon.
Hoppin, Wm. W., A. M.,	<i>Rhode Island,</i>	D. P. D. P. Hornbeek.
Hosmer, G. W.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Dr. C. Parsons.
How, Lyman B., A. B.,	<i>Massachusetts,</i>	Dr. Hyflop.
Hubbell, Benj.,	<i>Connecticut,</i>	Drs. L. Bartlett & D. Crosby.
Hutchison, James,	<i>New Brunswick,</i>	Dr. Sam'l Lynes.
Hyde, James N., A. B.,	<i>Ohio,</i>	Dr. Jas. Sinclair.
Iaworowski, Romuald J.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Dr. W. H. Draper.
Jackfon, David P.,	<i>Broome Co., N. Y.,</i>	Dr. J. J. Crane.
James, Edw. C., A. B.,	<i>Illinois,</i>	Dr. Thos. Jackfon.
Janeway, Ed. G., A. B.,	<i>New Jersey,</i>	Dr. H. K. Lathy.
Jay, J. C., Jr.,	<i>Westchester Co., N. Y.,</i>	Dr. Geo. Janeway.
Johnson, Perley H.,	<i>Jefferson Co., N. Y.,</i>	Dr. Robt. Watts.
Johnson, Woolfey, A. B.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Dr. N. O. Bemis.
Joy, Henry D. W.,	" "	Dr. W. Parker.
Kerrigan, Wm. W.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Dr. G. Buck.
Kingsly, Norman W.,	" "	Dr. Jos. A. Kerrigan.
Kissam, Dan'l W.,	<i>Kings Co., N. Y.,</i>	Col. Phys. and Surgs.
Kittredge, Chas. C.,	<i>New Jersey,</i>	Dr. D. E. Kissam.
Kochler, Joseph,	<i>New York City,</i>	Dr. J. Kittredge.

[No doubt about that.] When these resolutions we have adopted go through the country on the wings of the lightning, I tell you there will be startled readings all over the Union. When the Southerners see a man as our standard bearer whom they love, [they do that] the brave men and the lovely women of the South will say "let us have peace." We will stand by the South. A few victories, such as we shall inaugurate, and the Union will be restored.

Col

- Names.
- Shaw, A. O., Po
 - Sherwood, Chas. W., Ni
 - Skelding, Thomas, Co
 - Smith, Henry L., Sc
 - Smith, Joseph G., Ni
 - Smith, Montross L., D
 - Snow, Chas. F., G
 - Southworth, Richmond, Jr., R
 - Stephenson, Albert L., B
 - Stevens, Lloyd, G
 - Stoddard, Freman, A
 - Stubbs, Alfred H., A. B
 - Thurman, William, A. White,
 - Todd, John R., mway,
 - Tomlinson, Chas., A C
 - Thompson, Edw. W., wis, J
 - Thompson, Thomas, in, N
 - Tourtellotte, J. F., at, T
 - Tracy, Lewis A., Har-
 - Traphagen, C. V.,
 - Tyng, Stephen H., Jr.,
 - Vallejo, Platon,
 - Van Nest, Henry G.,
 - Van Nest, Jas. V. D., A. I
 - Van Zandt, F. A., orters
 - Wadsworth, S. D., A. B. adopt-
 - Warner, Wm. P., at an
 - Washburne, Chas., reighn
 - Watson, Goodwin, that
 - Webb, DeWitt, a back
 - Wells, Eugene, tence
 - Wells, Geo. D., abmit
 - Weiller, Alfred, some
 - Wentworth, Walter H., ? A
 - Westfall, Lewis, at.
 - Wheeler, James H., land

Three cheers for Eaton.

So the Democratic State ticket is as follows :

For Governor,
THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, of Hartford.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES A. HOVEY, of Norwich.

For Secretary of State,
J. H. HOYT, of Greenwich.

For Treasurer,
ANDREW L. KIDSTON, of New Haven.

For Comptroller,
LLOYD E. BALDWIN of Windham.

SPEECH OF

Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour,
At the City Hall, Hartford, Tuesday Evening, February 10, 1863.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:

I thank you for this kind reception, and cheerfully respond to your call for some remarks from me.—The time has come when we should all of us speak out plainly, and discuss the questions which these unhappy days have given birth to. Neglect to do this may be a source of future regret. I do not mean to incur the penalty of any such regret if I can help it, and therefore purpose speaking at your meetings whenever it may be proper for me to do so. I believe we have reached a crisis in public affairs when the boldest language will prove to be the best for the occasion and best for our country. We have got to deal with principalities and powers which need to be rebuked—and we have got to deal with men in power who should be told that there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. For the last eighteen months, the people of the Free States, so called, have suffered great abuse at the hands of their rulers. It has now come the turn of the people to be heard. It has come their turn, not to render evil for evil, but to vindicate their rights under the Constitution, and by so doing overwhelm the men in authority who would abrogate those rights. That is their mission, and it is a mission which I expect to see successfully accomplished.

You have come together, gentlemen, under somewhat better auspices than we have had to boast of in a long while. You have to-day the restoration of that freedom of speech which was denied to you a year ago. This is due, in a great measure, to the late elections. And this privilege is not only restored to you, but it can't be taken away again. I would make oath to that. Henceforth, my countrymen, never let orders from headquarters, come in what shape they may—never let such orders prevent you from asserting your right to discuss fully and freely, as you please, the affairs of Government. Never!—And another thing. I had hoped the day of illegal arrests was over; but the recent exhibition of the mailed hand at the city of Philadelphia, proves that the will is not wanting to restore the reign of terror. That exhibition of despotic power should be the last. Or if the day of illegal arrests should come again, with its bolts and bars and shackles for freemen, let freemen solemnly protest against such high-handed measures, and take their protests to the ballot boxes.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>Preceptors.</i>
Wheelock, Geo. G., A. B.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Dr. John Watfon.
Whitall, Sam'l,	<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	Dr. D. S. Conant.
White, J. A., M. D.,	<i>Massachusetts,</i>	Practitioner.
Whitehead, J. Elias, A. M.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Dr. Thos. C. Finnell.
Wight, Thomas,	<i>Delaware Co., N. Y.,</i>	Drs. Fitch & Buckley.
Williams, N. A.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Dr. John Hurley.
Wilson, Benj.,	<i>Wayne Co., N. Y.,</i>	Drs. Wilson & Draper.
Wilson, James W.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Dr. J. M. Andrews.
Willis, Wm. S.,	<i>New Jersey,</i>	Dr. Geo. H. Sears.
Winston, G. S.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Dr. C. R. Agnew.
Withers, Ruffel,	<i>Nova Scotia,</i>	Dr. F. S. Edwards.
Wood, F. Augustus, A. B.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Dr. Thos. F. Cock.
Woodruff, L. DeF., A. B.,	" "	Dr. W. Parker.
Wright, Geo. P.,	<i>Queens Co., N. Y.,</i>	Dr. C. M. Allen.
Wynkoop, G. H.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Dr. W. Parker.
	Total,	- 254-



Lectures will be following gentlemen

On the *Organic Uses*, by GOUVERNEUR to the Demilt D

On the *Operat* M. D., Physician

On *Vegetable* DANIEL C. EATO

On *Analytical* Assistant to the P

There will also *A Surgical Clin* every Monday, a

A Medical Clin at 12 M.

A Surgical Clin nesday, at 2½ P.

A Clinique on G STEAD, every Thu

A Clinique for Fy at 2½ P. M.

A course of lepre will commence in 18th, and continue days in the week.

The *Fall Cour* day, the 21st

And if the ballot should fail to correct such enormities and preserve their Liberties, they may be driven to look for some other remedy.

