THE DAILY DEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEBBER & CO.
R. J. WEBBER, } EDITORS.
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

The New Orleans Dee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,895.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the DEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By D. R. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 104 New Levee street, camp, damaged.

By E. Roger, 45 and 47 Old Levee street, boots, shoes and winter clothing.

Byrne, Pepper, 43 Magazine street, paints, brushes and varnish.

THE FUTURE.

The compromise managers at Washington are still at work. Undeterred by the failure of previous propositions; by the stolid and immovable opposition of the Black Republicans; by the truculent attitude of the cotton States, these hopeful politicians still persevere in the thankless labor of fashioning Constitutional amendments which cannot pass Congress, and which would not be accepted if they could. The fate of Mr. CRITTENDEN's patriotic but abortive experiment is neither a discouragement nor a warning to these sanguine gentlemen. Even Senator DOUGLAS himself, who of all men should best understand the complexion of the National Legislature, and should be fully aware of the impossibility of extorting from it any substantial recognition of the rights and prerogatives of the slaveholding States, must have his pet project, and must urge it on the attention of Congress. We perceive that the Illinois Senator has proposed certain amendments in lieu of those offered by Mr. CRITTENDEN. They are in substance as follows: That Congress shall legislate hereafter with respect to the Territories in conformity with the Compromise acts of 1850; that Congress shall be inhibited from interfering with slavery in the States or Territories, or District of Columbia; that the African slave trade shall be forever suppressed; that persons of African blood shall never enjoy the right of suffrage; that the United States may acquire territory in Africa or South America for purposes of colonization; that payment shall be made by Congress for fugitive slaves whose recapture is prevented by force or otherwise; that the President and Vice-President shall hold their offices for six years, and be ineligible for the ensuing term, and that the electors shall be chosen by districts.

There is no expectation whatever of the adoption of these propositions, which, with one or two changes, embrace in the main the same provisions as those presented by Mr. CRITTENDEN; but even if their passage was certain, the States which have seceded, or which are about to secede, would unhesitatingly reject them. It is most strange that the leading men at Washington will continue to misunderstand Southern sentiment. No compromise can possibly avail either to coax the cotton States into the Union, or to prevent the withdrawal of those which have determined to imitate their example. Secession is not simply the result of unjust and sectional legislation. If it were, then the repeal of the obnoxious laws would obviate all necessity for resistance, and would *ipso facto* induce the return of the seceding commonwealths. The South is resuming her sovereignty because a long train of events has wrought the immutable conviction of the unsoundness of the Northern mind touching the institution of domestic slavery. Throughout the North this prejudice preponderates in a more or less active form. With some it is a virulent and unquenchable hatred; with others a fixed and rooted antipathy; with others again it assumes the milder shape of geographical and sectional hostility. Now the South believes that she cannot live in peace and safety under the same government with people who dislike her, and who, having a superiority of numbers, possess under our Constitution the power to annoy, oppress, degrade and humiliate her. It is quite evident that no tinkering with the organic law of the Republic can efface the settled enmity with which the North regards slavery, or annihilate the disposition of the people of that section to exhibit their animosity whenever they can by such legislation and such acts as would tend to injure the South. Such being the state of fact, no other resource is left to the South save an independent Government, and no modification of existing laws of the United States, or change of the Constitution which might be effected under the temporary fear of grievous embarrassment or probable conflict, can possibly avert this consummation.

A Southern Confederacy is perfectly certain, and the compromise makers may as well spare themselves much needless anxiety and futile efforts at reconciliation. There are citizens of the South who do not despair of an adjustment of difficulties and a reconstruction of the Union at some future day. It is too early to discuss this subject, but we allude to it here simply as an illustration of our argument. The South can never re-enter the Union until Northern sentiment is reformed and regenerated. She has been driven to a resort to self-protection by systematic persecution and relentless hostility. Whenever the ballot-box shows unerring evidence of a healthful reaction in Northern opinion; whenever the conservative and national element of the North rises in its might and overthrows permanently Black Republicanism and its hundred heresies, it will be time enough for the North to appeal to the South for a new affiliation on the ground of a change of heart. Such a change alone would justify the South in renewing a compact so frequently and so grossly violated.

Report of the Board of Currency.

The annual report of the Board of Currency to the Legislature has been laid on our table. It is a brief and business-like document. We learn that in spite of the trials and embarrassments of the last few months, the banks of the State have maintained inviolate every engagement, and have not suspended payments for a single hour. The report traces the history of the bank movements throughout the year past. During the first five months there was no material change. The next four months exhibited a falling off in specie, circulation, deposits and loans, while the last four months indicated a rapid recovery of the immediate cash resources, and a very heavy diminution in the discounts. The course pursued by the banks is commended as judicious and prudent, and the working of the law enforcing the weekly settlement of specie balances is pronounced satisfactory.

