THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

A large congregation assembled last night in Dr. Philips' church in Fifth avenue, to listen to a discourse from the Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Baltimore, and hear the annual report of the General Assembly's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church.

After the usual religious exercises, Rev. J. L. WILSON came forward and read the following abstract of the annual report:—

The board acknowledge with gratitude to God their obligations for the distinguished favors that have been conferred upon every department of their work during the past year.

The receipts from all sources, including a balance from last year of $1,267 52.....	$184,074 17
Expenditures.....	175,705 10
Leaving a general balance of.....	$8,369 07
Of which, unexpended amount of moneys received for sale of the Omaha reservation, and appropriated to Indian Missions in Kansas and Nebraska.....	8,282 00
Leaving a balance in the treasury for the general purposes of the board, of.....	$87 07

The advance in the receipts of the treasury, though small, is nevertheless an encouraging token of increasing interest in the missionary cause, and especially in connection with the pecuniary difficulties which have existed in the country during the greater part of the year, and also in connection with the fact that not all among has not had a single collecting average number of our the churches during the year presented this cause to their ministers churches, and in most cases with the most happy results.

The Board has continued to occupy the usual number of pages in the *Home and Foreign Record*, which has a circulation of something more than 16,000 copies.

Of the *Foreign Missionary*, 20,000 copies of the newspaper, and 3,250 of the pamphlet edition of thirty two pages, have been printed and circulated. Various circular letters have been printed and circulated among the churches, and upon these and the missionary journals, the Committee have relied mainly to do their agency work.

Six missionaries (one of whom had been in this country on a visit) and twenty-two male and female assistant missionaries, making twenty eight in all, have been sent out during the year.

The Board has seven missions among the Indian tribes, viz., among the Chippewas and Ottawas of the State of Michigan, among the Omahas of Nebraska, among the Iowas and Sacs of Kansas Territory, and among the Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws and Choctaws of the Southwestern Indian Territory. Measures have been adopted for the commencement of a new mission among the Otoes of Kansas.

Connected with these missions there are eleven stations and out-stations, and nearly as many more preaching places; eight missionaries, sixty three male and female assistant missionaries, and five native helpers; seven churches and two hundred and ten church members; eight boarding and two day schools, embracing five hundred and fifty pupils, in various stages of their education.

The number of communicants in connection with these churches has been more than doubled during the past year. The schools have had a larger number of pupils and better attendance than in former years; whilst most of the tribes, but especially those in the State of Michigan and in the Southwestern Territory, are making most encouraging progress in every department of civilization.

The Board has two missions in Africa; one in Liberia, which operates upon the colored American emigrants and the natives of the country; and the other at the island of Corisco, twelve or fifteen hundred miles to the south and east of Liberia, and nearly under the equator, which operates exclusively upon the aboriginal population of that island and the neighboring continent.

In connection with these missions, there are six stations, six ordained missionaries, three licentiate preachers, nine male and female assistant missionaries, of whom eight are white persons, and the remainder colored emigrants from this country; seven schools, one of which is a classical school, with about one hundred and fifty pupils; five churches, and about one hundred and fifty church members, being an increase of about thirty over the number reported last year. One small volume has just been printed in the language spoken by the Corisco people, and most of the missionary brethren there are engaged in the study of the language, and will soon be able to proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ to thousands of the people around them in their own tongue.

In India, the Board has four missions, viz., Lodiana, Furrukhabad, Agra, and Allahabad; fourteen stations and out-stations; twenty six ordained missionaries, two of whom are natives of India; twenty three female assistant missionaries from this country; thirty-four native helpers; eleven churches, with two hundred and ninety native communicants; four printing presses, from which have been issued over 8,000,000 of pages; thirty six schools, several of which are high schools, with upwards of 4,700 pupils. These statistics show an increase of two churches, thirty native converts, about 1,700 pupils, and upwards of 9,000 of printed pages over the last annual report.

Some of the church members have finished their course, and have been enabled to triumph over the last enemy. There is still a loud call for more laborers in this field.

In Siam there is one mission, connected with which there are two ordained missionaries, one licentiate preacher and physician two assistant female missionaries, and one native helper, one boarding school, with twenty-six pupils.

The missionaries have sustained the usual religious services, and have devoted more time than usual to missionary tours in different parts of the country, and in some regions where the Gospel has never before been heard. One of the missionaries is still engaged in the work of translating the scriptures into Siamese. The report contains brief notices of large unevangelized communities, other than the Siamese, but who are accessible at Bangkok, and to whom the Gospel ought to be preached. Who will be the first to go and carry them the glad tidings of salvation?