Gentlemen, the bitter experiences of the past year have solved a new problem in our institutions. They have proved that the most dangerous of all experiments, under a form of government like ours, is that which aims to stifle the voice of a free people. Such an experiment may be successful for a while, but it can't last. Forbidden to speak their free thoughts, they are driven to reflect more deeply than before on the value of their liberties. Their rights under the Constitution are studied over and over again; the audacious insolence of the bad men in power who would deprive them of those rights, is sternly set before their eyes; the heroic example of their Revolutionary Fathers comes up before them, admonishing them that the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance—and all at once the storm bursts forth, the soul asserts its independence, and the wronged, abused, insulted citizen, is FREE AGAIN, and powerful to assert, maintain and defend his rights against the powers that be, though backed by a million of bayonets. Such is the problem which has just now been solved in our very midst, and such the lesson which it furnishes to present and future generations. Reflection on the iniquitous proceedings of the government which suppressed free speech and a free press, and sought to punish men for suggesting *peaceful measures* as a means of saving the Union which we all had so much at heart; the result of their meditation on these things, is a clear, convincing, unanswerable, powerful, and perfectly crushing, argument against the present Administration.

There are many things that might be discussed on this occasion if time would permit. As you have called me out, gentlemen, let me notice some few of them which go to strengthen the argument to which I have just referred. You all know how often it is remarked—this war might have been prevented, and the reasons usually given for such a remark. Let us look into this very briefly, if I may do so without tiring you, and see how the case stands. I begin with the secession of South Carolina, and the States which immediately followed her.

When this occurred, it became a serious matter for the entire country. You had the army and navy in your hands, which some supposed should be launched at once against the South. More considerate men insisted on taking a different course. They chose to treat the act of disunion as a political rather than as a military one, and deal with it accordingly.—Of this number was Mr. Crittenden; of Kentucky, whose resolutions for saving the Union and preventing bloodshed, are familiar to you all. These resolutions were acceptable to our conservative citizens generally, and if they had been accepted, as they should have been, there would have been no war;—the States would have been united, and we should have gone on again in a career of peace, prosperity, and happiness. The assertion of Northern opponents of these resolutions, that the South would not accept of them, is disproved by Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, in his able letter on this subject. He has shown us that the leading Southern men in Congress at that time, whose names are most obnoxious to the North, were willing to accept of the compromise bill as a *finality*. They did indeed claim that they entitled to the benefits of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, giving them an equal share in the Territories. Nevertheless, for the sake of Peace, they would accept of the Crittenden bill, with the understanding that it should be a final adjustment of the difficulties between the slave and free States. Such was the state of the case when the bill came to a vote in Congress. It is scarcely necessary to ask who defeated this bill. The Republicans went

weeks, until the opening of the Regular Course in October.

This course will be arranged as follows, viz. :

Prof. WATTS, on the Organs of Special Sense.

Prof. ST. JOHN, on Meteorology as applied to Hygiène.

Prof. DALTON, on the Physiology of Respiration.

Dr. D. S. CONANT, on Dislocations.

Dr. W. C. LIVINGSTON, on Mechanical Appliances in Surgery.

REGULAR COURSE.

The Regular Course of Lectures for the Session of 1863-64, will commence on Monday, the 19th of October, 1863, and continue until the second Thursday of March following.

FACULTY PRIZES.

Two Prizes are annually awarded by the Faculty, at the College Commencement in March, for the best two Graduating Theses presented during the year, viz. :—a First Prize of Fifty Dollars, and a Second Prize of Twenty-five Dollars. The Graduating Theses competing for these prizes should be handed in to the Secretary of the Faculty, in the Fall, by the 1st of September; and in the Spring, by the 1st of February. At the commencement in March, 1862, these prizes were awarded as follows :

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The examination
 annually; that for g
 March; that for gra
 Tuesday in Septemb

Matriculation Fee,

Fees for the full Cou.
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Ticket of the Demon

Graduation Fee, \$

Students who have
 College, or who, hav
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 admitted to a third
 matriculation fee onl

GRADUATES of this

against it in a solid phalanx, and it was killed. They had it in their power to pass the bill, but would not; they defeated it, and by so doing took on themselves the consequences which follow such a defeat. Some of them may have hesitated in the course they were taking on that occasion—but pressed on by the ultrae who required “blood-letting,” the “peace measures” were thrown overboard, and our country swept along towards the brink of ruin.

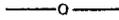
But there was yet another chance to save the Union. Let us see how that was thrown away also. The next chance for saving the Union and preventing bloodshed, was at the Peace Conference of March, 1861. That body came together some time early in March; it was composed of representatives from the Border States, and from the Middle, Western and Northern States. The proceedings of the conference were highly honorable to the ability and patriotism of the Border State delegates. They did what they could to save the Union. The part that Virginia took in those proceedings was purely a national one, as everybody could see. Though suffering from the effects of the John Brown raid, she nevertheless showed herself anxious to keep the peace, whatever might be said of others. But in vain. The conference broke up without having accomplished anything; it was a failure.

And who, let me ask, is responsible for that failure. Who prevented the conference from adopting the measures which were needed to prevent a fratricidal war? The same class of men who defeated the Crittenden bill! They defeated the peace proposition of the conference. Unfortunately for our country, the delegates from the free States appear to have been selected by Republican Governors, on account of the known hatred of these men to compromises of all kinds. Those who were sent from this State voted, with one exception, against the peace measures of the conference. That assembly, which for a brief period had given us some hopes of preserving the Union, broke up in despair, and the brink of destruction seemed reached at last. Another failure to restore harmony, and the ruin would be complete. It seemed to be pre-determined that there should be another failure anyway, and the gulf of perdition reached at last. But before I come to speak of the last and worst phase of this question, a single word as to certain conservative opinions which began to prevail after the Administration went into power.

Shortly after Mr. Lincoln was sworn into office, the question began to be seriously debated as to whether a sovereign State could rightfully be coerced by force of arms. I am not going into the discussion of it at the present time. I only wish to remind you that such a question was raised, and that the negative of it was ably sustained by men of great worth and ability, and by no one more ably than our worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. Eaton. It was proved beyond controversy, that the founders of the Constitution never provided, or intended to provide, for any such military schemes as are now on foot for the conquest of the Southern States. Never! On the contrary, it was shown that the founders of that instrument voted down every proposition of the sort. All this was proved, and more than I need trouble you with at this time. Now what I mean to say is this, before I come to another matter—that these undeniable proofs of the true intent and meaning of the Constitution on the subject of coercion, or force, ought to have impressed the men in power, at Washington, with the absolute necessity for using great forbearance in their dealings with the seceding States. For a while these considerations may have had some weight with them, but they were soon to give way for others.

This brings me to speak of one chance more, which if it had been rightfully improved, might have averted the horrors of civil war. We shall see how that

GRADUATES of other schools, who have been in practice three years, and *Theological Students*, are admitted on general ticket, by paying the matriculation fee.



MISCELLANEOUS.

Gentlemen wishing information concerning the College, Lectures, &c., are requested to direct their letters to the Secretary of the Faculty, Dr. ST. JOHN, at the *College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, New York.*

Students are requested, on their arrival in the city, to call upon the Janitor, Mr. Thomas Denham, in the College Building, who will direct them to the residences of the Faculty, and aid them in obtaining board.



