Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association.

The session of this body commenced at Detroit, Michigan, on the 6th inst. The following delegates appeared at the opening:—

Geo. B. Wood. Phila., College Physicians, Phila.
Z. Pitcher, Detroit, permanent member.
Wm. Brodie, " " "
H. Pierce, Winchester, N. H., Med. Soc.
R. J. Breckenridge, Louisville, Ky., U. S. M. Hospital.
Theo. Kittridge, Waltham, Mass., Mass. Mec. Soc.
S. Beardsley, North Brandford, Conn., N. H. Co. Med. Society.
A. C. Post, N. J., University, N. J.
J. C. Gorton, Detroit, State Med. Soc.
W. B. Lyons, Huntingdon, Conn., Huntingdon Co. Med. Society.
J. R. Flint, Louisville, Ky., School of Med.
Chas. S. Tripler, U. S. Army.
J. A. Brown, Detroit, Detroit Med. Assoc.
C. W. Le Bouilliier, St. Anthony, Min. Ter. Med. Soc.
E. T. Eastman, Boston, Boston Med. Assoc.
J. Green, Worcester, Mass., Mass. Med. Soc.
A. D. Stebbins, Detroit, permanent member.
H. R. Frost, Charleston, S. C., Med. Col. S. C.
S. H. Douglass, Ann Arbor, Mich., Mich. Med. Soc.
C. N. Stockwell, Port Huron, Mich., Northeastern Dist. Med. Soc.
H. C. Harrimon, Jerseyville, Ill., Jersey Co. Med. Soc.
E. P. Christian, Detroit, St. Mary's Hospital.
Morse Stuart, Detroit, Detroit Med. Soc.
Moses Gunn, Detroit, Mich. University.
H. P. Cobb, Detroit, Mich. Med. Soc.
A. L. Leland, Detroit, permanent member.
Casper Wistar, Phila., Phila. Med. Soc.
H. Taylor, Mt. Clemens, permanent member.
W. C. Harrington, Payson, Ill., Adams Co. Med. Soc.
A. B. Ives, New Haven, Conn., Conn. Med. Soc.
B. S. Woodworth, Fort Wayne, Ind., Allen Co. Med. Soc.
W. R. Winton, Wabash, Ind., Ind. Med. Soc.
S. R. Arnold, Michigan, Mich. Med. Soc.
E. D. Cone, Hillsdale, Mich., Mich. Med. Soc.
C. H. Swain, Toleco, Ohio, Med. Soc. Southern Central New York.
P. G. Bertolet, Oley, Pa., Med. Soc., Reading.
H. Williams, Jr., Alton, Ill., Med. Soc., Madison Co.
W. Herbts, Berks Co., Pa., Reading Med. Soc.
L. Humphreys, South Bend, Ind., St. Jo. Co. Med. Soc.
A. B. Palmer, Chicago, permanent member.
A. J. Fuller, Bath, Me., Maine Med. Association.
O. P. James, Doylestown, Bucks Co. Med. Soc.
G. S. Palmer, Gardiner, Me., Maine Med. Soc.
J. Andrews, Paw Paw, Mich., permanent member.
W. Woodruff, Plymouth, Conn., Litchfield Co. Med. Soc.
B. Barnum, Schoolcraft, Mich., S. W. Mich. Med. Soc.
A. E. Leete, Romeo, Mich., N. B. Dist. Med. Ass't.
J. B. Lindsley, Nashville, Tenn., University of Nash.
J. W. Blatchford, Troy, N. Y., New York Med. Soc.
Ira Conwell, Nashville, Tenn. Tennessee Med. Soc.
B. B. North, Cornwall, Conn., Litchfield Co. Med. Soc.
W. B. Brisbane, Arena, Wis., Wisconsin Med. Soc.
W. K. Bowling, Nashville, Tenn., University of Nash.
John Neil, Phila., Penn. Med. College.
David Harrison, Middletown, Conn.
P. G. Rockwell, Waterbury, Conn., Conn. Med. Soc.
J. R. Wood, New York Bellevue Hospital.
Wm. Rockwell, New York, N. Y. Co. Med. Soc.
F. Tillson, Romeo, Mich., Michigan Med. Soc.
J. H. Douglas, N. Y. City, N. Y. Academy of Medicine.
N. R. Boutelle, Waterville, Me., Maine, Med. Ass.
E. Green, N. Y., N. Y. Med. Col. and Acad. of Med.
H. Monroe, Belfast, Me., Me. Med. Soc.
J. McNutty, N. Y. Academy of Med.
J. Gluck, N. Y., Eastern Dispensary N. Y.
J. E. Warren, Diamond Hill, R. I. Med. Soc.
N. P. Monroe, Belfast, Me., Me. Med. Soc.
John Ream Hempfield, Pa., Lancaster county, Med. Soc.
J. R. Raub, N. Providence, Lancaster county, Med. Soc.
P. Cassidy, Lancaster City, " " " "
F. Hinkle, " " " " " "
H. Carpenter, " " " " " "
H. W. Adams, Boston, Mass. Med. Soc.
J. L. Phelps, N. Y., Kappa Lambda.
Erasmus D. Miller, Dorchester, Mass. Med. Soc.
H. R. Storer, Boston, Boston Lying in Hospital.
George B. Russell, Detroit, Mich. Med. Soc.
J. B. Linden, Huntingdon, Pa., Huntingdon Co. Med. Soc.
J. McCullock, " " " " " "
J. M. Gemmill, Alexandria, Pa., Pa. Med. Soc.
M. A. Patterson, Tecumseh, Mich. Med. Soc.

