

PROCEEDINGS

IN BEHALF OF THE

MORTON TESTIMONIAL,

FROM

M. L. BROOKS, M. D.,
G. C. E. WEBER, M. D.,
PROCTOR THAYER, M. D.,
WM. J. SCOTT, M. D.,
CHARLES A. TERRY, M. D.,
E. & H. K. CUSHING, M. D.,

Executive Committee on Morton Testimonial.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

1866.

SEE OVER.

On the 14th day of July, a meeting of medical gentlemen was held at the Mayor's office, who were interested in bringing more prominently before the public, the claims of Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, of Boston, in respect to his discovery of the Anæsthetic properties of ether.

On motion Dr. Charles A. Terry was chosen Chairman, and Dr. H. J. Herrick Secretary. Dr. Terry addressed the meeting; explaining its object, and introduced Dr. Morton, who proceeded to give a detailed account of the discovery of the power of Ether to relieve pain, the mode of preparation and administration of the same. Also, the bitter experience he had had in bringing it before the public, and the medical world.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. Terry urged that the meeting should take some action to bring the claims of Dr. Morton before the community.

On motion by Dr. Brooks, it was agreed by the meeting that the annexed preamble and resolutions should be approved by the signature of the members of the profession present.

On motion, a Committee composed of Drs. Herrick, Darby and Dutton was appointed to circulate the paper for the signature of other members of the profession not present.

On motion of Dr. Brooks, an Executive Committee was appointed for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to bring the matter before the citizens of Cleveland.

The Chair appointed Drs. Brooks, Weber, Thayer and Scott, members of that Committee. On motion, Dr. Terry was adjourned.

Cleveland, July 14, 1866.

HENRY J. HERRICK, Secretary.

PREAMBLES AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, After innumerable trials, made during the last nineteen years, it has been established to the satisfaction of the world that the inhalation of sulphuric ether may be safely employed for producing insensibility to pain; and,

WHEREAS, The attention of the medical profession, and, through it, of the public generally, was directed to this fact by Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, who first practically demonstrated that ether may be safely used by inhalation for annulling pain, in the Massachusetts General Hospital, where, on the 16th day of October, 1846, a severe surgical operation was successfully performed by the late Dr. John C. Warren, without pain to the patient, whilst under the influence of sulphuric ether, administered by Dr. Morton; and,

WHEREAS, Our National Government, whilst admitting the claims of Dr. Morton, has failed to reward him for this great service to his country and to humanity;

Resolved, That in the opinion of the undersigned, the world is indebted to Dr. Morton, for having practically proved the value and safety of ether, as an anæsthetic agent, which directly led to the use of chloroform, and that he is, therefore, entitled to the lasting gratitude of mankind.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend to our fellow-citizens the National Testimonial Fund, lately commenced in Boston, New York and other cities in behalf of Dr. Morton.

CHARLES A. TERRY, M. D., Chairman,

H. J. HERRICK, M. D., Secretary.

M. L. BROOKS, M. D.,
A. W. BURROWS, M. D.,
A. S. PALMER, M. D.,
C. F. DUTTON, M. D.,
PROCTOR THAYER, M. D.,
JOHN DICKINSON, M. D.,
A. C. MESSENGER, M. D.,
N. H. NELSON, M. D.,
I. H. MARSHALL, M. D.,
J. D. KEEGAN, M. D.,
S. E. BURNHAM, M. D.

JOHN E. DARBY, M. D.,
W. D. STURTEVANT, M. D.,
D. C. WASHINGTON, M. D.,
GUSTAV C. E. WEBER, M. D.,
J. H. SALISBURY, M. D.,
E. & H. K. CUSHING, M. D.,
WM. J. SCOTT, M. D.,
E. STERLING, M. D.,
ALLEYN MAYNARD, M. D.,
J. LANG CASSELS, M. D.

Morton Testimonial Association

PROCEEDINGS

IN BEHALF OF THE

MORTON TESTIMONIAL

BOSTON:

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PREFACE.