1 was thrown away also, and the Union dashed on the
2 rocks. It so happened that the whole question of
3 peace or war was destined to turn on a single point
4—and that, a Fort in Charleston harbor. By a con-
5 currence of circumstances, Fort Sumter became the
6 point upon which the very existence of the Union
7 hinged. But, in comparison with the worth of the
8 Union, and the direful evils which might follow a se-
9 rious collision in that quarter, the Fort was of little
10 consequence to anybody. A collision between the
11 State and Federal troops should, if possible, be avoid-
12 ed. All that was wanted was to gain time for reason
13 to have its turn. The Government might go on with
14 its blockade, but it should do nothing to provoke the
15 shedding of blood. Now it was seen, and plainly
16 seen, that any attempt to reinforce Sumter, would
17 provoke the very crisis which some of the best men
18 in our country wished to avoid. And this was not
19 only seen, but the Federal authorities at the Capital
20 gave their pledge to Justice Campbell, of the Su-
21 preme Court of the United States, that no such at-
22 tempt should be made to reinforce Fort Sumter! In
23 proof of this, I refer you to the Judge's letter on the

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subject—a letter which was published in the Journal
of Commerce, and other papers, some two months af-
ter the war broke out. "Put not your faith in Prin-
ces." The pledge I have just referred to, had scarce-
ly been made when measures were actually taken, by
the Federal authorities, for doing what seemed to
be the very thing which the government had solemnly
agreed not to do: A government flotilla was sent
to Charleston harbor, somewhere between the tenth
and fifteenth of April, 1861; and sent there for what?
It was sent there to accomplish a certain purpose—
and that purpose was to draw the fire of Fort Moultrie,
in occupation of Southern troops, in order that the
Federal authorities, and the men who were urging
them to "blood letting," might have the overt act
they required to justify a declaration of war against
the South. Their plan succeeded, and we were push-
ed over the brink of ruin, and plunged into the very
vortex of horribly destructive, awful and ruinous civil
war, the end of which no man can tell.

Having done with occurrences which preceded the
war, let me briefly advert to what has since taken
place. The war having been inaugurated, we were
told that it was to be a war for the Constitution and
the Union. I deny that it has been a war for either.
This denial you will find sustained by almost every
leading act of the Administration since the first blow
was struck. From the moment troops were first or-
dered to Washington, in April, 1861, the Constitu-
tion has scarcely been regarded at all by the men in
power. Some of their most zealous supporters more
than half admit this. But, say they, the South having
broken the Constitution, we are no longer bound by
it. This confession, if it amounts to anything at all,
is a virtual impeachment of their President, who has
taken an oath to support, maintain and defend the
Constitution of the United States. Nothing has oc-
curred, that I know of, since he took that oath, to
release him from its solemn obligations. I repeat it,
this has not been a war for the Constitution and the
Union, but one fearfully destructive of both. Look
for a moment at the numerous violations of the Con-
stitution, to which we have all been witnesses, in the
past year, and tell me how much is there left of that
instrument, or how much nearer are we to restoring
the Union than the day the battle cry first went forth?
Is it strange that the people of the South should hesi-
tate about returning to a government which is con-
tinually striking down the dearest rights of the citi-
zen? The moment the "war power" began to make
itself felt, State Rights were set at naught. We had
a daring illustration of this early in the contest, when
the federal authorities directed the seizure of tele-

T R U S T E E S .

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences. e.</i>
HAMILTON FISH, LL. D., CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD,	134 E. 17th
THE REV. GARDINER SPRING, D. D., LL. D.,	13 West 37th
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ROBERT RAY,	221 West 28th.
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN, TREASURER,	77 East 22d.
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GEORGE T. STRONG,	74 East 21st.
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GEORGE F. ALLEN,	42 East 24th.
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, LL. D.,	9 East 34th.
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D. C. L. Ox.,	33 West 24th.
MARTIN ZABRISKIE,	Morristania.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D.,	96 St. Marks Place.
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WILLIAM C. SCHERMERHORN,	49 West 23d.
THE REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D.,	42 Charlton St.

graphic despatches—an order which ought to have been resisted by an appeal to the courts. But this is nothing to what followed. Next we had arbitrary arrests, the search of houses, and seizure of private papers, without authority of the law; then came the suspension of the habeas corpus; and, lastly, martial law, which is no law at all, but the will of some despot, was extended over a people remote from the theatre of war. And as if these things were not enough to break down a free people, a bill is introduced into Congress, which threatens to take from them what little is left of their liberties. I refer to the Senate's Military bill, for the organization of the militia—a bill which, if it should become a law, would annihilate State sovereignty, and place our citizens at the feet of Executive power. If, fellow-citizens, the spirit of your patriot fathers yet burns in your bosoms, your indignant remonstrance against these things should be loudly proclaimed.

I should be glad to say something of arbitrary arrests, of the imprisonment of unoffending citizens in our American Bastiles, a dark chapter in the history of this afflicted country; but what I would say of these outrages must be reserved for a future occasion. They were borne in silence a long while, and the wonder is that they were borne so long as they were. It seemed for a while as if the people were dead, almost, to a sense of their rights and liberties, and incapable of asserting either. But they were aroused at last.

But, sir, we might have gone on in this way, regardless of the true condition of things, but for another act of supreme folly, or something worse. The people lay prostrate in the dust, hugging the chains that bound them, cheated into the belief that this chastisement was for their good, and beguiled by the falsehood that the war was not waged for the purpose of interfering with the domestic institutions of the South, or the rights of the States, but for some other purpose; they might, I say, have gone on in this way, making any and every sacrifice for the cause, as explained to them, if it had not been for the Abolition Proclamation of the 22d of September. That opened their eyes, that aroused their indignation, and that it is which has done something—nay, it has done much—towards correcting public opinion as to the character and real purpose of the war.

But, gentlemen, the Proclamation has not been exposed, as it ought to have been. It has only been occasionally denounced, when it should have been everywhere, often, and loudly rebuked. I purpose saying a few words about it before I take my seat. There are two features of it which are open to the severest condemnation. In the first place, it encourages the blacks to rise and murder their masters.—There is no getting away from this. Now I do not apprehend there is any great danger of such a rising of the blacks, except perhaps where the federal arms may have penetrated on some day next week, or next month,—but there is the damned license to initiate a series of atrocities at the South which, if once begun, and it were possible they could become general, would convert that portion of our country into another St. Domingo.

But, sir, there is another feature of it scarcely less revolting to my mind than the one just named. That feature is this: Your soldiers, many of them from New England, worthy young men, brought up under the droppings of the sanctuary, and taught, I suppose, to love mercy and hate iniquity, these men formed into battalions and regiments, and sent South to follow their leaders wherever ordered, are forbidden by the Proclamation to interfere in case of servile insurrection. In other words, they are to stand with folded arms whilst the black population seek the destruction of the whites. I do not believe the troops could refrain from interfering in such an emergency, but the barbarous decree to them is "hands off." Well, now let me ask, what is the

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Jr.

D E G R E E S
C O N F E R R E D A T C O M M E N C E M E N T .

June 25, 1862.

A. B.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
CHARLES SIGOURNEY KNOX,	Troy.
JOHN A. VANDERPOEL,	40 East 16th.
FRANCIS BABCOCK,	208 West 29th.
WM AUGUSTUS OGDEN HEGEMAN,	9 West 31st.
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EDWARD ROBERT ATWILL,	26 W. Washington Place.
ROBERT ERSKINE BARTOW,	Pelham.
HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON,	18 East 14th.
JOHN THOMAS BURR,	129 South 9th St., Brooklyn.
ROBERT BAGE CANFIELD,	379 Fifth Avenue.
LESLIE CHASE,	Astoria, L. I.
JOHN LAWRENCE CHURCHILL,	69 Union Place.
CHARLES ERNEST CONGDON,*	87 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
NATHANIEL ELLSWORTH CORNWALL, Jr.,	68 West 26th.
JOHN HALSEY CURTIS,	Hell Gate.
WALTER CUTTING,	141 Fifth Avenue.
HENRY AMMI DOWS,	28 Tompkins Pl., Brooklyn.
JAMES GORE KING DUER,	Weehawken, N. J.
PETER FORRESTER,	Bergen Point, N. J.
CHARLES DUDLEY FULLER,	42 West 14th.
GEORGE WOLFE GILLESPIE,	40 East 12th.
LOUIS HAIGHT,	Westchester.
BURRALL HOFFMAN,	17 East 37th.