DETROIT, May 10, 1856.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

The American Medical Association met this morning.

On motion of Dr. ATLEE, of Pa.,

Resolved, That the President shall be authorized annually to appoint delegates to represent this association at the meetings of the British Association, the American Medical Society of Paris, and such other scientific bodies in Europe as may be affiliated with us. Adopted.

Dr. CLENDENNIN offered the following:—

Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed, for a period of three years, with instructions to report progress at each annual meeting of the society, to investigate the etiology and pathology of epidemic cholera, and that said committee be allowed to add any other members to the same which they think may be necessary to further the objects of the appointment.

On motion of Dr. MENDENHALL, of Ohio, the name of C. H. Cleveland, and on motion of Dr. ATLEE, of Pa., the name of Dr. James R. McClintock, were expunged from the list of permanent members of the society, on the ground that they had backslid from the regular into the "irregular" practice. An invitation was extended to the medical profession of Canada to meet with their body at Nashville. Dr. Phelps, from Special Committee, submitted resolutions relative to the death of Dr. Gouch, during the pestilence at Norfolk.

Dr. STOCKER, of Pa., offered the following amendments to the constitution:

Amend article 3 so that it shall read: "Article 3. The regular meetings of the association shall be held annually, and commence on the first Tuesday of May. The Association shall meet biennally in the city of ——. The place of meeting for the intermediate year shall be determined by a vote of the association."

Amend article 4 by providing for one permanent and two assistant secretaries, and also specifying the duties, &c. of each.

Laid on the table under the rule.

Dr. DORSEY, of Ohio, offered the following:

Resolved, That in May, 1858, and every third year thereafter, this association meet at Washington City, and that the present officers be requested to correspond with the Board of Managers of the Smithsonian Institution in regard to furnishing necessary rooms for the keeping of the archives of the association.

Laid on the table under the rule.

A special committee was subsequently appointed to correspond with the managers of the Smithsonian Institute on this subject.

Dr. SHERIS was for maintaining a "masterly inactivity" towards quacks, and therefore offered the following:—

Resolved, That it is derogatory to the dignity of the medical profession to notice the works of irregular practitioners in our medical periodicals.

This was passed over, to take up the report of Dr. Gross upon the "causes which retard American medical literature," when the vote adopting it the day before was reconsidered.

Dr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, who made the report upon "American medical literature," presented views directly opposed to those of Dr. Gross (report noticed in former letter), and said the point at issue was whether the association would favor the sectionalism or the universality of medicine.

On motion, both reports were then referred to the Committee on Publications.

Dr. PALMER, of Ill., from the special committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. Hamilton, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That leave be granted to Dr. F. H. Hamilton to make use of the materials of his report on "Deformities after Fractures," which is in course of publication by this association, in his anticipated work upon "Fractures and Dislocations."

Dr. DAVIS, of Ill., Chairman of special committee, reported on "The Changes in the Composition and Properties of the Milk of the Human Female, produced by menstruation and pregnancy," in a paper containing numerous valuable details of much interest to the profession and the public, obtained by careful examination and comparison, and showing conclusively the ill effects of lactation, especially during the latter of the periods referred to. Accepted, and referred to Committee on Publication, and the Doctor was requested to continue his investigation and report to the next meeting.

Dr. J. M. NEWMAN, of Buffalo, from Committee on "the Sanitary Police of Cities," presented an elaborate report, embracing details of the various estimated causes of disease in cities, as compared with rural localities, together with numerous valuable statistics of mortality in the largest cities of Europe and the Union, of which the Doctor, at the request of the association, gave a brief verbal abstract. The report evidently embodies a vast mass of useful information, with deductions from it that city life is inimical to health and longevity, and arguments enforcing the urgent necessity for ameliorating the sanitary condition of the populous localities of cities and large towns. Of diseases arising from impure air and insufficient ventilation, classed under the term "zimotic," the report stated that, in 1850, 40 per cent of all the deaths in the various cities were of that nature. The report also embodied details of the loss of life from cholera, smallpox, &c., giving startling expositions of danger from these sources, and recommends the enactment of laws for compulsory ventilation and cleanliness, as well as for vaccination. The report was referred to Committee on Publication, and will appear in the transactions.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. FULLER, of Maine, made a report on "the Best Treatment of Cholera Infantum," which stated that its pathology of the disease was little understood, and recommended that physicians should freely interchange opinions on the subject.