The Board has three missions in China, viz.:—At Canton, Ningpo, and Shanghae, and a mission also to the Chinese in California. Connected with these missions there are fourteen ordained missionaries, two physicians, fifteen female missionary assistants; three native helpers, eight schools, with one hundred and seventy pupils; two printing presses, from which have issued upwards of 4,000,000 of pages. The missionaries have been actively employed in the various duties of preaching, translating, teaching, distributing religious books and tracts, and those of the medical profession in the duties of the dispensaries, in addition to their other labors.

China is still suffering from the dreadful evils of civil war. How long this strife is to continue is known only to God. It should be the earnest prayer of the friends of the Redeemer that it may be overruled for the advancement of his kingdom among this unhappy people.

The only mission that has yet been established in South America is at Buenos Ayres; and this, though of only one year's continuance, has already received very encouraging tokens of the Divine favor. Measures have been adopted for the commencement of another mission at Bogota, the capital of the republic of New Granada; and it is confidently hoped that both of these missions may be reinforced at an early period, and prove a great blessing to the inhabitants of that country.

The Board has no missionaries in Europe under their immediate direction. Their appropriations have been made to evangelical societies, which are known to be prosecuting the work of evangelization with zeal, energy and wisdom, and the results of their labors, especially in France and Italy, are most encouraging. The appropriations made by the committee to these societies, including $4,827 68 contributed for the endowment of the theological seminary at La Tour, during the year have amounted to $12,613 98.

The Board has three missionaries among the Jews of this country, viz.: in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore—two ordained missionaries, and one licentiate preacher. These missionaries have free access to their brethren in all these places, and in many cases, it is believed, with happy results.

The Board has under its direction, besides what is done for Papal Europe, twenty separate missions, fifty-nine ordained missionaries, five licentiate preachers, 114 male and female assistant missionaries, forty-three native helpers, twenty-four churches, and about 650 native communicants; 26 schools, and 6,596 pupils; six printing presses, from which have been issued more than 12,000,000 of pages during the year.

The Board conclude this statement with the earnest and heartfelt prayer that this great work of spreading the gospel among the nations of the earth may be continued and enlarged until all shall have heard of the salvation of Christ.

After the report was read—

Rev. STUART ROBINSON delivered a discourse from Matthew 15: 31 and 32 verses. The great ideal of Christianity was self expansion, growth, propagandism. This is a necessary result from the primal doctrine of the Christian faith, which is Christ and him crucified. This conception permeates the whole Bible, and flows into every channel of Christian effort. The test of Christian faith in the old dispensation was the readiness to suffer martyrdom should it be necessary, and under the new to manifest a disposition to spread abroad a knowledge of Christ. Nations have always one ideal towards which they press; it has been termed, their mission. Lycurgus of old tried to make a nation of warriors; the Anglo Saxons aim for civil and religious freedom, and the distinguishing characteristics of Christianity is propagandism. This thought the reverend gentleman developed at great length, and in conclusion hoped that the children who followed this generation would carry the work of salvation to every nation and to every clime, so that Christianity would be seen of men, "clear as the sun, fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners."

After singing a hymn, the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

Anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

The sixth anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union was celebrated last night in the Dutch Reformed church in Lafayette place, corner of Fourth street. The audience was not very large, being the regular congregation of this church. After the opening hymn, entitled, for "The spread of the Gospel," the Rev. Dr. BAIRD came forward, and gave a verbal report of the doings of the Christian Union during the past year. He said the object of this Union was to spread the Gospel truths throughout the world, in opposition to the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. During the past year, the society had labored zealously and done much to forward the objects of its organization. The society had printed many tracts, and published many volumes, showing the difference between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, and boldly portraying the pernicious tendencies of the former. Colporteurs had been sent throughout the United States to distribute these tracts and volumes, and many of them had been put in circulation. During the past year, the society had employed two converted Romanists to lecture upon the Catholic church before Roman Catholic audiences. Series of lectures had been delivered by these gentlemen in New England and in other places, and with much success. The labors of this society had not been confined to this country. It had done much in Europe. Missionaries had been to work in France and Italy, and Hungary and Poland, and much had been accomplished in those countries. The labors of the society had been extended to the continent of South America, where a good work had been done in opposing the teachers and system of the pernicious church of Rome.