* Deceased.

A C A D

First Prize

Second Prize

First Prize, \$

Second Prize

Greek, of \$3

English, of \$

To the most faithful

Prize of \$5

history of our relations with the people of the South? In the better days of the Republic, they came often to reside amongst us, their sons and their daughters came with them to be educated. They "brought hither their genius to be kindled at our fires." Here their young men married, and with their Northern wives returned to the plantations to spend the rest of their days. And young men of the North went South also, and married there, and grew to love the good people of that country, who took them by the hand, and helped put them forward in the world.— And let me tell you, sir, that to-day, there is probably a million south of the "invidious line," whose ancestors are buried in your grave-yards, or whose grandparents or parent, and brothers and sisters, are residing at the North. And your troops, the kindred blood still trickling in their veins," are to be made the unwilling instrument in this game, of carrying into effect a proclamation of the most uncalled for and barbarous character. Sir, I have no language to characterize it as it deserves. Thank God, New York has rebuked it; Ohio has rebuked it; New Jersey and Pennsylvania have rebuked it; Illinois and Indiana have rebuked it; Iowa and Wisconsin have rebuked it; and in less than two months Connecticut will rebuke it in such tones of thunder as shall be heard from Mainé to New Orleans.

But there is one other topic I would notice before quitting this subject. These despotic acts of which I have spoken, and especially the last one, are justified on the ground of "State necessity." This doctrine of State necessity was admirably exposed and torn to pieces years ago by the eloquent Senator from New Hampshire, and true patriot, the Hon. Franklin Pierce, since President of the United States. I regret that I have not his speech by me, that I might give you an extract from it, which would be more to the purpose than anything I can say.

The plea of State necessity, which is sometimes called the tyrant's plea, has no business in the affairs of freemen. Certainly, it is a plea which should never be tolerated under a Constitutional form of government. Where there is a written Constitution we must abide by that, or go straight to a despotism. The man, therefore, in Government affairs, who sets up any such plea as the one just named, as an excuse for acts not sanctioned by law, violates his oath of office; and though he may have been misled by bad advisers, he can't escape the consequences of such an act.

I pass over the numerous infractions of the Constitution, some of which I referred to only a few moments since, and take what, in some respects is the worst of all, the Proclamation of Emancipation, and ask you to look at that as it is. It presents us the military necessity of the case. Sir, it was precisely this kind of military necessity which dictated the employment of "merciless savages" to butcher your rebel forefathers. This was justified by Lord Suffolk, in the British Parliament, on the ground that the government should employ all the means that "God and nature" had put in his hands for suppressing the wicked rebellion. The indignant reply of Lord Chatham is familiar to every school-boys.—

"What ideas," said the great commoner, "the noble Lord may have of God and nature, I know not, but this I do know, that such sentiments as he has avowed, are equally abhorrent to religion and humanity. It was some plea of this sort that laid Wyoming in ashes, and at a later day, and within the memory of most of us, prompted the massacre of Texian prisoners at the Alamo. And coming down to the case before us, it is the plea of the haters of the South, who will be satisfied with nothing less than its destruction.

It is from doctrines like these the people, without distinction of party, turn away with undissembled horror and disgust, and seek, in the ranks of your political organization, the means of putting an end

S T U D E N T S .

SENIOR CLASS.

	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
<i>HONOR MEN.</i>	HIRAM HUNT NAZRO,	249 West 23d.
	DAN MARVIN, Jr.,	540 Pacific St., Brooklyn.
	RANDALL COOK HALL,	150 West 43d.
	STEPHEN FERRIS HOLMES,	123 Fifth Avenue.
	STEPHEN HOWARD THAYER, Jr.,	Yonkers.
	EMILE HENRY LACOMBE,	81 Clinton Place.
	JAMES MURRAY,	211 Lewis Street.
	ROBERT SCHUYLER TUCKER,	106 West 16th.
	RICHARD MENTOR HENRY,	349 West 22d.
	GEORGE HENRY OWEN,	Bath, Maine.
	MELVILLE BROWN,	21 Waverley Place.
	PETER AUGUSTUS JAY,	Rye.
	ROCKWOOD McQUESTEN,	Concord, N. H.
	CLIFFORD FAITOUTE EAGLE,	129 East 30th.
	WILLIAM ANDERSON MITCHELL,	310 Henry St., Brooklyn.
	GEORGE WILSON FERGUSON,	Carroll St., and 3d Av., Brooklyn.
	WILLIAM MATTHEWS MARTIN,	22 West 20th.
	WILLIAM BREVOORT BOLMER,	Yonkers.
	FRANK ROE VAN BUREN,	Newburgh, N. Y.
	FREEMAN CLARKSON,	Flatbush, L. I.
	WILLIAM BARNEWALL SCHERMERHORN,	194 Fifth Avenue.
	THOMAS TILESTON BRYCE,	86 East 18th.
	ELLSWORTH WESTERVELT,	Staten Island.
	WALTER SATTERLEE,	9 West 19th.
	RUTHERFURD STUYVESANT,	175 Second Avenue.
	JAMES HERMAN ALDRICH,	8 East 14th.
	EGBERT WARD,	White Plains, N. Y.
	LEWIS HENRY LIGHTPIPE,	Orange, N. J.

to such ultraism, and of inaugurating a new and better policy, which shall have some kind of foundation in Gospel precepts. In no other way, fellow citizens, can I account for the recent victories in New York and other States. The mistakes, the errors, the follies (and the worse than blunders of the Lincoln Administration, are by these victories signally rebuked or the ballot is a mere sham, and the march of great events of no more consequence than the shifting sands of the

Names.

CHARLES HENRY KAUFMAN

WILLIAM GARDINER APP

MARINUS WILLETT, Jr.,

GERARD BEEKMAN.

MATTHEW BRINCKERHOFF

REGINALD HEBER BARTON

FRANCIS FERDINAND MA

ALBERT EDWARD VALEN

ARTHUR PEMBERTON STU

HENRY DUYCKINCK (Gust

But, fellow citizens, I have something more to say of this before I quit this stand. If ever there was a time to speak out, and speak plainly, *now* is that time —to-morrow may be too late. I ask no one to be responsible for anything I have said or for what else I may have to say. I stand here to give free utterance to my thoughts, on the present crisis in our national affairs, without fear or favor of any man, and as God is my Judge, and not any worm of the dust, I mean to be true to my convictions of what I believe

to be right in this matter, let the consequences be what they may. Now my conviction is, that these elections, of which I have spoken, mean something more than appears on the face of election returns, or in the platforms of the triumphant party. They have a deeper meaning still—and if not, if I am mistaken in this—then I have no business here, and should take my leave of you forthwith. Nay, if they have not a deeper, and better meaning, than is to be found in any special endorsement of the war policy, you may close the map of the Union at once, for henceforth it will only be wanted to find the grave of the Republic.