THE MORTON TESTIMONIAL ASSOCIATION, consisting of some of the most distinguished and scientific men of the country, and representing a large body of American physicians, was formed for the purpose of procuring from the Government and the people an adequate testimonial for Dr. Morton as a remuneration for the expenditures* he has incurred in conferring upon them the inestimable boon of Etherization.

Before further urging this testimonial upon the people, this Association determined to make an application to the Government for the use of Anæsthetics in the army and navy, under auspices that should as far as possible determine whether, under any circumstances, Congress would make an appropriation to Dr. Morton, or whether the whole amount must be raised from the people.

The military committee of the Senate, 37th Congress, 3d Session, made a report confirming all previous reports, affirmed the claim of Dr. Morton, and reported the facts to the Senate, but they refused to pass a bill.

It will be seen by the representation made to Congress by this Association, that they secured the co-operation of the most eminent and patriotic persons in the country.

The following documents and selections from the papers that accompanied the petition will convey an idea how vigorously and enthusiastically this claim was urged upon Congress from all sections of the Union :

The testimony upon which this claim was supported, whether tried by the rule of quantity or quality, was never equaled nor surpassed in behalf of any previous discoverer.

On motion of Mr. Hooper, of Mass., the subject was referred to the committee of ways and means on the day of February, 1864, and on June 6th the committee reported the following item in bill 506, section eight :

“SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Doctor W. T. G. Morton for the discovery and introduction of anæsthetic agents, and for their use in the army and navy of the United States, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.”

The bill was read twice, committed to the whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. But when it came up for final action it shared the same fate that had attended it on all previous occasions. To use a political term, it was killed.

*Estimated at \$200,000. See Senate Report No. 89, 37th Congress, 3d Session.

Thus the matter was dismissed by Congress after Dr. Morton had waited and worked with fruitless efforts for eighteen years, and had expended a large sum of money to secure remuneration from the Government whose army and navy had been so signally benefitted.

If this measure failed, backed as it was by so many friends, and by all that truth and eloquence could urge, at a time when the value of his services in lessening pain and saving life was so strikingly manifest, it is fair to presume that Dr. Morton has no hope of gaining any remuneration from Government. He now stands before the world with his time, business and fortune all given to perfect this discovery, to gain that recognition which justice to himself and his family demands.

In view of the inconsideration or indifference that Congress has manifested towards this measure, few who are familiar with the trials and expenses of urging a claim upon the Government, will still desire to see Dr. Morton, with a mind tossed by anxiety, continue these fruitless efforts ; but all will agree that the public, who have been, and must continue to be, benefitted to an untold extent, shall return to him the money he has expended in conferring so priceless a boon upon suffering humanity.

REPRESENTATION

OF THE

MORTON TESTIMONIAL ASSOCIATION

MORE than twenty years have elapsed since the first application of Sulphuric Ether as an Anæsthetic agent. During this period its use has been extended over the whole civilized world; it has been employed in private dwellings, in hospitals, and upon the field of battle, and has been hailed as the most beneficent gift conferred upon mankind since the discovery of Vaccination. It has enabled every human being to contemplate pain, disease, and death, with comparative composure; and its loss, were such a thing possible, would be universally regarded as a calamity to our race.

The Anæsthetic properties of Ether, if before known, had never been before practically applied, and except for the courage, energy, and perseverance of Dr. Morton, they would not probably have been applied to this day. The peculiar claim of Dr. Morton is not merely that he introduced the use of Ether, but that he first demonstrated the fact that the human system can be safely reduced to a condition in which it becomes unconscious of the sufferings of disease, the pain of surgical operations, and the pangs of childbirth. The same purpose has since been effected by Chloroform and other agents, but it is not assuming too much to say that except for the demonstration of this great fact of the pos-

sibility and safety of Anæsthesia, their employment would never have been suggested.

But while all mankind have been benefited, Dr. Morton has been a loser,* to a large amount, by his exertions, in a worldly point of view; and in consequence of the time consumed, the expenses incurred, and the suspension of his professional labors, he is less advantageously situated than before. This does not seem just, and it is now proposed to procure and present to him an adequate testimonial, not as a compensation, for a full compensation is in its nature impossible, but as a remuneration for his expenditure, and an expression of the deep and grateful sense entertained by his fellow-creatures of the inestimable benefit he has conferred upon them.