The Rev. THOMAS DE WITT was then introduced, who delivered the sermon of the anniversary. The reverend gentleman took for his text the following words from the 1st Epistles of Timothy, 4th chapter and 6th verse:—"If thou put the brethren in remembrance of these things thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ." The reverend gentleman said this was anniversary week, when every sect was assembling to recount their religious labors, blending their different beams of light together like the hues of a rainbow, with the one exception—of the Roman Catholic church. The reverend gentleman then read from the Scriptures, in his attempt to prove that the Roman church was condemned by the Bible itself, and foretold as the evil one which should come upon the earth. He said this society was organized emphatically to oppose the Romish church. He should divide his sermon into two distinct sections. First—What was the system of the Roman Catholic church? and second—what is the present condition of this church? The system of this church was destructive both to religion and morals. By its teachings souls were lost—immortal souls were lost. Christ this was the cause of several rising up against us in the performance of a Christian duty. This church was one of mystery; its work was performed in mystery, as if it feared the light of day; it was a church of doubt and darkness, and truly the whole church might be styled the mystery of iniquity. The Pope, according to his preachings, was the God on earth, and he exalted himself above all other men. There was nothing divine in this; it was directly hostile to the teachings of Christ. The history of the Roman Church is, that it has held the sword of temporal power in one hand, and the sword of spiritual power in the other. Orestes Brownson said this, and said the one should assist the other. Why do they keep the Bible out of the hands of their devotees? Because they fear that the honest reading of the Bible may be dangerous to the interests of the church. All over the world, wherever Popery is rampant, the Bible is not found in the hands of the people; and if it is, they are not allowed to interpret it but as the church grants. The lecturer then went over the history of the church from the earliest ages, and dwelt upon its various massacres in France and Spain, which was, he thought, an evidence that the rapacious disposition of the evil one ruled the Church of Rome. The reverend gentleman ended his discourse with a few comments upon the European war, which, he thought, would bring forth great results to the Protestant Church. A hymn was then sung, and the audience dispersed.

American Home Missionary Society.

The Reverend Doctor Storrs, of Braintree, Massachusetts, preached last evening in the Presbyterian church, Madison square, corner of Twenty-fourth street (Doctor Adams's) to a crowded congregation, in behalf of the American Home Missionary Society.

At half past seven o'clock the choir chaunted a hymn, accompanied by the organ, when the 145th Psalm was read. The 93d Psalm was then sung, and at its conclusion—

Reverend Doctor Storrs entered the pulpit and read his text from Revelations, 19th chap. and 12th verse:—"On his head were many crowns"—the crowning mementos of victory, and Jesus wears them as King of Kings and Lord of Lords. It was little thought when the man of sorrow died on Calvary, that so wonderful a transformation would take place—God rules over the church and cares for the saint and sinner alike; his people form one family, having him for its head, and holding only one faith, one baptism, and one ritual; his rule also extends over the world, to people of all nations, languages and governments, from Pharoah to Cyrus, and from Cyrus to Constantine, and overthrows infidelity and licentiousness; he also governs heaven and its hosts of angels, and he aids Elijah, Peter, and his ransomed saints around his throne; hell, even, is a principality of his power, and from confusion he produces peace and order; he governs the material universe and is the hand that guides Arcturus and feeds even the raven by his providence and as a symbol of his authority. His right to his throne is unquestioned, as he rules by the order and for the glory of his Father. Christ had peculiar claims on the American church, for the great inheritance of field given the people of it. Its territory, its population its remoteness from the battle fields of Europe, its commercial prosperity, all warn its people that he who wears "many crowns" has urgent demands for their love and service. A population, that doubles in twenty-five years, should be brought to God quickly, before its deterioration by the infusion of foreign elements. Government leaves the mind untrammeled and episcopacy cannot cramp the spread of the truth. And as millions and millions pass to eternity, their fate for good or ill is to be determined by the Zion of their country. The Bible principles of the Revolution form the basis of our pre-eminence, and their progress cannot be resisted. Can they be sanctified by us? Yes, the Gospel of our country will raise up as the benefactors of depressed humanity, and from its religious and civil emancipation reach the people of every land. The church will smite all idols in her progress and remove from deathless man the cause of God's violated laws. Annihilate the church, and you extinguish the light of the world. The countries which bow to the truths of the Bible are alone happy, and the spiritual devotion which rules in other places cannot be a matter of indifference to us, and we must send the Gospel into every land, the cross into every valley, and let the waters of life flow freely. Destitution of spiritual comforts ruled long, and still rules, to a great extent, in our own land, and in many places the church has not been planted, or is now even dilapidated. Qualified ministers were wanting so urgently that the bounties of the people could not enable them to send men to rescue the dimmed diamonds of many souls from the desolation of infidelity. Our country still dragged after it the horrors of slavery, which is the convict ball she drags along. The disciples of Loyola swarm, like locusts, the prelates of a foreign apostate church are patronized by Protestant reformers, and our legislators yield to influences emanating from a foreign sovereign. Romanism and slavery will yet ruin the country, if our people do not awake and open their eyes to the spirit of prophesy, and go to the conflict in numbers. Our means enable us to maintain a missionary board to work in Kansas, Oregon, Texas, and California. The hopes of Jesus demand a noble response from us to glorify the wearer of "many crowns." The rich man's gift and the widow's mite should be equally given to send the Gospel to the perishing. Then the missionary will go forth with sword, helmet, and shield, and endless blessings will come down on all who freely give to these missions. Struggling churches have been nursed by the society, and failing churches sustained all over the land.