Dr. GREEN, of New York, read a report on the "Use and Effects of Application of Nitrate of Silver to the Throat," in which he asserted that great benefits had been derived from topical medication in thoracic diseases, tuberculosis, bronchitis, &c., &c. Referred to Committee on Publication.

Dr. FLINT, of Kentucky, Chairman of Committee on "Best Mode of Rendering the Medical Patronage of the National Government Tributary to the Honor and Improvement of the Profession," made a report. He denounced the granting of patents by the United States government to "quack medicines;" but stating, however, that it appears from a written letter by the present Commissioner of Patents, that the practice of the office has been to discourage such a use of its functions, and that during the past fifteen years but four or five such patents have been granted; though from twenty to thirty applications per year had been made therefor. The credit of sanitary improvements, the Dr. said, were not due to individuals, but to medical science.

COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Nomination made the following report for the ensuing year, which will be of interest to the profession:—

Chairman of Special Committees, for 1857, Dr. E. R. Peaslee, of Brunswick, Me.

On Inflammation, its Pathology and its relations to Reparative Process, &c., &c.

Dr. J. C. Hutchinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Charles E. Isaacs, of New York city, on the Anatomy and Histology of the Cervix Uteri.

Dr. J. Taylor Bradford, of Augusta, Ky., on the Treatment of Cholera.

Dr. Mark Stephenson, of N. Y., on the Treatment best adapted to each variety of Cataract, with the Method of Operation, place of Election, time, age, &c.

Dr. J. W. Corson, of N. Y., on the Causes of the Impulse of the Heart, and the Agencies which influence it in Health and Disease.

Dr. D. Meredith Reese, of N. Y., on the Causes of Infant Mortality in large cities, the Source of its Increase, and the Means for its Diminution.

Dr. J. Foster Jenkins, of Yonkers, N. Y., on Spontaneous Umbilical Hemorrhage of the newly born.

Dr. Henry Carpenter, of Lancaster, Pa., on the Use of Instruments in Obstetrical Practice.

Dr. Alex. J. Semmes, of Washington, D. C., on the Measures to be adopted to Remedy the Evils existing in the present mode of holding Coroner's Inquests.

Dr. J. Marion Sims, of New York city, on the Treatment of the Results of Obstructed Labor.

Dr. J. B. Flint, of Louisville, Ky., on the True Position and Value of Operative Surgery as a Therapeutic Agent.

Dr. G. Volney Dorsey, of Piqua, Ohio, on the Causes and Cure of Indigestion, especially in Relation to the Therapeutic Indications to be derived from the Chemical Composition of the Deposits of the Urine.

Dr. C. B. Coventry, of Utica, N. Y., on the Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity, and the Testimony of Skilled Witnesses in Courts of Justice.

Dr. Jos. Leidy, of Philadelphia, Pa., on Human, Animal, and Vegetable Parasites.

Dr. M. D. Darnall, of Bainbridge, Ind., on the Value of a Strict Attention to Position in the Treatment of Diseases of the Abdomen.

Dr. George Sutton, of Aurora, Ind., on Milk Sickness.

Dr. Clark J. Pease, of Janesville, Wis., on the Blending and Conversion of the Types of Fever.

Dr. B. S. Woodsworth, of Fort Wayne, Ind., on the Best Substitute for Cinchona and its Preparations in the Treatment of Intermittent Fever and Malarious Neuralgia.

Dr. Franklin Hinkle, of Marietta, Pa., on the Use of Cinchona in Malarious Diseases.

Henry V. Campbell, of Augusta, Ga., on the Nervous System in Febrile Diseases.

Dr. John Neill, of Philadelphia, Penn., on the Laws Governing the Deposit of Bone.

Dr. John W. Greene, of New York city, on the Intimate Effects of Certain Toxicological Agents in the Animal Tissues and Fluids.

Dr. Geo. Suckley, U. S. A., on the Medical Topography and Fauna of Washington Territory.

Dr James Cooper, of Hoboken, N. J., on the Flora of Washington and Oregon Territories.

Dr. Charles E. Isaacs, of N. Y., on the Intimate Structure and the Pathology of the Kidney.

Dr. Israel Moses, of New York city, on the diseases Incidental to Europeans from Temperate Climates in their Transition through Central America.

Dr. T. W. Gordon, of Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, on the Etiology and Pathology of Epidemic Cholera, to be continued three years, and with power to add any other members.

Dr. H. A. Johnson, of Chicago, on the Excretions as an Index to the Organic Changes going on in the System.