But they do mean something more—something which should arouse us to a sense of present duties, and turn our thoughts in a new direction. I see in them the mission of the hour. These popular uprisings, are not merely special in their character, but broad and general as the universal air, and sweep, as with the wings of an archangel, the vast horizon of mal administration and of horrible battle-fields. The true meaning of this is that the people are sick of this horrible fratricidal war, and demand that it should be speedily terminated. I avow myself opposed to it, and ask for a cessation of hostilities. In vain protest against illegal arrests and wicked proclamations, if you have got a war policy that justifies both. I can't for the life of me see how great wrongs are to be redressed, and the Union re established, whilst measures are on foot which render it impossible to accomplish either on the war plan. Now I am for redressing these wrongs, and doing what can be done for the Union cause. *I am for getting back the Southern States by fair and honorable means, if such a thing be possible; and I will hope for the best. And I want to get them back as they were. I don't want conquered, blood drenched States, with their ruined homes, and a weeping population to make a Union for me! Such kind of a Union would be a mockery of the name. The Union I desire, is a Union of hearts and of hands, such as our Fathers gave us.*—When the great Irish orator, Edmund Burke, took the part of America in 1775, he denounced the British policy which would destroy "The Plantations."—"My opinion," said he, "is much more in favor of prudent management, than of force; the use of force is but *temporary*. It may subdue for a moment, but it does not remove the necessity of subduing again. A further objection to force is, that you impair the

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

<i>HONOR MEN.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
{	WILLIAM BOBERT WALKER,	214 Bergen St., Brooklyn.
	THOMAS COOPER CAMPBELL,	112 Lexington Avenue.
	SAMUEL WALDEN COOKE,	60 West 11th.
	HENRY RUTGERS BEEKMAN,	23 East 20th.
	JAMES LYMAN PRICE,	55 North Moore St.
	RODERICK BURT SEYMOUR,	103 Jerfey Av., J. C.
	ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD,	66 West 11th.
	JOHN HENRY CASWELL,	342 Fifth Avenue.
	CHARLES KING GRACIE,	74 West 9th.
	JOHN EDWIN SWEZEY,	Setauket, Long Island.
	FRANCIS FRENCH WILSON,	333 Henry St., Brooklyn.
	DANIEL STRATTON MILLER, Jr.,	30 East 17th.
	LENNOX SMITH,	299 West 21st.
	HENRY BEADEL, Jr.,	134 Fifth Avenue.
	EDWARD STEBLE BROWNSON,	16 Sidney Place.
	WILLIAM NEILSON McVICKAR,	83 East 17th.
	JOHN MOORE HEFFERNAN,	6 Ninth Avenue.
	APOLLOS FOWLER BERRIAN,	253 East Broadway.
	WILLIAM GILMAN LOW,	3 Pierrepont Pl., B'klyn.
	WILLIAM MASON IMBRIE,	Morris St., Jerfey City.
	GEORGE GOELET KIP,	260 Fourth St.
	JONATHAN ODELL FOWLER, Jr.,	49 East 23d.
	LEANDER TOWNSEND HOWES,	3 East 17th.
	HENRY RICHARD McELLAGOTT,	15 East 31st.
	ISAAC VAN WINKLE,	49 Ninth St.
	CHARLES BEADEL,	134 Fifth Avenue.
	JULIEN SINCLAIR OGDEN,	22 East 25th.
	WILLARD PARTRIDGE WARD,	59th St. and 10th Av.
	GEORGE WEBSTER PECK,	Flushing, Long Island.
	ARCHIBALD MURRAY CAMPBELL,	West Farms.
	JAMES LEE WELLS,	West Farms.
	DOUGLASS WILLIAM BURNHAM,	128 Fifth Avenue.

Names.

ROBERT MINTURN POTTS
 JOHN VISCHER WHEELER
 SEYMOUR VAN NOSTRA
 ARTHUR BERNARD ROSS
 FREDERICK PRIME, Jr.,
 JOHN HONE, Jr.,
 JAMES FONTAINE MAURICE
 RANDOLPH BRANT MARSH
 WILLIAM LOWNDES,
 JAMES HOOKER HAMERS
 FREDERIC RHINELANDER

object by your very endeavors to preserve it. The thing you fought for is not the thing you recover—but depreciated, sunk, wasted, and consumed in the contest." And then raising his voice, "till the old arches of Irish oak resounded" to his trumpet tones, he exclaimed, in never to be forgotten words, "*Nothing less will satisfy me than whole America!*" Apply these noble sentiments to the case before us, and we shall be at no loss what course to pursue. In the spirit of that great apostle of Constitutional liberty and of an enlightened humanity—if I may dare take his language on my lips, I now say nothing less will satisfy me *than the whole Southern States.*

But I do not expect to get them back *as they were*, by sacrificing hecatombs to the demon of Northern fanaticism, or in any such way. The voice of the people, speaking through their public servants and through such meetings as this, and through their journals, and Christian pulpits, of which there are some few left—that voice demands something better than the extermination of a kindred race. This is the true *vox Populi vox Dei* of the hour—the only interpretation we have had of it since the war began, and for one I give ear to its voice—for it is the voice of Peace and good will to men. Its demand is for Peace, fraternity, brotherhood; for a Union based on the rights guaranteed to us by our Fathers, such a Union as the sword can never purchase, establish or maintain.

Fellow citizens, I will detain you no longer. There are a thousand things which the crisis demands should be said—and they may be said as we get further in the campaign. You have suffered much for opinion's sake since the clash of arms was first heard—and have had some experience in the dark days which civil war brings on one's country. Some of you have been often reviled, persecuted, and abused in your business, and in your neighborhoods—and even threatened with violence. But possessing your souls in patience, you have risen above all this, and are now rewarded by a change of public opinion, which brings with it the hope of better days. True, it is winter yet—but *the Spring is not far off!*

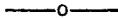
Our birds of song are silent now,
 There are no flowers blooming;
 Yet life beats in the frozen bough,
 And freedom's Spring is coming!
 And freedom's tide comes up alway,
 Though we may stand in sorrow,
 And our good bark, aground to-day,
 Shall float again to-morrow!

FRESHMEN.

Order of Merit for term of three months, October, November and December, 1862.