The report alludes to one or two cases in which certain banks were out of line. Their irregularities were promptly rectified upon due notification. Early in December the Crescent City Bank had been deprived of her coin to an alarming extent. The Board of Control anxious to avert a possible panic and suspension of cash payments, determined to secure early assistance to the institution. After proper inves tigation a sum of $125,000 in specie was loaned to the Crescent City Bank for six months by four other banks, viz: the Citizens', State Bank, Bank of Louisiana, and Bank of Orleans. Thus far the bank has only used $80,000, and will undoubtedly repay the advances before maturity.

The affairs of the Consolidated Association are progressing satisfactorily. The Board warmly urge the propriety of abolishing the issue of all bank notes under the denomination of ten dollars. The report closes with a high compliment to the able and faithful Secretary, L. HEYLIGER, Esq.

FENCING EXHIBITION.—On Sunday, 3d Feb. vrary, a grand fencing match will take place at the Armory of the Orleans Guards, Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, at 11 o'clock, A. M. See advertisement.

EXCURSION.—We tender our thanks to the officers of the Opelousas Railroad Company and the Southern Steamship Company for invitations to attend an excursion on board the Wm. G. Hewes, at Berwick's Bay, to-morrow, the 1st February. The excursion will conclude with the ball.

MILITARY BOOKS.—In these times our citizen soldiers will doubtless be pleased to learn where they can obtain instructive treatises on the military art, discipline, training, &c. Mr. Thomas L. White's store, No. 105 Canal street, will be found a complete collection of publications, on these interesting subjects. We render a referral of the advertisement in another column.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The Liverpool ship Arnold, from Aspinwall, with the passengers of the late steamer Orizaba, arrived this morning. The Arnold brings 18,258,000 in specie. There are no failings of the sloop of war Levant.

The Arctic left Aspinwall on the 15th inst.

Mexico.—Advices from the Mexican coast say that Gen. Woll is a fugitive. Miramon's army was at San Luis.

Gov. Weller, the United States Minister to Mexico, had arrived at Guaymas, where Gen. Alvarez had tendered him an escort to the city of Mexico.

Nicaragua.—The war operations in New Granada continued to be unfavorable to the Government. A decisive battle was expected to occur soon on the plains of Bogota.

A Spanish Government loan is meeting much opposition.

At Aspinwall and Panama an attempt was to be made to levy an import duty on articles for national defense.

Advices from Valparaiso date at least to Dec. 17th, and from Lima to the 15th. The political news is unimportant. The market at Valparaiso was well stocked. Business was dull.

HOUSE BURNT.—The dwelling house of Mr. E. F. Flynn, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, the 16th instant. The building was new, large and well furnished. Insured for one half the loss, viz: $2,500 in the Mechanics' Insurance Company. The fire was first discovered at an hour when the family were all out of the house, and it was evidently an incendiary work. A [illegible] has been arrested on suspicion. The house was fired in three places at once, the fire in the kitchen being the last one set out before Flynn's return. We understand that Mr. Flynn will rebuild the house.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE SOTO.

The steamship De Soto, Capt. Johnston, from New York, via Havana the 27th, arrived yesterday morning. She brings the following passengers:

F Reaper and lady, J J de Arango and lady, J W Dapgerfield, R C Windrich, Col Fraser, U S A, lady, child and servant, Capt Hoffman, U S A, Mr Hoffman and lady, P G Nagotte and brother, Mr Reaper and two friends, Mr Gerdick, A A Jones, R W Roman, M Fernandez, J D Beasley, L A Ingram, M Foy, H Pomeroy, Mr Jones, J Gaylinill, C A Tooke, A Robinson, W Rogers, Jr, M Schmidt, C M Vernon, J J Cornelius, C Morgan, H J Gelston, J Durand, A Jones, F M Montheuse, A A Forest, G A Fenwick, J Cogins, J F Trowbridge, Mr A Durant, R Parent, H Schoenhausen, S Palmisin, A W Cone, E H Barker, L Cone, H T Cheever and lady and servant, J Malbouit, R M Tyng, J M Plampone, A J Hamilton, W Ansell, Mrs Montgomery, Mrs Ashburn and servant, Mrs A Brewster, Mrs Dr Montgomery, F Osgood and wife, C Avery, Miss VanNoten, son and daughter, Mrs Dr Osgood, Capt Fairchild and lady, Mrs Schneider and child, M Blount, M Long, A B Parsons, C Johnston, A S Benson, J S Dennis, H Dyer, C Cogswell, H Gerdes, E Devereux, L Mosher, Miss Phillips, Miss J Wynn, Mr Trotter and wife, G P A Healy, A A Healy, Jr, J Wertz, Chas Chandler, S G Porter, Mrs Hartwig, F J Mahon and wife, T S Anderson, lady, two sons and servant.