From this point the Reverend Doctor alluded to the spread of education, temperance, a love of law, and order, which flow from the humble home of the missionary, and concluded by conjuring the people in the name of Jesus Christ to support it to an extension demanded by God's glory, and the wants of the country. After describing the great success of their former labors of love, a benediction was given, and the congregation dispersed.

In this beautiful church the most ample accommodations were afforded to the reporters of the press, in the most polite manner.

Tenth Anniversary of the South Missionary Society.

The tenth anniversary of this society was celebrated last evening at the Tabernacle, the society worshipping here being its parent. From the annual report we learn that this society was organized for the purpose of encouraging and promoting a missionary spirit among the children of the Sabbath school, and aid, by its contributions, in opening and establishing Sunday Schools among the neglected and destitute of our own country, especially at the West. The labors of the society's missionaries have prospered during the past year. In consequence of the commercial crisis of the past year, the receipts have fallen off. During the society's existence it has collected and disbursed upwards of $2,500, $1,000 of which has been distributed through the Sabbath School Union, for the support of missionaries who establish Sunday schools at the West. About $1,000 has been expended in library books, by the help of which about three hundred schools have been established, and many others strengthened. The report closes with a call for funds.

Mr. C. L. BRACE addressed the audience at some length. His remarks were chiefly confined to a description, accompanied with anecdotes, of the condition of the poor and neglected children of this city, and of the industrial schools which have been established for their education. He gave an interesting account of the Newsboys' Sabbath school, and put in a plea for its support. He thought that these children were worth saving, and that new influences must be brought to bear on them.

After an address by Rev. L. P. Toussey, a collection, and an address by Rev. J. P. Thompson, the congregation separated.

American Medical Association.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1855.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Medical Association having just closed its session, we proceed to give a summary of its proceedings.

The Association met in the Musical Fund Hall, in Locust street, on the 1st instant, when they were welcomed by Dr. Isaac Hays, of Philadelphia, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements and Reception.

The President, Dr. C. A. Pope, of Missouri, was in the chair, and the following gentlemen attended as delegates. We give the names of those from New York city, including such as arrived subsequently to the opening of the session, and the societies which they represented:—

N. Y. Academy of Medicine.—F. Campbell Stewart, David Greene, J. W. Corson, W. Rockwell, J. F. Jenkins, H. W. Brown, E. W. Warner, Joseph Worcester, Charles Henschel, S. P. White, J. O. Pond, J. L. Phelps, J. P. Batchelder, J. A. Garrish, Pliny Earle, William N. Blakeman, Lewis A. Sayre, T. Cock.

N. Y. County Medical Society.—Isaac Wood, D. M. Reese, A. C. Post, J. Shanks, J. Warren, J. S. Downs.

N. Y. Medical College.—B. F. Barker, Horace Green.

New York State Emigrant Hospital.—T. A. Emmet, E. Schilling.

New York Society of German Physicians.—E. Krackowizer, A. Tellkampf.

New York City Hospital.—Joseph M. Smith, John Watson.

New York Pathological Institute.—T. C. Pennell.

Bellevue Hospital.—Stephen Smith.

New York Pathological Society.—S. S. Purple, J. C. Hutchinson, T. F. Cock.

German Medico Chirurgical Society.—Louis Bauer.

New York Statistical Society.—D. S. Conant.

New York Medical Association.—J. A. Monell.

New York Opthalmic Hospital.—Mark Stephenson.

New York Medical Society.—H. D. Bulkley.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.—Alonzo Clark.

University of New York.—John T. Metcalfe.

The whole number of names registered during the session was 530. There were from the State of New York 80, of which 44 were from the city. All the States were represented except two or three, and likewise the United States Army and Navy, and the District of Columbia, with the American Medical Society of Paris.

The Association having been duly organized, the President delivered the annual address, which was listened to with marked attention, and a copy requested for publication in the Transactions.

On the recommendation of the Committee of Arrangements, the sessions were ordered to be held from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., with a recess from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The delegates from the several States then met together and appointed one of their number to compose a nominating committee; the following gentlemen were selected:—

Maine, A. J. Fuller; New Hampshire, Silas Cummings; Vermont, Israel Hinckley; Massachusetts, C. P. Fiske; Rhode Island, John Mauran; Connecticut, P. A. Jewett; New York, John McCall; Pennsylvania, J. B. Biddle; New Jersey, Lewis Condict; Delaware, James W. Thompson; Maryland, Chas. Magill; District of Columbia, Thomas Miller; Virginia, B. R. Williford; North Carolina, O. F. Manson; South Carolina, P. C. Gaillard; Georgia, Richard D. Arnold; Alabama, P. H. Cabell; Tennessee, J. Berrien Lindsley; Kentucky, C. J. Blackburne; Ohio, R. S. Hulse; Indiana, Joel Pennington; Illinois, J. V. Z. Blaney; Michigan, A. B. Palmer; Mississippi, L. P. Perry; Iowa, J. E. Sanburne; Wisconsin, J. B. Dousman.