With the view of obtaining effectual co-operation in other places, a meeting of a committee of fifty gentlemen was held at the house of Dr. J. Mason Warren, of Boston, and as a result of this meeting the following organization has been adopted. The aid of the medical profession, and the public in general, is now respectfully solicited to assist in carrying into effect this laudable purpose. It is proposed that a public subscription be instituted, the avails of which shall be paid into the hands of Amos A. Lawrence and John Lowell, of Boston, Trustees, to be held, appropriated, and invested for the benefit of Dr. Morton and his family

* Estimated \$2,000. See Senate Report No. 89, Second Session XXXVIIIth Congress.

PRESIDENT :

DR. JAMES JACKSON,

Emeritus Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in Harvard University.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

DR. JACOB BIGELOW,

President American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

GEO. HAYWARD,

Consulting Surgeon Massachusetts General Hospital.

S. D. TOWNSEND,

Surgeon Massachusetts General Hospital.

EDW. REYNOLDS,

Consulting Surgeon Massachusetts General Hospital.

DR. JOHN HOMANS,

President Massachusetts Medical Society.

Consulting Physician Massachusetts General Hospital.

JOHN JEFFRIES,

Consulting Surgeon Massachusetts General Hospital.

JARED SPARKS, LL. D.,

Late President of Harvard University.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, LL. D.,

President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

THOMAS HILL, D. D., LL. D.,

President Harvard University.

GENERAL COMMITTEE :

DR. JOHN C. DALTON,

DANIEL TREADWELL,

Formerly Rumford Professor in Harvard College.

CHARLES G. PUTNAM,

A. A. GOULD,

Physician to Massachusetts General Hospital.

DANIEL D. SLADE,

CHARLES GORDON,

HENRY I. BOWDITCH,

Physician to Massachusetts General Hospital.

HENRY G. CLARK,

Surgeon to Massachusetts General Hospital.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Harvard University.

ROBERT W. HOOPER,

Surgeon to Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

J. MASON WARREN,
 Surgeon to Massachusetts General Hospital.
WILLIAM J. DALE,
 Surgeon General, Massachusetts.
HENRY J. BIGELOW,
 Surgeon to Massachusetts General Hospital.
CHARLES E. BUCKINGHAM,
FRANCIS MINOT,
 Physician to Massachusetts General Hospital.
GEORGE H. LYMAN,
EDWARD H. CLARKE,
 Professor of Materia Medica in Harvard University.
LUTHER PARKS, JR.,
J. BAXTER UPHAM.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

DR. JOHN WARE,
 Late Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in Harvard University.
DAVID W. CHEEVER,
J. N. BORLAND,
C. D. HOMANS,
ROBERT WARE,
RICHARD M. HODGES,
 Massachusetts General Hospital.
JAMES C. WHITE,
 Massachusetts General Hospital.
CALVIN G. PAIGE.

TRUSTEES :

AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
 Treasurer of Harvard University.
JOHN LOWELL.

SECRETARY :

FRANCIS MINOT.

PROCEEDINGS

IN BEHALF OF THE

MORTON TESTIMONIAL.

AT a meeting of the Medical Gentlemen, held at the house of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, for the purpose of bringing before the community the claims of Dr. W. T. G. Morton to a substantial recompense for the benefit which he has conferred on mankind by the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of Sulphuric Ether, Dr. John Homans was elected Chairman, and Dr. Francis Minot, Secretary; and the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, 1st. That this meeting view with great interest and satisfaction the movement inaugurated in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia,* in behalf of the Morton Testimonial, and take this occasion to renew their expression of approval and sympathy.

2d. That the meeting commend the subscription proposed for the Testimonial to the favor and support of the American people, and most cordially join in the commendation bestowed upon it by institutions and scientific men throughout the country.