The news by this arrival is meagre. Business continues dull at Havana. Money is scarce, and exchanges are inactive. The local intelligence is unimportant.

The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 22d instant. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 19,461, $100,000; No. 12,639, $50,000; No. 153, $30,000; No. 26,997, $20,000; No. 13,300, $10,000.

STATE CONVENTION.

SIXTH DAY.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning the members commenced assembling, and for an hour and a half they seemed to be deeply engaged in the canvass for election of delegates to the General Convention at Montgomery. As the result of this will be found below, we will not anticipate by speaking of the various tickets and their supporters. The galleries were crowded, and a large number of ladies were present.

At twenty-five minutes before one o'clock President Moore called the Convention to order, and the members took their seats as they had been selected and chosen by lot during the morning, so arranging it that secatorial and representative delegations might sit together to render mutual consultation more convenient.

The Rev. T. R. Markham offered up prayer. The roll was called and 122 members found to be present. Mr. J. Moore, of St. Martin, moved to dispense with the reading of the journal, which was adopted.

Mr. Moore then asked for a dispensation of the rules with the view of introducing the Hon. Mr. Vason, a Delegate to this Convention from the State of Georgia. The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Moore conducted the honorable gentleman upon the platform, and formally introduced him to the members and the President. Hon. Alex. Mouton welcomed him to a seat on the floor of this Convention, the members rising to their feet. The delegate then presented his commission accrediting him to this Convention, after which he read a written address referring to the action of both our State and other kindred topics, which was received with applause.

Mr. L. Texada, of Rapides, moved to reconsider the vote upon the ordinance directing the election of delegates to the General Convention, adopted during the Tuesday evening session, for the purpose of enabling him to move an amendment making the voting by vice, instead of by ballot, as the ordinance now stands. He supported his motion in a brief speech, during which he expressed his repugnance to deliberating in secret session, as the people want to know who are responsible for every act. He for the people are unanimously with the Convention in its general course, but the speaker had a doubt whether this unanimity of approval might continue in regard to these measures, particularly as to the men selected in this election.

Mr. E. Lawrence, of Plaquemines, seconded the motion and spoke strongly in favor of it, stating that it was high time the people knew what was the course of members on every point.

Mr. T. J. Semmes, of Orleans, spoke ably in support of the motion, explaining that on the passage of the ordinance the phraseology in this particular had escaped his attention. In the Convention at Montgomery resolutions will arise upon the plan of the reconstruction of a Federal Union. The speaker's views on the principles of government to be adopted in the formation of a new Confederacy were well-known, and he wanted no his vote recorded to show how he stood. He thought that his views were those of the majority of this body, and the delegates selected should represent fairly the views of this body. The Convention has tacitly adopted the rules of the Legislature, section 29 of which says that elections shall be viva voce.

Mr. J. L. Elgee, of Rapides, expressed his surprise that the usual custom of voting *viva voce* should have been departed from in this instance. He could not understand it, and the adoption of voting the usual custom was departed from in this instance most occur to every one. It is required in the election of United States Senators that the voting should be viva voce, so that the people shall account to their constituents. It has always been inconsistent with the speaker's ideas of manliness to put in a close vote. A feeling has gone abroad that there has been some arrangement some bargain or combination in this matter of the election of delegates, and

Mr. John Perkins, Jr., who reported the ordinance as chairman of the Committee on the Southern Confederacy, here interrupted the speaker to enquire of him whether he attributed any "management" or "arrangement" to him in proposing to elect by ballot.

Mr. Elgee promptly answered that such an idea never entered his head, but that since the ordinance had been brought in, a feeling of distrust had arisen among the public which was apt to be connected with that. He wanted every man to state boldly for whom he voted. Mr. Elgee's remarks were frequently interrupted by the gallteries, which was at once checked by the President.