Dr. D. D. Thomson, of Louisville, on the Remedial Effects of Chloroform.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Publication—Drs. Francis G. Smith, of Pa., Chairman; Caspar Wister, of Pa.; Samuel L. Hollingsworth, of Pa.; Samuel Lewis, of Pa.; H. F. Askew, of Del.; Wm. Brodie, of Mich.; R. C. Foster, of Tenn.

Committee on Prize Essays.—Drs. Wm. K. Bowling, of Tenn., Chairman; E. B. Haskins, of Tenn.; Thomas Lipscomb, of Tenn.; A. H. Buchanan, of Tenn.; B. W. Avent, of Tenn.; W. A. Cheatham, of Tenn.; Paul F. Eve, of Tenn.

Committee of Arrangements—Drs. C. K. Winston, of Tenn., Chairman; Ira Conwell, of Tenn.; William D. Haggart, of Tenn.; J. L. C. Johnson, of Tenn.; F. A. Ramsay, of Tenn.; Geo. Grant, of Tenn.; J. B. Lindsley, of Tenn.

To fill vacancies in the Committee on Medical Topography and Epidemics:—

New Hampshire—Dr. V. P. Fitch, of Amherst.
California—Dr. Robert Murray, of Fort Miller.

To fill vacancies in the Committee upon a Uniform System of Registration of Marriages, Births and Deaths:—

Vermont—Dr. Adrian T. Woodward, of Castleton.
Connecticut—Dr. Wm. B. Casey, of Middletown.
Virginia—Dr. R. W. Haxall, of Richmond.
California—Dr. Arthur R. Stout, of San Francisco.

They recommend the continuance of the "Committee to Procure Memorials of the Eminent and Worthy Dead," and that the report, as far as prepared, be referred to the Committee on Publication.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Medical Education—Drs. E. Geddings, of S. C., Chairman; C. W. Le Bouitillier, of Minnesota; G. F. Mitchell, of Ohio; S. W. Clanton, of Ala.; S. W. Butler, of N. J.

On Medical Literature—Drs. R. Hills, of Ohio, Chairman; D. W. Yandell, of Ky.; R. R. Porter, of Del.; H. A. Johnson, of Ill.; Charles E. Swan, of Maine.

Several reports from standing committees, including "Medical Education," "Medical Topography and Epidemics of Eastern Shore of Maryland," "Epidemics of Yellow Fever in Charleston, 1854," "Topography and Epidemics of Louisiana," and several voluntary communications were announced and referred to Committee on Publication.

A member of the Committee on a Uniform System of Registration of Marriages, Births and Deaths stated that they were unable to make a full report at present, in consequence of the death of their Chairman, Dr. Wilson, of Connecticut.

A partial report was submitted and referred to Committee on Publication.

Dr. NEILL, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that no medical preparation, account of surgical operation, or anything else designed or calculated to give notoriety to an individual, be laid before the association, until reported upon by a special committee.

This resolution came near kicking up quite a commotion among the pills and saddle bags. Dr. Wood, of New York, who the day previous had laid before the association a human jawbone, extirpated by a wonderful surgical feat, thought this resolution was aimed at him. In defence of himself he said he had come here with the description of a disease never before mentioned by surgeons (phosphorous disease of the jawbone). He had felt great delicacy in inviting the attention of the body to the subject, and it was not until after consultation with many of the most prominent members that he had permitted a friend (Dr. Gross) to do so. As to the charge of seeking notoriety, he denied it *in toto*. He aimed at no such purpose, and the resolution wounded his feelings. His remarks elicited hearty applause.

Dr. NEILL disclaimed any personal allusion whatever. He was aiming at a principle which should never be violated. Dr. Wood's notoriety might not be enhanced by the action under reference, but the privilege of similar proceedings might be abused by other persons hereafter.

Dr. WOOD, in reply, spiritedly remarked that he had heard beforehand that such a resolution was to be offered, and it was not the resolution itself that he cared so much about, as the talk outside. He had heard that a member from Philadelphia had reported that he (Dr. Wood) was a young man who came here merely for notoriety. After some pointed remarks, he expressed a wish that the motion of Dr. Gross, of Kentucky, inviting the association to examine his surgical specimens be stricken from the records.

Dr. THOMSON, of Delaware, undertook to pour oil on the agitated waters, in a humorous way, by saying he hoped New York would "hold her jaw," and that Philadelphia would not try to stick in hers. He trusted that both the motion and resolution would be withdrawn.

Dr. GROSS moved to strike his motion referred to from the records, for the purpose, as he said, of removing the bone of contention.

Dr. NEILL withdrew his resolution, and the motion of Dr. Gross was struck from the minutes. These passages at wit seemed to restore a good feeling, and those of Philadelphia who appeared to be jealous of the exploits and growing reputation of your townsman, Dr. Wood, appeared quite satisfied.