An animated discussion then ensued as to the propriety of taxing permanent members, in which Dr. Conde of Philadelphia, Watson of N. Y., and others took part. On motion of Dr. White of N. Y., the subject was referred to a committee of three; this committee subsequently reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That upon no permanent member who is not present at a meeting of the association shall be assessed the annual contribution, but no one shall be entitled to receive a copy of the printed transactions, unless he pay into the treasury a sum not less than the annual assessment paid by the delegates and permanent members in attendance, and that all the names of permanent members that have been left off the published list, be inserted in the next volume of transactions.

Resolved, That no assessment whatever be made against members by invitation, but that they also be entitled to a copy of the printed transactions, by paying the sum assessed upon delegates in attendance.

Dr. ALFRED STILLE, of Philadelphia, presented for Dr. La Roche, the chairman of the committee on prize essays, the report of that committee. The committee had received six essays, all of which had been carefully examined. One of them was found to be preeminently entitled to a prize; its subject was—"Statistics of Placenta Prævia." The sealed note containing the same motto as that on the essay was then opened, and the author was found to be Dr. James T. Trask, of Whiteplains, Westchester county, New York. The name of the successful author was received by the convention in a highly complimentary manner.

Dr. LEMOINE, of St. Louis, read an abstract of a report upon "Epidemics of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin," which was sent to the publication committee.

Dr. STEWART, of N. Y., moved that the nominating committee be instructed to present the names of three candidates for the office of President, to be balloted for by the association. After considerable discussion and references to the constitution, the motion was laid upon the table.

Dr. SANDFORD B. HUNT, of Buffalo, N. Y., from the Committee on the Hygrometrical State of the Atmosphere in various localities and its influence on health, submitted a report. After the reading of which the association adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

The Committee of Arrangements reported the names of those delegates who had arrived during the recess.

On motion of Dr. CONDE, of Pa., the Secretaries were directed to afford every facility to the reporters of the press.

Dr. J. ATLEE, of Pa., made a report on the subject of the block which had been ordered by the association to be prepared for the national monument to Washington. The work had been performed and the stone was then on exhibition in one of the committee rooms. The idea of its design had been suggested to him by the late Dr. Pierson of Massachusetts, who was killed by the railway accident at Norwalk, in 1853. It was executed by Mr. Beck, a young American artist. The marble was obtained from the State of Vermont, and is of a fine texture, and beautifully white. It is about four feet long and two feet deep, and comprises five full length figures in relief—Hippocrates indignantly refusing the presents of Artaxerxes, who was striving to obtain his services, and replying to the Persian emissaries, "Tell your master I am rich enough; honor will not permit me to serve the enemies of Greece." This beautiful work of art was much admired, and the association appropriated one thousand dollars to pay for it.

Dr. J. B. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, now reported the names of the following gentlemen as officers for the present year.

President—Geo. B. Wood, of Philadelphia.

Vice Presidents—William M. Bolling of Alabama; Daniel Tilden, of Ohio; D. Humphrey Storer, of Massachusetts; Grafton Tyler, District of Columbia.

Secretaries—Francis West, of Philadelphia; R. C. Foster, Tennessee.

Treasurer—Caspar Wistar, Pennsylvania.

On motion of Professor ROGERS, of Philadelphia, the nominations were confirmed, and the President elect being conducted to the chair by a special committee, returned thanks.

The Committee on Nominations also recommended, but not unanimously, that the next meeting should be held at Nashville, Tenn. Various places were named as substitutes for Nashville, and finally the convention selected Detroit, and changed the Secretary—appointing Dr. WM BRODIE in place of Dr. FOSTER, who resigned.

Dr. S. B. HUNT's report was concluded, and referred to the Committee of Publication.

A committee was ordered to be appointed to endeavor to procure commutation tickets for members attending the meetings of the association, and thanks were returned to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, for courtesies extended by that company.

Dr. FRANK K. HAMILTON, of New York, read an interesting report "On the Frequency of Deformities in Fractures." Referred to be published.

Dr. CHARLES HOOKER, of Connecticut, presented and read a report on the subject of "Diet for the Sick." Ordered to Committee on Publication.

The hour of recess having arrived, the members proceeded in procession, each bearing a distinguishing badge, to accept an invitation from the Mayor of the city to visit Independence Hall. On arriving, they were collectively presented to Mayor Conrad by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in an appropriate address, to which the Mayor replied at length, welcoming the members to Philadelphia, and assuring them of the great interest that his fellow-citizens took in their proceedings.