Mr. J. Perkins, Jr., of Madison, arose to explain how the idea of balloting became incorporated in the ordinance. He said that in a matter of such importance the committee had invited every member to be present to deliberate and mature them for *projets*. It was Mr. J. Moore, of St. Martin, who furnished the *projet*, and a great many amendments had been debated by them. In submitting it he had been instructed, should there be any debate upon it, to "move the previous question," but he had forborn to do so, although it had called forth considerable debate. It had been printed, and copies placed in the hands of every member that they might thoroughly understand its sections; it had been closely scrutinized, criticised and adopted. Now let this Convention, by what course in regard to it that may please them.

Mr. J. Moore, of St. Martin, said that his name had been brought up in connection with this subject, and he stated emphatically that never in all his life had he skulked a vote; never, never, never! The *projet* he had submitted to the committee he copied from the ordinance passed in the Convention of the State of Mississippi, and he thought that Mississippians were as independent as the men of any other State. In regard to the voting by ballot, he had not reflected deeply about it, but thought it might give a more unbiased expression of the opinion of the Convention than any other plan.

Mr. A. DeBlanc, of St. Martin, spoke in a spirited manner on the necessity of the delegates being unpledged to any particular governmental policy in framing the new Union.

Mr. R. Taylor, of Lafayette, believed that there were combinations among the members of this body; he believed that there were arrangements on the plan of

"Hale mac, Tommy, tickle me, do;
You tickle me and I'll tickle you."

This poetical quotation seemed to tickle the spectators in the galleries, and elicited a good deal of laughter. Mr. Taylor continued in his remarks, advocating the motion before the house, and saying that he wanted his constituents to know for whom he voted.

Mr. T. C. Manning, of Madison, arose to say he was sorry that his colleague's (Mr. Elgee's) remarks had been misinterpreted and taken in bad part, as he had no idea of imputing private dissatisfaction to any member of this Convention, but on the contrary wished to remove suspicion of such a thing by voting *viva voce*.

Mr. A. B. Herron, of East Baton Rouge, proposed that instead of formulating their vote, they substitute the words "*viva voce*" for "by ballot" in the ordinance, which could be done by the unanimous consent of the Convention.

Mr. J. Perkins, Jr., hoped that no member of his committee would object. The President asked if there were any objections, and hearing none he decided that the substitution had been made by unanimous consent. A member, however, did object, and Mr. Michel, of Orleans, who was sitting near him, called the President's attention to this, but we believe made no motion. The voices were heard by the chair, there being some noise and confusion of conversation at the time.

A member, whose name we did not ascertain, moved a reconsideration of the ordinance for the purpose of substituting the word "for" instead of "from" in the first section. This motion was identical with that made by Mr. A. Walker, of Orleans, Tuesday evening, and then laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Williamson, of Caddo, it was laid on the table by a vote of 32 to 26. Mr. A. Forstall, of Orleans, Coupe, moved that the Convention adopt the rules of the Legislature, as they yet had none by which to decide parliamentary questions. This motion was also tabled.

A motion to vote without making nominations was declared out of order. On motion of Mr. A. Walker, of Orleans, it was determined to take the vote for the delegates at-large, and then on each of the others in succession. A motion made by Mr. A. S. Herron, of East Baton Rouge, to require each member, on his name being called, to name his choice, was tabled on motion of Mr. W. M. Kidd, of Jackson.

For delegates at large, John Perkins, Jr., was nominated by Mr. Walker, and seconded by Mr. Sidell by Mr. E. G. W. Butler, of Union. Messrs. J. P. Benjamin, W. E. Miles, J. Sidell, and Alexander Dudonsat were also proposed as nominees. The names of Sidell and Benjamin called forth such a quantity of hissing from the outsiders, that the President had to threaten the clearing the galleries to obtain order.

On the first calling 126 votes were cast, Perkins, 95; Dudonsat, 76; Miles, 37; Benjamin, 22, and Sidell, 2. The Chair then announced Messrs. Perkins and Benjamin duly elected delegates for the State at large.

For the Fifth Congressional District, Messrs. Charles M. Conrad and Charles Gayarre were nominated. The name of Charles J. Villere was put in nomination by Mr. Fishbourn, as (we understood) he was a candidate against Mr. Conrad, 36 votes for Conrad, 36 for Gayarre, 1 for Benjamin, and 1 for E. Lawrence. The President declared Mr. Conrad duly elected.

For the Sixth Congressional District, Messrs. Charles M. Conrad and Charles Gayarre were nominated. The name of Charles J. Villere was put in nomination by Mr. Fishbourn, as (we understood) he was a candidate against Mr. Conrad, 36 votes for Conrad, 36 for Gayarre, 1 for Benjamin, and 1 for E. Lawrence. The President declared Mr. Conrad duly elected.