3d. That in view of the present condition and objects to be attained by the Testimonial, it is expedient to

make an immediate effort to take up a general subscription in this community, which is the scene of Dr. Morton's labors and experiments, and the city where the discovery was made, and the Testimonial had its origin.

4th. That a Committee be appointed by the Chair from gentlemen out of the profession, to call on this community, and solicit donations and subscriptions in behalf of the Testimonial, with power to make additions to their number and substitutions, and to take such other action as they may deem expedient to promote this object.

5th. That a Committee of Medical men be appointed by the Chair to confer with the Committee on Subscriptions as to the most efficient means of accomplishing the end in view.

6th. That it is expedient to appeal especially to those who have been relieved by etherization from intense pain, that they may have an opportunity to contribute according to their means.

On motion of Dr. Bowditch, the Secretary was requested to notify the members of both Committees of their appointment, and to desire them to meet together at such time and place as he may see expedient, to carry out the objects of this meeting.

The Chair appointed the following Committees:—

LAYMEN.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, 17 Milk Street.

CHARLES AMORY, 54 City Exchange.

J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, 54 State Street.

JOHN LOWELL, 42 Court Street.

JOHN T. STETSON, 8 Milk Street.

WILLIAM APPLETON, JR. 24 Tremont Street.

MOSES WILLIAMS, JR. 105 State Street.

DANIEL S. CURTIS, 4 State Street.

JOHN JOSEPH MAY, corner Broad and State streets.
 MARTIN BRIMMER, 48 Beacon Street.
 A. W. SPENCER, 13 Congress Street.
 SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, JR. 59 Franklin Street.
 THOMAS J. LEE, 60 State Street.
 WARREN SAWYER, 7 Blackstone Street.
 J. D. W. JOY, 17 Milk Street.
 PRESCOTT BIGELOW, 1 Postoffice Avenue.
 JOSEPH BURNETT, 27 Central Street.
 JOHN H. THORNDIKE, 29 Edinboro' Street.
 B. W. TAGGARD, 29 Cornhill.
 GARDNER BREWER, Federal, corner Franklin Street.
 THEODORE METCALF, 39 Tremout Street.
 P. W. CHANDLER, 4 Court Street.
 THORNTON K. LOTHROP, 42 Court Street.
 CHARLES T. RANDALL, Devonshire, between Franklin and Summer
 streets.
 G. S. HILLARD, Niles Block, School Street.
 JAMES T. FIELDS, corner School and Washington streets.
 WILLIAM G. WELD.
 EDWARD T. EASTMAN.

MEDICAL.

JAMES JACKSON,	HENRY I. BOWDITCH,
JACOB BIGELOW,	O. W. HOLMES,
GEORGE HAYWARD,	JOHN H. DIX,
JOHN WARE,	CHARLES G. PUTNAM,
JOHN HOMANS,	J. MASON WARREN,
S. D. TOWNSEND,	HENRY J. BIGELOW,
JOHN JEFFRIES,	HENRY G. CLARK.
A. A. GOULD,	

JOHN HOMANS, M.D., *Chairman.*

FRANCIS MINOT, M.D., *Secretary.*

**STATEMENT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE MORTON
TESTIMONIAL FUND.**

The undersigned having been appointed Trustees of the fund to be raised as a Testimonial to Dr. Morton, for his discovery of Etherization; and having accepted this trust, deem it their duty to state for the information of those who may be asked to contribute, that it is not designed merely to present him with an honorable memento of the services which he has rendered to mankind, but to afford him relief from the embarrassments which his discovery has brought upon him.

It is necessary for us, therefore, to say that Dr. Morton has sacrificed all his property, and all the profits of his profession, in introducing his discovery, and in establishing his claim, and that he has seriously impaired his health; that he has failed to obtain compensation from the Government for the use of Ether by the Army and Navy, though a bill has been twice passed through one House of Congress for that purpose, and that he has no hope of any public compensation.

Under these circumstances, is it asking too much to bestow on one who is the author of the most beneficent discovery of this age, the means of an ample support for himself and his family?