On re-assembling after the recess, a vote of thanks was passed to Mayor Conrad for his cordial reception, and a copy of his address was requested for publication with the minutes.

Dr. THOMPSON, of Delaware, submitted the following resolutions, which were made the special order for ten o'clock to-morrow. They were fully discussed at the appointed time, and after being referred to a committee, which reported favorably, they were adopted:—

Whereas, few subjects of greater interest and importance could be presented to the deliberations of the American Medical Association now representing most of the States and Territories of the Union, than the attainment of a correct medical topography of each, with a history of its prevailing fevers and the most successful treatment of the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That with this view and conviction, this Association do now appoint a special committee from each State and Territory represented, of—numbers, whose duty it shall be to report upon its medical topography, epidemic fevers and the most successful treatment thereof, and that the same shall continue to hold their office for three years.

Resolved, That in the appointment of gentlemen of education and experience in the affairs of their own State, we have the best guarantee that the important objects we seek will be most satisfactorily accomplished, and the profession as well as the public interest will thereby be better served.

Resolved, That the committee heretofore appointed by this Association at its session in Charleston, for a similar object, be and the same are hereby discharged.

Dr. PLINY EARLE, of N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on Publication, made a report, which states that 1,000 copies of the 7th vol. of the Report of the Association had been printed at an expense of $1,806 42, of which number 781 copies had been furnished to members and sold, 35 copies furnished to editors of medical journals, and 184 copies remained on hand.

The Treasurer, Dr. ISAAC WOOD, of N. Y., presented his report, showing that the sum of $2,101 04 was expended during the past year for the purpose of printing, binding, engravings, prize essays, &c.

The balance received from Dr. D. F. Condit, the former Treasurer, was $293 99, while the assessments and sale of transactions amounted to $2,722 31. There was also $200 received from Drs. George B. Wood and Daniel Brainard, on account of the prize fund, thus leaving a balance on hand of $1,115 26.

Dr. MAURAN, of R. I., offered a series of resolutions returning the thanks of the Association to the Senators and Representatives who framed the Quarantine bill, now pending in Congress, to prevent sickness on shipboard, indulging in the hope that their efforts may yet be crowned with success.

The resolution was passed.

The SECRETARY read a paper from Dr. W. H. Byford, of Evansville, Ind., on the pathology and treatment of scrofula, giving the nature of the disease, treatment, causes, effects, &c.

Dr. N. S. DAVIS, of Chicago, presented a report on the "Nutritive qualities of milk, and the influence produced thereon by pregnancy and menstruation in the human female, and by pregnancy in the cow; and also on the question whether there is not some mode by which the nutritive constituents of milk can be preserved in their purity and sweetness, and furnished to the inhabitants of cities in such quantities as to supersede the present defective and often unwholesome modes of supply."

The report having been read, was referred to the committee of publication, and the meeting adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

The meeting was called to order punctually at 9 o'clock.

The minutes having been read and approved—

The CHAIR said that there was no regular way of appointing the Committees on Prize Essays, Arrangements, &c; it had been usual, however, for the convention to refer the appointment of these committees to the Committee of Arrangements.

Dr. WATSON moved that the subject be referred to that committee on this occasion.

The motion was agreed to.

A letter was read from Dr. Rayburn, resigning his office as Chairman of the Committee on Medical Topography, and asking the division of the territory composed of Wisconsin, Mississippi, Iowa and Illinois.

Dr. WATSON moved the acceptance of the resignation, and the reference of the other portion of the communication to the committee on nominations, which was afterwards withdrawn.

Dr. ASHEW renewed the motion, and it was adopted.

Dr. HAYS made a personal explanation, after which a letter was read from Dr. E. B. Haskins, of Clarksville, Tenn., chairman of the committee on microscopical Investigations of Malignant Tumors, asking to be excused from making a report, inasmuch as he had not the necessary apparatus for ascertaining the facts incident to the subject.

The request of the gentleman was granted.

Dr. FRANK H. HAMILTON, of Buffalo, made some additional remarks on his report delivered yesterday, and cited from the writings of the most celebrated surgeons both in this and other countries, to show that a majority of fractures of the clavicle, under any treatment yet known, result in deformity. He called upon the members of the Pennsylvania Hospital for a statistics concerning their treatment of the fractured clavicle, and said that he had known of one physician who had been mulcted in heavy damages because he did not use the same process as that adopted by this hospital. He again urged upon them to bring forward the statistics, and thereby prevent us from continuing to be the grand insurance company for the world.

The Hon. Judge Lewis, Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania, being present, was unanimously invited to a seat upon the platform.

Dr. J. G. OKTON, of New York, offered resolutions requesting medical societies throughout the country to require their members to keep accurate records of their cases, and present annual digests of the same to this association through the several State societies. Referred to the committee of one from each State.