For the Seventh Congressional District, Messrs. Charles M. Conrad and Charles Gayarre were nominated. The name of Charles J. Villere was put in nomination by Mr. Fishbourn, as (we understood) he was a candidate against Mr. Conrad, 36 votes for Conrad, 36 for Gayarre, 1 for Benjamin, and 1 for E. Lawrence. The President declared Mr. Conrad duly elected.

For the Eighth Congressional District, Messrs. W. R. Adams, Daniel W. Adams and J. P. Benjamin were nominated, but Mr. Benjamin's name was withdrawn, as it was found he did not reside in the district. The votes stood as follows: Kenner, 2; D. W. Adams, 14; W. R. Adams, 13, and R. Taylor, of St. Charles, 1.

For the Ninth District, on motion of L. J. Duplantier, Mr. Wm. Kenner was unanimously elected by acclamation. Mr. W. R. Barrow, of West Baton Rouge, also ran against him.

For the Tenth District, Messrs. R. W. Pleasant, J. K. Hays, R. L. Gibson and B. L. Hodges were nominated. Three votes were had before an election was effected, as follows: First, 122 votes were cast, Pleasant, 51; Hays, 40; Gibson, 31; Hodges, 2. Second, 117 votes, Pleasant, 47; Hays, 35; Gibson, 33; Hodges, 2. Third, 115 votes, Pleasant, 49; Hays, 35; Gibson, 31; Hodges, 2. Pleasant, 49; Pierce, 15. Mr. Pierce's name was now withdrawn. Third, 116 votes, necessary to a choice, 59; Marshall, 62; Hodge, 54. The President here declared Mr. H. Marshall duly elected.

The chair then stated that it would appoint on the committee called for in the ordinance reported by the Committee on the Southern Confederacy, Messrs. M. O. H. Norton, of Orleans; Felix Labatut, of Orleans; E. Lawrence, of Plaquemines, and J. Sompayrac, of Natchitoches. After this the Convention adjourned to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE VOTE.

As it is a matter of considerable interest to the whole public to see how each member of the Convention voted in the important election of delegates to the first Congress of the Southern Republic, we present the vote in detail below:

	1st District				2d District			
	E	C	P	R	E	C	P	R
Adams, W. R.	M	F	C	K	E	M	M	M
Anderson, W. D.	D	F	D	G	K	M	M	M
Barrow, R.	M	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Barrow, W. R.	M	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Bonford, J.	D	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Blackburn, C.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Bonford, A. E.	D	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Bonner, A. E.	D	M	D	G	K	M	M	M
Bringier, C.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Bringier, C.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Bonn, L.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Bonn, E. G. W.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Caldwell, T. J.	P	S	D	G	K	M	M	M
Cannon, J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Carl, T. C.	P	D	C	K	M	M	M	M
Clark, G.								
Cook, T. A.								
Connally, G. F.	M	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Conner, J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Conner, S. P.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Coleman, T.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Cunningham, W. A.	M	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Davidson, E. C.	M	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Davis, J.	M	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
De Blanc, A.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Dudley, B. W.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Duncan, J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Dupre, L. J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Eiles, J. W.	M	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Elam, J. K.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Eustis, R. W.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Fellows, J. D.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Fenner, J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Fusilier, J. O.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Gaither, F.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Gaither, F.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Gaither, J.								
Gaither, J. E.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Graves, T. W.	M	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Green, J. J.	M	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Gill, W. E.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Gill, W. E.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Griffin, S. H.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Hernandez, J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Hernandez, J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Haugh, W. H.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Hodge, R. L.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Hodges, R.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Hollingsworth, S.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Hunter, J.	M	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Kennedy, T. H.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Kennedy, W.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Labatut, F.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Lacoste, E.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Lagrange, C. T.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Le Blanc, C. C.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Lewis, J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Lewis, J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Lewis, J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Lewis, G. W.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Lewis, T. C.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Marshall, H.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Marrero, A.								
Martin, J. B.	S	C	C	A	K	M	M	M
Marks, I. N.	S	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Martin, F.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Martin, J. B.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Mills, J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Mapes, N.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Mathews, O. E.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Meredith, C. C.	M	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Mitchell, J.								
Mitchell, J.	S	M	D	G	K	M	M	M
Miller, J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Montgomery,	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Montes, A.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Montgomery, A.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
McCollum, A.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
McFarland, J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
McNally, R. W.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Nelson, M O H	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Norton, M. O.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
O'Brien, D.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Pierce, J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Pierce, J.	P	D	D	G	K	M	M	M
Pierce, J