Believing that all who have experienced the inestimable benefits of Ether in its various forms in alleviating pain, or who have seen its effects upon others, will deem it a privilege to give some substantial proof to the discoverer, of their appreciation of its value, we forbear to give the details of his labors and his misfortunes.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, } Trustees.
JOHN LOWELL, }

TESTIMONIAL
OF
THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
OF
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON. .

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF PHILADELPHIA, IN BEHALF OF
W. T. G. MORTON, M.D.

A meeting of the members of the medical profession who had indorsed the Testimonial in behalf of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, was held at the Hospital Buildings, Spruce Street, Philadelphia; when, on motion, Dr. Wilson Jewell was called to the chair, and Dr. T. H. Bache was chosen Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered, and having been read by the Secretary, were unanimously adopted:—

“Whereas, after innumerable trials, made during the last fourteen years, it has been established to the satisfaction of the world, that the inhalation of ether may be safely employed for producing insensibility to pain;

“And whereas, the attention of the medical profession, and through it of the public generally, was directed to this fact by Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, of Boston, who first practically demonstrated that ether may be safely used

by inhalation for annulling pain, in the Massachusetts General Hospital, where, on the 16th of October, 1846, a severe surgical operation was successfully performed by the late Dr. John C. Warren, without pain to the patient, whilst under the influence of ether, administered by Dr. Morton;

“*And whereas*, our National Government, whilst admitting the claims of Dr. Morton, has failed to reward him for this great service to his country and to humanity;

“*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the world is indebted to Dr. Morton for having practically proved the value and safety of ether as an anæsthetic agent, and that he is, therefore, entitled to the lasting gratitude of mankind.

“*Resolved*, That we cordially recommend to our fellow-citizens the ‘National Testimonial Fund,’ lately commenced in Boston and New York in behalf of Dr. Morton, and that we will do all in our power to influence them to subscribe to the same.

“*Resolved*, That, for the purpose of facilitating the subscriptions, a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated by the officers of this meeting, be furnished to Messrs. Brown, Brothers, & Co., the receivers for this city, together with such other documents in explanation of the Testimonial as may be approved by the officers of this meeting.”

On motion, the Secretary was directed to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to Dr. Morton.

On motion, adjourned.

WILSON JEWELL, *Chairman*.

T. H. BACHE, *Secretary*.

TESTIMONIAL

OF MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
OF PHILADELPHIA.

IN BEHALF OF

WILLIAM T. G. MORTON, M.D.

TO THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

The vast importance of the effect of the inhalation of Ether, in preventing and suspending pain, has long ceased to be a matter of doubt among the members of the medical profession, and is too well known to the intelligent citizens of Philadelphia to need any further exposition. Etherization has been tested in countless instances, under a great variety of circumstances, during more than twelve years of constant employment by thousands of operators; and the result of this unsurpassed experience is decisive in confirmation of its safety and efficiency as a suppressor of physical suffering, and a powerful assistant of the healing art.

Believing, therefore, that anæsthetic inhalation is the most available and potent means of alleviating pain yet employed in the practice of surgery, and, consequently, that it is one of the greatest gifts to humanity of the present age, we cannot but regard the original and successful introducer of this invaluable boon as entitled to the warm gratitude of mankind.

We believe the practical originator of anæsthetic inhalation to be Dr. William T. G. Morton, of Boston, Mass. in whose behalf we are happy to bear witness in this testimonial.

We are convinced that he is the one who first resorted to ethereal inhalation for the purpose of producing insensibility to pain in a patient while undergoing a surgical operation, and that

he is the one who first succeeded in effecting this result. He was, indisputably, the first to urge the anæsthetic properties of the vapor of ether upon the attention of the medical profession, and thus succeeded in establishing the practice of anæsthetic inhalation.

We therefore take great pleasure, and at the same time perform an act of duty, in recommending the claims of Dr. Morton to the favorable consideration of our fellow-citizens, and would cordially urge upon them the propriety of showing their estimate of his services by a substantial acknowledgment, such as is manifestly due from an enlightened community to one who has conferred upon its members so inestimable a benefit.