Dr. CONDE, of Pennsylvania, stated that, although not quite finished, he was prepared to read his report on "the causes of tuberculous diseases." It, however, embodied a space of five hundred pages, and an abstract would require sixty pages. He could not expect the association to publish it, but left it entirely with them to do as they pleased, for there would be no difficulty in its being brought out by medical publishers.

On motion, Dr. Conde was authorized to exercise his own discretion in the matter.

On re-assembling, Dr. MUZZY, of Ohio, read an abstract of his report upon the "Influence of Alcohol in Health and in Disease." This report was considered as highly appropriate to the present period of excitement in regard to the temperance question, and the views of the venerable author seemed to us to coincide fully with those of the advocates for total abstinence. The report was ordered to the Publishing Committee.

Part of the report by Dr. BLATCHFORD, of New York, on "Hydrophobia" was read by the Secretary, and ordered to be published.

FOURTH DAY.

The minutes having been read and approved, resolutions of thanks to the Committee of Arrangements, the Mayor, the guardians of public institutions, and the citizens and physicians of Philadelphia, for courtesies extended to the members, were presented by Dr. STEWART, of New York, and Dr. HAYWARD, of Massachusetts, and unanimously adopted.

Dr. N. S. DAVIS, of Illinois, moved the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the Committee of Arrangements, with instructions to report on the same at the commencement of the next annual meeting:—

Whereas, The present mode of conducting the annual meetings of the Association affords but little opportunity for the discussion of strictly scientific questions and papers, and whereas, this has been regarded as a serious defect in the operation of our organization, impairing its scientific character; therefore

Resolved, That the daily sessions of the Association during each annual meeting be divided into two parts, the first to terminate at an hour not later than 12½ o'clock, P. M., of each day, and to be devoted, as heretofore, to the general business of the Association. The second part consisting of all the time which it is deemed advisable to remain in session each day after 12½ o'clock, P. M., to take the character of a scientific section, and to be devoted exclusively to the discussion of questions relating to the science and art of medicine.

Resolved, That the Association in its capacity of a scientific section, having no power to act on any subject of a scientific character, may continue in session, whenever thought desirable, a longer period than in its more general capacity.

A paper on the subject of religion in connection with medicine, which had been referred to a special committee, was reported upon, and ordered not to be published with the transactions.

Dr. A. J. SEMMES, of Washington, D. C., offered the following, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed to report to this Association, at its next annual meeting, what measures should be adopted to remedy the evils existing in the present methods of holding coroner's inquests, by incompetent persons, by which the lives and liberties of the innocent may be jeoparded, and the ends of justice generally frustrated.

Dr. J. L. ATLEE offered the following:—

Resolved, That to secure efficient teaching in medical schools, where a prime object is to enforce practical precepts, a large degree of union and harmony must exist among the teachers, and confidence be reposed in them on the part of their pupils.

Resolved, That any such unnatural union as the mingling of an exclusive system, such as homeopathy, with scientific medicine, in a school, setting aside all questions of its untruthfulness, cannot fail, by the destruction of union and confidence, and the production of confusion and disorder, unsettling and distracting the minds of the learners, to so far impair the usefulness of teaching as to render any school adopting such a policy unworthy the support of the profession.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The action of the State Medical Society, of Ohio, in refusing to acquiesce in some of the requirements of the Code of Ethics of the association was alluded to, and gave rise to an animated discussion; the course of the society was generally condemned, and by none more than by members from Ohio.

Dr. CLENDENNIN offered the following:—

Resolved, That no State or local society shall be hereafter entitled to representation in this Association that has not adopted its Code of Ethics.

Resolved, That no State or local society that has intentionally violated or disregarded any article or clause in the Code of Ethics, shall longer be entitled to representation in this body.

A motion to lay the above on the table was lost.

Dr. MILTENBERGER, of Baltimore, offered a resolution, which was amended by Dr. J. L. Atlee to read as follows:

Whereas, It has been brought before the notice of the American Medical Association, that the State Medical Society of Ohio has violated at their last meeting, sec. 4th, art. 1st, chapter 2d of its Code of Ethics; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Association be directed to inform the officers of that society, that unless such action be rescinded, they cannot be hereafter represented in this Association.

These, together with the resolutions of Dr. Clendennin, were adopted.

Dr. CORSON, of New York, presented and read a volunteer communication on the influence of lead on the heart. The paper was referred to Drs. Davis, Smith and Stewart, of New York.

Dr. STILLE, of Philadelphia, read a series of resolutions proposing to alter the mode of instruction in medical colleges, which were referred to a special committee to report upon next year.

Numerous amendments to the constitution were proposed and laid over under the rules for future consideration. Business having been completed, the Association adjourned at 1½ o'clock *sine die*.