	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
HONOR MEN.	AUGUSTUS CHAPMAN MERRIAM,	Leyden, Lewis Co.
	DANIEL LOW, Jr.,	45 West 19th.
	AUGUSTUS TALBOT,	62 Fifth Avenue.
	JULIEN TAPPAN DAVIES,	33 Clinton Place.
	FRANCIS GORDON BROWN,	83 Beaver Street.
	HENRY CROSWELL TUTTLE,	477 Hudson Street.
	NATHAN ROBINS CARTER,	30 Boorman Place.
	AUGUSTUS FLOYD DELAFIELD,	2 East 17th.
	WILLIAM BLEECKER POTTER,	33 West 24th.
	WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HOOKER,	North Orange, N. J.
	GEORGE PUTNAM SMITH,	217 East 10th.
	WILLIAM PARKER, Jr.,	37 East 12th.
	ARTHUR WARNER,	217 Rofs St., Brooklyn.
	FREDERICK SISTARE KOBBE,	16 East 16th.
	EDWARD WARD MALLOY,	Rofs Street, Brooklyn.
	GRAHAM ROBINSON,	89 East 36th.
	CLARENCE URIAH EMBURY,	17 West 30th.
	WILLIAM SPRAGUE HOYT,	94 Fifth Avenue.
	THOMAS MONAHAN BLOSSOM,	St. Denis Hotel.
	LAWRENCE FOOT,	Geneva, N. Y.
	LOUIS EDWARD BUISSE,	40 West 19th.
	STEPHEN DOVER STEPHENS, Jr.,	Richmond, Staten Island.
	THEODORE HOLMES McNAMEE,	80 East 19th.
	MARTIN VAN BUREN,	46 East 21st.
	WILLIAM JAMESON THOMPSON,	Tremont.
	HORACE STETSON,	Orange, N. J.
	HENRY NEHEMIAH DODGE,	10 East 17th.
	WILLIAM AUGUSTUS VANDERVOORT,	21 West 26th.
	GEORGE WASHINGTON KERSHAW,	212 West 44th.
	MARTIN BACHRACH,	124 East 31st.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
WILLIAM McCARTY LITTLE,	46 Union Square.
EDWARD CLARK HOUGHTON,	1 East 29th.
JOHN FREDERICK WISSMANN,	329 Fifth Avenue.
JAMES MOORE WAYNE, Jr.,	241 West 54th.
MOSES DOWNS GETTY,	Yonkers.
CLARENCE BRAINARD,	16 St. Luke's Place.
JAMES MANNING BRUCE,	126 East 12th.
GEORGE HUNTINGTON NICHOLS JOHNSON,	5 East 30th.
MARSHALL PEPOON BELL,	262 Fifth Avenue.
JULIAN BROOME LIVINGSTON,	28 East 22d.
GRAHAM YOUNGS,	59 East 21st.
EDWARD HOLLAND NICOLL,	62 Tenth Street.
HUBERT VAN WAGENER TUCKER,	30 West 14th.
WILLIAM EDWIN SMALLEY.	
RICHMOND TALBOT,	62 Fifth Avenue.
FRANK AMES MULLANY,	120 Ninth Street.
GEORGE BENTON BOGGS,	Bedford.
HENRY AUGUSTUS WHITING,	66 West 12th.
FREDERIC ALVA HOWES,	3 East 17th.
ALFRED CORNING CLARK,	221 Fifth Avenue.
	Freshmen, 50.



UNDERGRADUATES.

Seniors,	- - - - -	48
Juniors,	- - - - -	42
Sophomores,	- - - - -	43
Freshmen,	- - - - -	50
		183
Total,	- - - - -	183

INFORMATION.

OF ADMISSION.

1. No Student will be admitted into the Freshman class, unless he be accurately acquainted with the grammar of both the Greek and Latin tongues, including such rules of prosody as may be applicable to such of the Poets as he is to be examined upon; be master of Cæsar's Commentaries; of the Orations of Cicero against Catiline and for the poet Archias; of the first six books of Virgil's Æneid; of Sallust; of the Gospel according to St. Luke and St. John, and the Acts of the Apostles; of Jacob's Greek Reader; of the first three books of Xenophon's Anabasis, and the first three books of Homer's Iliad. He must also be able to translate English into grammatical Latin; and must be well versed in the first four rules of Arithmetic; the rule of three direct and inverse; vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square and cube roots; and Algebra as far as the end of simple equations.

2. Every candidate admitted into the Freshman class, and every student, at the commencement of the academical year, must write, in the Matriculation Book of the College, his own name and the name and place of abode of his father or guardian.

3. None but matriculated Students will be allowed to attend the classes upon any pretence whatsoever, without the special permission of the Board of Trustees.

that purpose, so long as they observe the rules duly established in regard thereto.

OF FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The Corporation of the City of New York; the Corporation of the City of Brooklyn; the Trustees of the Mercantile Library Association; of the Mechanics' Institute; and of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, shall each be entitled to have always two students; and the Corporation of Jersey City, one student, educated in the College free of all charges of tuition.

2. Every Religious Denomination in the City of New York shall be entitled to have always one student, who may be designed for the ministry, educated in the College free of all charge of tuition.

3. Every School—except the Grammar School of the College—from which there shall be admitted in any one year, into the College, four students, who pay their matriculation fees, shall have the privilege of sending one scholar to be educated gratuitously in the College.

OF FOUNDATIONS.

1. Any person or persons who may found a scholarship to the amount of *one thousand dollars*, shall be entitled to have always one student educated in the College, free of all charges of tuition. This right may be transferred to others. The scholarship shall bear such name as the founder or founders may designate.

2. Any religious denomination, or any person or persons, who shall endow a Professorship in the Classics, in Political, Mathematical or Physical Science, or in the literature of any of the ancient or modern languages, to the amount of *twenty thousand dollars*, shall for ever have the right of nominating a professor for the same, subject to the approbation of the Board of Trustees, who shall hold his office by the same tenure as the other professors of the College; the nomination to be made by the authorized representatives of the religious community, or by the person or persons who shall make the endowment, or such person or persons as he or they may designate. The proceeds of the endowment will be appropriated to the salary of the professor.

ORDER OF MERIT.

1. Each Professor will mark ten for a maximum performance, and on a decreasing scale to zero, for a failure or a refusal to recite. Such comparative numerical value will be given by each Professor to written exercises, &c., relatively to that of recitations, as he may deem just and expedient.

2. At the end of the month the totals of each student will be made out by multiplying the average of his performances by the number of hours of his attendance in the respective departments.

3. Any act of misconduct during a recitation or lecture, may be marked by a Professor, as a demerit, by a number not to exceed ten. An unexcused absence will count as a demerit of ten. Tardiness will be

ing the average standing of the students, will be sent to the parent or guardian of every student who shall have been reported to the Board of the College for deficiency in study or misconduct requiring discipline.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Students shall repair to the recitation rooms of their respective sections or classes, on the ringing of the bell on the days and at the hours prescribed, so that all may be present when the bell ceases to ring; and the roll shall then be called.

2. The names of the Students absent at the calling of the roll in the recitation room, shall be taken down by a member of each class or section, to be designated by the President, to whom the list of absentees shall be delivered after the close of the chapel services, noting those of the absentees from roll-call who were present in the chapel.

3. Immediately after the roll-call the class or section, accompanied by the Professor, shall proceed to the chapel and take their allotted seats; absence from roll-call or chapel to be accounted for by written excuse.

4. Upon leaving the chapel, the several classes shall forthwith repair to their respective recitation rooms, without any avoidable delay, and quietly. At the expiration of each hour the bell will ring, when the classes will be dismissed for *five* minutes; the tolling of the bell will notify the Students that the five minutes are expired, when they will at once pass to their recitation room. No leave of absence, except under extra-

ordinary circumstances, to be granted during the hours of recitation or lecture.

5. The names of Students dilatory or negligent in repairing to chapel or recitation room, after being notified by the Janitor, shall be reported immediately by him to the President.

6. No Student shall omit or neglect to attend at the College on the days and at the hours prescribed, *without previously* obtaining leave of absence from the President, except in case of sickness or other unavoidable detention.

7. Every Student who shall be absent from College without having previously obtained permission of the President, shall, upon the first day of his reappearance at College, present to the President a written excuse, signed by his parent or guardian, specifying the cause or reason of his absence.

8. No Student shall leave the College or its precincts during the hours of attendance, without permission from the President; nor shall any Student leave the chapel or any of the lecture rooms without permission of the President or Professor presiding therein.

9. No Student shall bring into the chapel or any of the lecture rooms any cane, umbrella, or newspaper, nor any book other than those used in his course of study.

10. No missiles, of any description, shall be thrown by any Student within the College nor upon the grounds, except in such games of recreation as the President may permit before and after the hours of attendance.

President and Professor of that branch, such decision to have respect to,

1. The general Ability and Soundness of the Essay ;
2. Its Logical and Demonstrative Form ; and,
3. The pure Saxon Style and Idiom in which it is written.

The names of the successful candidates to be enrolled in a suitable book, to be provided for that purpose, lettered appropriately, and kept on the Library table ; to be announced, with other honors, on Commencement day ; and also recorded honorably in the Society's books.