Dr. DORSEY, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, by the American Medical Association, That the Committee of the Etiology and Pathology of Cholera be instructed to memorialize the Congress of the United States, requesting that honorable body to grant every necessary assistance which can or will promote the objects for which the committee has been appointed.

The SECRETARY announced a letter from the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of England, acknowledging the receipt of the eighth volume of the transactions of this body.

Dr. FIELDS, of N. Y., offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Fire Department of the city of Detroit, for the gratuitous use of their large and commodious hall, so amply furnishing to us accommodation for the convenient transaction of business.

Resolved, That the urbane department and elegant hospitalities of the profession and of private individuals, as well as the polite attentions of citizens generally, demand of this association a high appreciation of the cultivated manners of the city of the West, and which has tended greatly to enhance the pleasure of the session here of the delegates from abroad.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

Many members had left for home, and the meeting this morning was but thinly attended.

Dr. PALMER, of Ill., moved that Dr. Coolidge, U. S. A., be substituted in the place of Dr. Finley, U. S. A., as a member of the Committee on Medical Topography and Epidemics. Dr. P. said he make the motion by request. Carried.

On motion of Dr. ATLEE, it was

Resolved, That all voluntary communications hereafter presented to the association shall be referred to a special committee, to be appointed by the President on the first day of each annual meeting, whose duty it shall be to examine such communications and report upon the propriety of their presentation and reference to the Committee of Publication.

Dr. LINDSLY, of special committee, reported resolutions on the death of Dr. P. Clairborne Gooch, of Richmond, Va., during the pestilence at Norfolk.

Dr. DENTON, of Mich., offered the following:—

Resolved, That a committee of three shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to enlist some enterprising publisher to aid in collecting and arranging material for an American Medical Directory.

A proposed amendment to the constitution being under consideration, providing that "any member who omits to pay for the published transactions for three successive years shall be considered as withdrawn," was laid on the table until the next meeting.

On motion of R. K. SMITH, it was

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to report to the next meeting of the American Medical Association a classification of those diseases which involve a derangement of the mental manifestations.

Dr. S. was appointed chairman of the committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Publication be requested to transmit annually to the Epidemiological Society of London a copy of our transactions.

On motion of Dr. GUNN, of Michigan,

Resolved, That any new medical institution not heretofore represented in this body be requested to transmit to the Secretary, with the credentials of its delegates, evidence of its existence, capacity and good standing. Carried.

Dr. GUNN said he wished to provide against the influx of such fellows as Stringfellow, Reeder, &c., &c., the border ruffians.

After some complimentary resolutions, the association adjourned, to meet in Nashville, Tenn., in 1857. The association has been emphatically a working body of intelligent men, and therefore my report, to reduce it to any reasonable limits, is only a synopsis of the more important transactions.

Black Republican Balderdash.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, May 13.]

By despatch from Lawrence, via St. Louis, last evening, we are advised that the pro slavery party in Kansas have resolved on the bold step of breaking up the Congressional investigation of the villainies by which they have usurped the government of the Territory, finding that the developements of this investigation are such as their cause cannot bear. To this end they have undertaken to arrest Gov. Reader, now prosecuting the investigation before the House committee, as contestant for the seat of Gen Whitfield, and have undertaken to drag him away to Lecompton (la pro-slavera nest), so as to paralyze and break up the exposure of the gigantic fraud and violence by which they carried their bogus Legislature last year.

At the same time, Pierce's Judge Lecompte, from Alabama, has charged his pro slavery grand jury to indict all the State officers and members of the State Legislature as guilty of high treason, and federal troops have probably arrested a part of them ere this. It was believed at Lawrence that an effort would be made, under cover of serving these processes, to seize and destroy the blasting evidence of border ruffian fraud already taken before the Commission. An earlier despatch had already apprised us of the arrest of Gov. Robinson, on a steamboat coming East, at Lexington, Missouri.

We have cherished a sanguine hope that the slavery extensionists, having the executive, the judiciary, the Senate, and at least half of the House on their side, would permit an investigation of their last year's doings, by virtue of which they pretended to enact laws for Kansas, and send Whitfield to Congress, and then let the people decide between the two parties. Having the full power of the government at their back, and the potent name and organization of the democratic party wherewith to stupify and bewilder the voters of the free States, we thought they would suppose they could afford to bear the exposure which an official investigation must involve. It seems that they think differently, and are resolved to stifle the investigation by violence and force. The alternative they offer to the free State men is: "Surrender Kansas quietly to slavery, or be subdued and punished as traitors." So it so, then. Let us avoid collision to the last possible moment, and submit, for peace sake, to indignities, to imprisonment, to be insulted, belied and harassed as traitors, but not to the enslavement of Kansas. No surrender.

[From the N. Y. Daily Times, May 13.]

THE KANSAS INVASION.