During its session the convention appointed the following committees:—

On Prize Essays.—Drs. A. B. Palmer, Samuel Denton, A. B. Terry, Adam Sager, S. H. Douglass, C. La Ford, E. Andrews.

Committee of Arrangements.—Zina Pitcher, of Detroit, chairman; Moses Gunn, G. B. Russell, A. S. Leland, Morse Stewart, P. Klein, J. A. Brown, all of Michigan.

Committee on Organization of State and County Societies.—A. B. Palmer, Detroit; N. B. Ives, Conn.; E. B. Haskins, Tenn.; C. Woodward, Ohio; J. Crosby, N. H.

Committee on Medical Education.—W. H. Anderson, Ala.; J. B. Flint, Ky.; P. H. Cabell, Ala.; G. Hayward, Mass; E. B. Smith, Mo.

Committee on Medical Literature.—P. C. Gaillard, S. C.; N. P. Monroe, Maine; J. Cooper, Del.; R. Hilles, Ohio; A. Coffin, S. C.

Committee on Registration of Marriages, Births and Deaths.—Dr. M. W. Wilson, Hartford, Conn., Chairman; Drs. G. S. Palmer, Gardiner, Me.; Silas Cumming, Fitz William, N. H.; G. T. Elliott, Woodstock, Vermont; Ed. Jarvis, Dorchester, Mass.; Jos. Mauran, Providence, R.I.; John H. Griscom, N. York, N. Y.; H. Carpenter, Lancaster, Pa.; O. H. Taylor, Camden, N. J.; Lewis P. Bush; Wil'm, Del.; A. Snowden Pigott, Balt, Md.; David H. Tucker, Richmond, Va.; — Pitman, Tarboro, N.C.; Harry Lindsly, Wash. D. C.; John L. Dawson, Charleston, S.C.; R. D. Arnold, Sav., Ga.; A. Lopez, Mobile, Ala.; Jas. Jones, N. Orleans, La.; B. C. Foster, Nashville, Tenn.; C.N.J. Blackburn, Covington, Ky.; John Dawson, Columbus, O.; Edward Murphy, New Harmony, Ind; A. D. Stebbins, Detroit, Mich.; J. V. C. Blaney, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. D. Wilber, Mineral Point, Wis.; Wm. McPheeters, St. Louis, Mo; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua, Iowa; John H. Murphy, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota. Mississippi and Arkansas, blank.

Committee on Medical Topography and Epidemics.—J. C. Winston, of Bangor, Me; Edmund R. Peaslee, of Dartmouth College, N. H.; Joseph Perkins, of Castleton, Vt.; George C. Shattuck, of Boston, Mass.; Joseph Mauran, of Providence, R. I; Chas. Hooke, of New Haven, Conn.; Joseph M. Smith, of New York, N. Y.; Jacob M. Gemmill, of Hollidaysburg, Penn.; Lyndon A. Smith, of Newark, N. J.; James M. Thompson, of Wilmington, Del.; Peregrine Alscoth, of Chestertown, Md.; Thomas Miller, District of Columbia; P. F. Peebles, of Petersburg, Va.; O. F. Manson, North Carolina; D. O. Cain, of Charleston, S. C.; John F. Posey, of Savannah, Ga.; S. W. Clanton, of Warsaw, Ala.; T. O. Grafton, of Rodney, Miss.; T. J. Fenner, of New Orleans, La.; E. B. Hoskins, of Clarksville, Tenn; M. L. Sutton, of Georgetown, Ky.; G. Mendenhall, of Cincinnati, O.; Viewing Kersey, of Milton, Ia.; J. H. Beach, of Cold Water, Mich.; John Evans, of Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Alleyne, of St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Castleman, of Delafield, Wis; E. A. Arnold, of Davenport, Iowa; J. H. Murphy, Falls of St. Anthony, Minn.; Thomas Dillard, of Philadelphia, U. S. N.; Clement A. Finley, U. S. A.

Special Committees to report upon named subjects.—Lewis H. Steiner, of Washington, D. C., on strychnia—its chemical and toxicological properties.

Ashbury Evans, of Covington, Ky., on tracheotomy in epilepsy.

J. Taylor Bradford, of Augusta, Ky., on the treatment of cholera.

Charles Z. Chandler, of Rocheport, Mo., on malignant periodic fevers.

H. A. Johnson, of Chicago, Illinois, on the excretions as an index to the organic changes in the system.

Henry J. Bigelow, of Boston, Mass., on microscopical investigation of malignant tumors.

E. R. Davis, of New York, on the statistics of calculus diseases, and the operations thereof.

J. S. Carpenter, on the treatment and curability of reducible hernia.

N. J. Fulder, of Maine, on the best treatment of cholera infantum.

William B. Page, of Philadelphia, on injuries of the joints.

Carpenter, of Pa., on the treatment and curability of reducible hernia.

Wilson Jewell