Philolexian Society.

Founded A. D. MDCCCII.

Surgam.

Number of Alumni Members,	984.
Number of Regular Members,	53.
Number of Volumes in the Library,	1,287.

President,

W. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN, A. B.

Vice President,

J. B. KISSAM.

Secretary,

CHARLES BURROUGHS RICE.

Treasurer,

JOHN M. ADAMS.

Registrar,

CORTLANDT IRVING.

Librarian,

WILLARD P. WARD.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL B. WARD, A. B., M. D.

ABRAHAM SUYDAM, A. M.

EDBRIDGE T. GERRY, A. M.

Peithologian Society.

Founded A. D. MDCCCVI.

Vitam Impendere Vero.

Number of Alumni Members, 801.
Number of Regular Members, 50.
Number of Volumes in the Library, 1,000.

President,

N. ELLSWORTH CORNWALL, A. B.

Vice President,

PETER AUGUSTUS JAY.

Secretary,

THOMAS COOPER CAMPBELL.

Treasurer,

DUANE SHULER EVERSON.

Registrar,

GEORGE GOELET KIP.

Librarian,

FREDERICK PRIME, JR.

COMMITTEE OF CRITICISM.

HENRY YATES SATTERLEE, CHAIRMAN.

JOSEPH BAYLEY LAWRENCE.

A. FOWLER BERRIAN.

M

Young Men's Christian Association

OF

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Founded MDCCCLXII.

Number of Members, 29.

President,

HIRAM HUNT NAZRO.

Vice President,

MELVILLE BROWN.

Secretary,

SAMUEL W. COOKE.

Treasurer,

JOSEPH B. LAWRENCE.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

I. FORENSICS.

CHARLES KING, LL. D., PRESIDENT.

THE Senior Clafs attend the Prefident once a week for Forensic Difcuffion.

2. THE EVIDENCES OF NATURAL AND REVEALED RELIGION.

THE REV. JOHN McVICKAR, S. T. D., PROFESSOR.

The fubjects in this department are taught throughout the Senior year by Lectures, accompanied with ample references to the beft writers.

The firft feffion is devoted to Natural Theology, involving the fundamental queftions of Freedom of the Will, Man's Refponfibility, and the Demonftration of the Being and Attributes of God, fo far as arrived at by unaided Reafon.

The Second Seffion is devoted to the Evidences of Revelation, both Philofophic and Historical.

Books of Reference—For the *earlier* Courfe: Plato's Divine Dialogues, Aristotle, Cicero de Natura Deorum, Galen de ufu Partium, Leibnitz, Des Cartes,

Boyle Lectures, Locke, Butler's Analogy, Coleridge's Aids to Reflection, Paley's Natural Theology, Grotius de Veritate.

For the *later* Course—Paley's Evidences, Porteus' do., Bp. Wilson's do., Bridgewater Treatises, &c.

3. THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., PROFESSOR.

The study of the Greek Language is pursued through all the four classes. In the Freshman Class it is made a subject of close grammatical analysis, and an Homeric foundation is laid for the studies of the succeeding years. The class are at present reading the Iliad, and next session will have Herodotus for their text book. The Sophomore Class are now reading Thucydides and Xenophon's Memorabilia, and will commence next session the study of the Greek Tragedians, paying close attention to the scanning of the plays, particularly the choral measures. Their text book will be Euripides. The Junior Class are reading Plato, one section the Gorgias, and the other the Crito. They will take up next session the study of the Greek Orators. The Senior Class attend only once a week. They are now reading the Ajax of Sophocles, and will, next session, take up Aristophanes. They have also occasional Lectures on Greek Literature, with examinations.

Text Books.—Iliad, Thucydides, Xenophon's Memorabilia, Plato, Sophocles.

7. MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

WILLIAM G. PECK, M. A., PROFESSOR.

JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, B. A., TUTOR.

The Course of Mathematics and Astronomy is pursued according to the following programme :

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st TERM. To Chap. XII, Davies' University Algebra.

2d TERM. To Book VII, Davies' Legendre's Geometry.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st TERM. Legendre, completed. Mensuration. Geometrical Trigonometry.

2d. TERM. Algebra completed. Analytical Trigonometry. Surveying. Descriptive Geometry.

SENIOR CLASS.

1st TERM. Herschel's Astronomy, commenced.

2d TERM. Herschel's Astronomy, completed.

8. MECHANICS AND PHYSICS.

RICHARD S. McCULLOH, A. M., PROFESSOR.

In this Department the Junior Class pursue during the first term the study of Somatology, or the general properties and constitution of bodies; e. g. elasticity, capillarity, crystallography, &c. During the second term they study the Mechanics of solids and fluids.

The Senior Class are occupied with the study of the

Ethereal form of Matter, or the laws and phenomena of Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

The instruction is imparted by lecture, text book and experimental illustrations, with appropriate apparatus.

As text books, Peck's Mechanics, Bartlett's Analytical Mechanics, Airy's Mathematical Tracts, and Bartlett's Acoustics and Optics are employed. On particular subjects various other works are recommended, as books of reference.

9. CHEMISTRY.

CHARLES A. JOY, PH. D., PROFESSOR.

Instruction in this Department is imparted by lectures fully illustrated by experiments and alternated with thorough reviews and examinations. Lectures are also given upon Mineralogy and Geology.

The class frequently accompany the Professor to the various manufacturing establishments of the city, where the applications of Science to the Arts can be witnessed to the best advantage, and excursions are made to the coal and iron region of the adjacent country.

10. BOTANY.

Dr. Torrey has presented to Columbia College his immense Herbarium, the fruit of forty years' assiduous labor, together with his valuable Botanical Library. The Herbarium is especially rich in North American plants, as it contains full sets of nearly all the collections made by the numerous exploring expeditions of

of Whately, to which the Professor adds an outline of the new Analytic, and numerous exercises in the Analysis of Arguments. The students are also exercised in the declamation of their own Compositions.

During the latter half of the Junior year, one of the higher and more difficult English Classics is studied, and exercises in versification are continued.

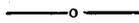
The Senior Class study Psychology and Ethics, writing Essays on subjects strictly connected with those branches; the whole course being adapted to prepare the student for pursuing the study of Philosophy in its most abstruse branches.

Text Books: Quackenbos's Course of Rhetoric, Whately's Logic, abridged; Milton, Shakespeare, Bacon, Pope, Campbell, &c.; Hickok's Empirical Psychology; Hamilton's Metaphysics, and Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy.



Sophocles.	Aristophanes.
History of Latin Literature.	History of Latin Literature and Topography of Rome.
German.	Archæology.
Astronomy.	German.
Magnetism.	Astronomy.
Chemistry.	Light and Heat.
Political Economy.	Chemistry. Geology.
Psychology.	Mineralogy. History.
Philosophical Essays.	Political Economy.
	Philosophy of the Will, and Essays.

CALENDAR.



- 1862—Oct. 6. First Session begins Monday.
Nov. 27. Thanksgiving Day, Thursday.
Dec. 24. Christmas Vacation begins Wednesday.
- 1863—Jan. 3. Christmas Vacation ends Saturday.
Jan. 30. First Session ends Friday.
Feb. 9. Intermediate Examination begins Monday.
Feb. 18. Second Session begins Wednesday.
April 13. Good Friday.
June 5. Second Session closes Friday.
June 8. Concluding Examination begins Monday, for Seniors.
June 12. Friday for other classes.
June 22. Examination of Candidates for Admission, Monday.
June 24. Commencement, Wednesday.
Oct 5. First Session begins Monday.