We published exclusively, in the *Daily Times* of yesterday morning, a full report of the testimony taken before the Congressional investigating Committee, upon the first two days of its session—and we this morning continue the record. If any one has hitherto been inclined to doubt the statements which have been made from time to time, concerning the outrageous invasion of Kansas by men from Missouri, we are confident a perusal of this testimony will compel a conviction of their truth. It is certain, indeed, from this evidence, that the propagandists of slavery had formed an extensive organization for the express purpose of introducing illegal voters, and thus making Kansas a slave State. Mr. Jordan Davidson, the first witness who was examined before this committee, testified that he was a member of a secret society formed in Missouri, the express object of which was to make Kansas a slave State—and that he had reason to believe that it existed also in other Southern States—in Virginia, in Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas. He came from Missouri to Kansas to vote; was sworn in on the spot as one of the officers of election; and knew of many others who came from Missouri and voted. William Lyons, another witness, testified that at the election, March, 1855, he saw a Mr. Shelby, who told him he had come one hundred miles to vote, and "that eight hundred Missourians would vote on that day;" he himself knew that over one hundred went to Douglas, where the polls were held that day, to vote. Augustus Wattles, living in the Second district, testified after an examination of the census returns, that there were but twenty-five legal voters in that district, and yet several hundred votes were cast. At that poll Mr. Hammond Muzzy testifies that just as he got there a Mr. Mace offered a vote, and that—

When the pro-slavery party saw that his vote was a free State vote, they said he should not vote it; several men took hold of him by the collar and pulled him away; he took hold of me and we were both pulled away together from the poll; they cried out, "Cut his throat!" "Tear the d—d heart out of him;" saw one man draw a knife upon him, without doing any injury; saw a man with a lever trying to pry up a corner of the cabin; others cried out, "Don't do it until you have orders;" saw Allison come out of the cabin with the ballot box in his hand, and cry out, "Hurrah for Missouri!" Ellis was one of the Judges; heard Jones (row sheriff) say he would give the Judge five minutes to resign or die; Jones gave one more minute, and they then left; these Judges were Ramsay and Burson, both free State men; was there when the other Judges were appointed; the crowd then commenced voting; saw no free State man vote.

Here the Missouri mob obtained entire control of the poll, and, with Sheriff Jones at their head, compelled two of the judges, under threats of death, to resign, and then put two others in their place. In the Seventh district, Marcus H. Rose testifies that there could not have been over 30 legal voters in the district—and that 234 votes were cast. J. B. Titus testifies that over 200 Missourians encamped near his place, and told him they had come there expressly to vote. William Jessie swears that he was at the poll in the Second district, and that

Things went on until about 38 votes were taken, when one man came forward whose vote was objected to; the judges would not receive it until he swore he was a resident of the Territory; the crowd cried out he should vote without swearing; while this was going on a dozen came to vote and were pulled away; pistols were presented to the judges, and they were told their brains should be blowed out if they did not receive the votes of those persons who refused to take the oath; they declared they came there to vote and they would vote.

The mob finally demanded of Burson and Ramsay, the free State judges, that they should resign, and threatened to blow out their brains if they refused. Jessie further says:—

I hunted for Messrs. Burson and Ramsay, the other judges, to see if they had come out; found them, and heard a man telling them he would give them five minutes to resign or die; I went into the cabin to see Burson again, and saw a man holding a watch in his hand; I told Burson he had better leave his house; he said he did not want to leave his own house; he finally did, with Ramsay and myself; we went, some fifteen in number, to Mr. Ramsay's house; I asked Burson where the poll books were, I found the poll books in his pocket; he handed them to Mr. Humbacker; Mr. H and Mr. B. then went towards their homes; a crowd of men came on horseback and asked where the poll books were; we told them we did not know; they swore they were there—went off and returned again and abused us; Mr. Jones, now acting Sheriff, was with them, on horseback, with Mr. Buchacker behind him; some others came after Judge Wakfield; they demanded he should go with them; he consented to go with them after three had promised to protect him against harm; Jones was one of the three; the cry and search were then for Burson; I found him and went away with him; when I returned the bigger part of the company had gone; Jones new Sheriff, was the man who was holding the watch and telling him they had five minutes to resign or die; some were there voting when I got back; when they left they went down East; I suppose there were nearly 400 strangers there; have not seen them in the district since; they were well armed with knives, guns and revolvers; I do not know as any settlers of the district voted.

Thomas B. Wolverton testified that he was at the October election in Willow Spring, and that he was told by several men there that they had come from Missouri to vote, in order to make Kansas a slave State; and Thomas D. Hopkins, residing about nine miles south of Lawrence, says, that at the election he saw many of his old acquaintances from Missouri. He adds:—

They told me there were about twenty-five of my acquaintances there from that settlement; they said they came to vote and intended so to do; they said they wanted to make it a slave State; if it wasn't they would lose their property, and if it was necessary they would come again; they told me there were from 700 to 1 000 from Missouri in this place, and that there would be from 5,000 to 10,000 here in the Territory from Missouri to vote.