We may refer to the annals of medicine in the Old World for many instances in which analogous discoveries of less moment have been recognized and paid for by European governments, sometimes even before their true value had been ascertained. The length of time which has elapsed since the adoption of etherization has only the more firmly established its position by demonstrating its safety and developing its usefulness.

Our National Government has admitted the justice and importance of Dr. Morton's claims in the introduction of ethereal anæsthesia, but has neglected to provide the proper reward.

Under these circumstances, the plan of individual contribution has been successfully resorted to by the citizens of Boston and New York as the best suited to the temper of our people, and the most likely to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

An opportunity is now offered to the citizens of Philadelphia to unite with their neighbors in the same work of benevolence and justice; and it is in this that we earnestly desire to interest them.

We sincerely hope that our townsmen, in whose liberality and sense of right we have great confidence, may join us in rendering the tribute to his merits and necessities which has elsewhere been accorded to him, and which we believe him to deserve.

University of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

HUGH L. HODGE, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

JOSEPH CARSON, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy

ROBERT E. ROGERS, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.

JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Jefferson Medical College.

JOSEPH PANCOAST, M.D., Professor of General, Descriptive, and Surg. Anatomy.
 CHAS. D. MEIGS, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Dis. of Women and Children.
 FRANKLIN BACHE, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.
 SAMUEL D. GROSS, M.D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Surgery.
 T. D. MITCHELL, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.
 SAMUEL H. DICKSON, M.D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.

Pennsylvania College.—Medical Department.

B. HOWARD RAND, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.
 HENRY HARTSHORNE, M.D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
 LEWIS D. HARLOW, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c.
 WILLIAM S. HALSEY, M.D., Professor of Surgery.
 WILLIAM HEMBEL TAGGART, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica.
 JAMES AITKEN MEIGS, M.D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine.
 WILLIAM H. GOBRECHT, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

WILLIAM W. GERHARD, M.D., Physician.	JOSEPH PANCOAST, M.D., Surgeon.
JAMES J. LEVICK, M.D., “	EDWARD PEACE, M.D., “
JOHN FOESYTH MEIGS, M.D., “	EDWARD HARTSHORNE, M.D., “
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M.D., “	“

Philadelphia Hospital.

S. D. GROSS, M.D., Surgeon.	C. PENDLETON TUTT, M.D., Physician.
D. H. AGNEW, M.D., “	JOHN WILTBANK, M.D., “
R. J. LEVIS, M.D., “	R. A. F. PENROSE, M.D., “
R. S. KENDERDINE, M.D., Surgeon.	LEWIS D. HARLOW, M.D., “
WILLIAM MAYBERRY, M.D., Physician.	WILLIAM D. STROUD, M.D., “
J. L. LUDLOW, M.D., “	J. DA COSTA, M.D., “

Wills Hospital.

S. LITTELL, M.D., Surgeon.	S. L. HOLLINGSWORTH, M.D., Physician.
ADDINELL HEWSON, M.D., Surgeon.	JOHN J. REESE, M.D., “
T. G. MORTON, M.D., “	JAMES J. LEVICK, M.D., “
WILLIAM HUNT, M.D., “	A. DOUGLASS HALL, “

Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia.

J. C. MORRIS, M.D., Physician.	WILLIAM HUNT, M.D., Surgeon.
H. HARTSHORNE, M.D., “	H. E. DRAYTON, M.D., “
J. DA COSTA, M.D., “	R. S. KENDERDINE, M.D., “
WM. MAYBERRY, M.D., “	“

Charity Hospital of Philadelphia.

- P. B. GODDARD, M.D., Surgery.
 WILLIAM H. PANCOAST, M.D., Surgery.
 Z. RING JONES, M.D., Eye, Ear, and Urinary Organs.
 H. ST. CLAIR ASH, M.D., Diseases of Children.
 BURROUGHS PRICE, M.D., Diseases of Digestive Organs, Brain, and Nervous System.
 A. W. GRIFFITHS, M.D., Obstetrics.
 ALEXANDER C. HART, M.D., Diseases of Women.
 W. E. WEATHERLY, M.D., Diseases of Respiratory Organs.
 S. UPDEGROVE, M.D., Diseases of the Skin.
 J. L. LUDLOW, M.D., Fevers and General Diseases.