SCHOOL
OF
CHEMISTRY,
COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST FORTY-NINTH ST.,
NEW YORK.

COMMITTEE
OF THE
TRUSTEES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,	77 East 22d.
THE RT. REV. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L. Ox.,	33 West 24th.
HENRY J. ANDERSON, M. D., LL. D.,	New York.

OFFICERS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
CHARLES KING, LL. D., PRESIDENT,	Columbia College.
CHARLES A. JOY, PH. D., <i>Professor of Chemistry.</i>	Columbia College.
MAURICE PERKINS, <i>Assistant in Analytical Chemistry.</i>	168 East 21st.

Chemical Society
OF
COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Founded A. D. MDCCCLXIII.

President,
CHARLES A. JOY, PH. D.

Vice President.
HIRAM HUNT NAZRO.

Secretary,
ROCKWOOD McQUESTEN.

Treasurer,
RUTHERFURD STUYVESANT.

Registrar,
CLIFFORD FAITOUTE EAGLE.

CURATORS.

HENRY YATES SATTERLEE.
STEPHEN HOWARD THAYER, JR.
WILLIAM REDWOOD FISHER.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

THE Department of Chemistry is under the direction of Professor CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D.

Mr. MAURICE PERKINS, late of the Laboratories of Heidelberg and Göttingen, assists in the practical exercises of the Laboratory.

INSTRUCTION.

The Laboratory is furnished with the best modern appliances for acquiring a thorough knowledge of Chemistry, and the applications of this science to agriculture and the arts.

The instruction is so arranged, that each student performs the operations which are in most frequent use in the Laboratory for the purposes of analysis or research.

Every student is required to keep a note book of his operations, to be open to the inspection of the Professor and Assistant, and in which the calculations and results are recorded, with the probable reasons of failure, if the experiments are unsuccessful.

The plan of study depends upon the object of the student, his previous knowledge, and the time at his disposal. It is designed, however, to give a complete professional education in Chemistry to such as may desire it.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL
OF
COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

No. 327 FOURTH AVENUE, between
24th and 25th Streets.

INSTRUCTORS.

- CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., 12 East 37th.
Rector.
- REV. G. W. BACON, A. M., Flatbush, L. I.
Teacher in the Classical Department.
- R. S. BACON, A. B., Flatbush, L. I.
Teacher in the Classical Department.
- THOMAS H. MURPHY, 465 Third Avenue.
Teacher in the English Department.
- JOHN A. TAGGARD, A. M., 53 Sands St., Brooklyn.
Teacher in the Mathematical Department.
- LEVI S. CRISPELL, A. M., 415 West 25th.
Teacher of Penmanship and Book Keeping.
- SAURIN A. DURELL, A. M., 33 West Washington Place.
Professor of the French Language and Literature.
- HILDEBRANDO MARTI,
Professor of the Spanish Language and Literature.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE.

- T. H. MURPHY,
Lecturer in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

JOHN CONNOR, *Janitor.*

No. of Pupils, 102.

O F F I C E R S

OF

Instruction and Government.*

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
CHARLES KING, LL. D., PRESIDENT,	Columbia College.
EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., <i>President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.</i>	2 East 17th.
THE REV. JOHN McVICKAR, S. T. D., <i>Professor of the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.</i>	21 West 32d.
CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., <i>Jay Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.</i>	12 East 37th.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D., LL. D., <i>Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery.</i>	6 Lafayette Place.
JOSEPH MATHER SMITH, M. D., <i>Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.</i>	11 East 17th.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., <i>Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Botany.</i>	96 St. Mark's Place.
ROBERT WATTS, M. D., <i>Professor of Anatomy.</i>	42 East 12th.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D., <i>Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.</i>	37 East 12th.
CHANDLER R. GILMAN, M. D., <i>Professor of Obstetrics, the Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	5 East 13th.

* Arranged, with the exception of the Presidents, in the order of appointment.

Democratic State Convention

HARTFORD, Feb. 18.—The Democratic State Convention met in Touro Hall, this morning. The hall was crowded in every part by delegates and spectators.

The Convention was called to order by Freeman M. Brown, of the State Committee. Hon. JEFFREY O. PHELPS was appointed temporary chairman. Mr. Phelps briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and said he would not detain the Convention with a speech.

Messrs. Albert G. Lucas and Levi Warner, Jr. were appointed Secretaries.

A committee was appointed on credentials, but in the confusion the names could not be obtained.

The following were appointed a committee on permanent organization :

Hartford County—Samuel Tripp.
 New Haven County—Lucius R. Elliott.
 Fairfield County—J. E. Wheeler.
 New London County—J. P. C. Mather.
 Litchfield County—Henry Beers.
 Windham County—J. K. Bruce.
 Middlesex County—Chas. Stevens.
 Tolland County—M. B. Harvey.

The following Committee was appointed on Resolutions :

1st District, Wm W Eaton ; 2d, L S Childs ; 3d, Milo A Hogan ; 4th, Levi B Bradley ; 5th, H B Munson ; 6th, B Chidson ; 7th, Wm C Morse ; 8th, James A Hovey ; 9th, James A Bill ; 10th, Wm A Judson ; 11th, Wm F Taylor ; 12th, James H Olmstead ; 13th, E Baldwin ; 14th, D A Daniels ; 15th, Edward W Seymour ; 16th, Lewis Judd ; 17th, John C Smith ; 18th, Edwin Stearns ; 19th, Isaac Arnold ; 20th, A Willey ; 21st, John S Dobson.

All resolutions were ordered to be referred without debate. The following committee was appointed to nominate a State Central Committee :

Hartford County—H. P. Case.
 New Haven County—E. S. Sperry.
 New London County—Wm. L. Brown.
 Fairfield County—A. L. Beers.
 Litchfield County—George C. Hitchcock.
 Middlesex County—Alfred Hall.
 Windham County—Wm. H. Sabin.
 Tolland County—A. P. Hyde.

Mr. Charles Birdsey, of Roxbury, was appointed to wait upon Hon. Isaac Toucey, and invite him to take a seat upon the platform.

The different Committees were authorized to appoint their own chairmen.

Mr. Gallagher, of New Haven, moved that when the Convention adjourns it be to 2 P. M., and that no ballot be taken until that time. He advocated this plan. After some debate the matter was laid aside.

The Committee on permanent organization reported the following officers :

President—GEN. E. A. PHELPS.

Vice-Presidents—H. H. Barbour, Benj. Taylor, H. A. Mitchell, Thomas Lawton, Joseph H. Remer, Robert Hunt, Abial Converse, J. A. Hovey, Wm. C. Fenn, W. A. Judson, Milo Lee, J. K. Greene, Wm. H. Sabin, Wm. H. Phelps, G. Sanford, E. Grove Lawrence, E. A. Elliott, W. B. Harvey, S. Jones.

Secretaries—Asa Willey, Albert G. Lucas, Nelson Alvord.

Messrs. Olmsted of Stamford, and J. C. Smith of Sharon, were appointed a committee to conduct the President to the chair.

General PHELPS, on taking the chair, remarked that he was the last man who expected to be called upon to occupy the chair. There was something more than pleasure connected with its duties. We

MEDIC

Na

EDWARD G.

JOSEPH DEL

FLOYD SMIT

RICHARD M

EDWARD D

JOHN P. CR

GURDON B

LUTHER BR

JAMES W. B

DANIEL D. I

BENJAMIN F

EDWARD L.

WICKHAM F

ISAAC WOO

GEO. W. WR

FREDERICK

CHARLES H

WASHINGTON

HENRY CHA

THE REV. SULL

WILLIAM BE

JOHN JACOB

GEORGE TA

JOHN TORR.