The general tenor of all the testimony is the same, and it proves, beyond all possibility of doubt, that thousands of armed men from Missouri have invaded Kansas at every election, robbed them of their right of suffrage, and imposed upon them officers and legislators who did not represent their wishes, but acted in direct defiance of their will. It is the laws made by these men, thus elected, that the people of Kansas are required to obey. And the whole power of the federal government is to be used to compel obedience.

Four Men Buried in a Coal Mine Thirteen Days—Their Final Rescue.

We published some days since the fact that four men had been entombed in a coal mine in Ohio by the caving in of the earth at the entrance of the mine. The Zanesville *Gazette* of the 6th inst., says:—

The disaster at the Blue Rock coal mines, by which four persons were buried (alive), has been the principal subject of local interest in our vicinity during the past week. The falling in of the mine occurred on Friday, the 25th ult., at about 11 o'clock A. M., so that by the time we go to press (Tuesday) a little more than eleven days have transpired since the occurrence of the accident. No hope of finding the miners alive would, of course, exist, only for the fact that provisions were in the mine at the time it fell in. The names of the miners who are entombed are Pierson, Getwood, Savage and Edgell.

We learn that on Sunday evening the workmen came to a pillar of coal not broken down, which they recognized as Hopper's room. They are in hopes they will be able to enter and break through three or four rooms, of eight feet each, and by this means reach the spot where the lost miners are supposed to be.

A collection of $131 was made on the ground on Sunday, besides $30 in provisions. About eighty hands are employed, not including the females engaged in cooking, &c.

The mine is full of foul air. The workmen are enabled to remain at their post only by keeping them supplied with fresh air, which is supplied by a bellows near the exterior.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman*, of the 9th inst., contains the following in relation to the final rescue of the above persons:—

Thirteen days ago four men were buried alive by the falling in of a coal mine in which they were at work, at a place called Blue Rock, on the Muskingum river, below Zanesville. Ever since laborers have been at work to dig them out, and at last we have the following despatch, received from Zanesville about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for which we are indebted to the Union line:—

ZANESVILLE, May 8, 1856.

TO THE OHIO STATESMAN—Our advices from Blue Rock, at noon to-day, say the workmen engaged in rescuing the four men buried in the coal bank were then near enough to converse with the men. They were all alive and pretty well, considering their thirteen days' entombment. They expected to reach them in a few hours.

The poor fellows had gone in with but a single basket of provisions to do an ordinary day's work. Parties have been excavating constantly, day and night, to rescue them from a living grave. The whole country round about has been in the most painful anxiety, and this is the first ray of discovery as to their dreadful condition or fate.

From Kansas.

We have information from Kansas up to Monday last. At that time Sheriff Jones was still alive, though in a very critical condition. There is little probability of his restoration to health. The commission to inquire into the Kansas election case was still at Lawrence—all the members in attendance. When the examination of Reeder's witnesses is completed, the committee will adjourn to Lecompton, where other testimony will be taken. A part of Col. Sumner's military force was encamped about four miles from Lawrence. A very considerable emigration continued to arrive, from the north as well as the South, but the people, notwithstanding the feeling aroused against the murder of Jones, remained quiet.—*St. Louis Republican, May 8.*

General Conference of the M. E. Church at Indianapolis.

THE BISHOP HAMLINE CASE.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 8, 1856.

The case of L. D. Harlan, charged with slandering Bishop Hamline, is still before the Conference. They are hearing the testimony with closed doors. Reporters and ladies are excluded from the hall. A number of the ladies who applied for admission, but were denied, have just left. They went away like Lot's wife—looking back.

As this is an appeal from the Cincinnati Conference, the testimony is the same given before that body—but reduced to writing, and read by the secretary.

The first evidence read was introduced by the prosecution to show that L. D. Harlan had circulated reports about Bishop Hamline of a slanderous character, and which tended to injure his reputation and destroy his usefulness.

These reports in substance were, that Mr. Harlan's wife, (whose maiden name was Mary Baker,) had before her marriage, in 1840 or 1841, (the evidence as to the year is contradictory,) been an inmate of Bishop Hamline's house, and that Mrs. Hamline had complained to her of the Bishop's infidelity, and related instances of improprieties with young girls. She regarded it as monomania in the Bishop, and alleged that he lost all self-control on certain occasions. In this belief Miss Baker said that after further acquaintance with the Bishop, she was compelled to concur.

This testimony was from Rev. Mr. Sutherland, of Springfield, and a number of others, and fully established the circulation of the reports.

Testimony was then introduced to show the entire falsity of these reports.

Mrs. Hamline, the wife of the Bishop, testified most positively that she never told such things to Mary Baker, and that such things never transpired.

Letters were also read from L. D. Harlan and his wife (Mary Baker) to Mr. and Mrs. Hamline, bearing various dates from 1841 (the time when these things were alleged to have occurred,) down to 1853, a period of twelve years. All these letters express the fullest confidence in Bishop Hamline as a man and a Christian. Indeed, they were quite sycophantic. The design of the introduction of these letters was to show that if the reports were true, the persons who circulated them had concealed them for a period of twelve years, and had acted hypocritically all that time in professing to regard Bishop Hamline as a sincere Christian, when they knew him to be guilty of gross improprieties.

One of Mrs. Harlan's letters to Mrs. Hamline complained that her husband, Mr. Harlan, was not appreciated in the Cincinnati Conference—that he was frequently put below his inferiors, while the truth was that he has but one superior in the West. (Here the Conference gave the closest attention; old men held their palms to their ears; all were anxious to know who that superior was, and many of the Western members seemed in trembling expectation of hearing their own names. The Secretary read on.) "The only man superior to Mr. Harlan in the West is Rev. Dr. Simpson." A loud universal laugh followed this. Fat old men shook their sides till they almost jarred the State House. Bishop Simpson (for he is a Bishop now) was visible the moment before the name was read, but during the merriment I looked round for him in vain. A delegate who had laughed himself into a fit of coughing told me he had just dodged behind the presiding Bishop's chair.

The Conference seemed to think Mrs. Harlan rated her husband pretty high, for Bishop Simpson is regarded as having no equal as a preacher in the West, and few anywhere else.

Bishop Hamline's wife has been the principal witness to prove the falsity of the reports circulated about her husband, and Mrs. Harlan's testimony was introduced by the defendant to show that the reports her husband had been charged with circulating were true.

She testified to various acts of immorality on the part of Bishop Hamline, and to his confession to her of various instances of gallantry, in private, secret, confidential intercourse between him and the witness.

When his wife's testimony was reached (about three o'clock, P. M.,) Mr. Harlan got up, and asked leave of absence. He said he had imperative business which would require his absence for an hour. The leave was granted. He had not returned when the Conference adjourned at five o'clock, and some members of the Cincinnati Conference seemed disposed to think his leaving an indication of his intention to abandon the case. This is not probable, however. Mr. Harlan, since the Church declined his services, has mounted the tripod, and is now the editor of the Middletown *Engine*, a weekly paper, issued on Saturday, and we have no doubt his imperative business was to prepare and dispatch a report of the case for his paper.

Mrs. Harlan stated, among other things, that Bishop Hamline had told her that his wife frequently neglected him in her desire to show attentions to other men—that she did so especially when Dr. Durbin happened to be present—she took such a liking to the Doctor. This brought all the eyes in Conference directly upon Dr. Durbin, who was sitting just in front of the Bishop at the reporter's table. Some members, in their anxiety to show him to their friends, pointed towards him, saying, —"That's him—there he is!" We never before saw the Doctor turn so red as on this occasion; he rose, highly excited, his voice almost choked with astonishment and indignation, and asked to explain.

He said that he never caused Bishop Hamline's threshold but once in his life, and then he was invited there to a social gathering. He conversed with the members of the Bishop's family on that occasion, but only in the presence of the guests.

It was easy to see that this statement of Mrs. Harlan had a damaging effect on her husband's case, for though the members of the Conference were highly amused to see Dr. Durbin so unexpectedly brought into the "muss," still it was evident that they had the fullest confidence in the purity of his character.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, May 9

The Conference met this morning at 8 o'clock. After the usual opening exercises, the reading of the testimony in the Bishop Hamline case was resumed and concluded about 9 o'clock, when Mr. Harlan commenced the argument for his defence. He continued speaking until half-past eleven, when the regular order was suspended to receive memorials and to announce the appointments of preachers for the Sabbath.

Most of the petitions received were on slavery and were referred to the committee on that subject.

In the afternoon Mr. Harlan resumed his speech. His management of the defence was really able, and in almost any other case would have produced a powerful effect. But the testimony in this case is such that no artful arrangement of facts and no appeals of eloquence can change the impressions it has produced.

One of the most difficult points for the defence was the hypocrisy which seems to be implied from the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Harlan had kept up a correspondence with Bishop Hamline for twelve years after these crimes are charged to have been committed, and had uniformly spoken of him in those letters in the highest terms. In reply to this Mr. Harlan said that he had never any personal knowledge of anything improper in the Bishop; that in his intercourse with him he always appeared to be an upright man and a sincere Christian, and he treated him as such. The crimes charged were known only to his wife; and though he stated that he gave full credit to them, yet he left the impression that he believed Bishop Hamlin to have since repented and became a different man. This defence was ingenious, but not satisfactory.

Rev. Geo. W. Walker, of Cincinnati Conference, Presiding Elder of Hillsboro' district, is conducting the prosecution, and will reply to Mr. Harlan.

The impression left by the testimony is highly favorable to Bishop Hamline, and the action of the Cincinnati Conference will