St. Joseph's Hospital of Philadelphia.

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|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| WILLIAM V. KEATING, M.D., Physician. | J. H. B. M'CLELLAN, M.D., Surgeon. |
| S. WEIR MITCHELL, M.D., “ | WM. BYRD PAGE, M.D., “ |
| WILLIAM KELLER, M.D., “ | JOHN H. BRINTON, M. D., “ |
| A. BOURNONVILLE, M.D., Obstetrician. | JOSEPH LEIDY, M.D., Pathologist. |

Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
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| JOHN F. MEIGS, M.D., “ | R. A. F. PENROSE, M.D., “ |
| F. W. LEWIS, M.D., Attending Physician. | T. H. BACHE, M.D., “ |

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

- THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M.D., Physician in Chief.
 EDWARD A. SMITH, M.D., Resident Physician.

City Hospital of Philadelphia.

JOHN BELL, M.D.

Moyamensing Prison.

HENRY YALE SMITH, M.D.

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P. B. GODDARD, M.D., President.

Howard Hospital.

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 D. D. CLARK, M.D., }
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 J. KLAPP, M.D., Diseases of Digestive Organs.
 O. A. JUDSON, M.D., Diseases of the Skin.
 G. R. MOREHOUSE, M.D., Diseases of Brain and Nervous System.
 W. DARRACH, M.D., Fevers.
 E. McCLELLAN, M.D., Diseases of Females.
 CHARLES NEFF, M.D., Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D., President.

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|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
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PROCEEDINGS

AT A MEETING OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF NEW YORK.

A meeting of the medical gentlemen, interested in raising a national testimonial for the benefit of the discoverer of Anæsthesia, was held at the residence of Dr. WILLARD PARKER, New York.

The hour for organization having arrived, Dr. PARKER addressed the meeting, explained its objects, and proposed for President Dr. JOSEPH M. SMITH, which nomination, having been seconded, was voted upon and carried. Dr. GURDON BUCK was then elected Corresponding Secretary, and Drs. BIBBINS and THOMAS, Recording Secretaries.

The meeting being now duly organized, the business of the evening was called for, and proceeded in this wise:—

1. Dr. JOHN WATSON read a list of the names of some of the most prominent, benevolent, and wealthy of the citizens of New York, and proposed that each gentleman present should charge himself with visiting such of them as he had most influence with, and raising as large subscriptions as possible to head the list. This was acted upon; a list of one hundred names was read, and the duty of canvassing them assumed by various gentlemen composing the meeting.

2. Dr. BUCK moved that a committee of medical men be appointed to confer with gentlemen out of the profession as to the most efficient means for accomplishing the end in view. This was seconded by Dr. PARKER, and carried. On the Committee, the President then appointed

Drs. JOHN W. FRANCIS,	VALENTINE MOTT,	JAMES R. WOOD,
WILLARD PARKER,	JAMES MINOR,	GURDON BUCK,
JOHN WATSON,	J. MARION SIMS,	JOS. M. SMITH;

and upon motion of Dr. SAYRE, the President was added to it. This committee, it was agreed, should meet at the house of Dr. PARKER at an early date.

3. It was then moved by Dr. PARKER, that a committee of one selected from the Medical Board of each public charity of the city and its vicinity should be appointed to wait upon the Boards directing the various institutions, and solicit donations in behalf of the object which has called us together this

evening. This motion was seconded by Dr. WATSON, and carried. The following appointments were then made by the Chair:—

DR. GURDON BUCK	<i>New York Hospital.</i>
JAMES R. WOOD	<i>Bellevue</i> “
J. M. CARNOCHAN	<i>Emigrants’</i> “
WM. H. VAN BUREN	<i>St. Vincent’s</i> “
BENJ. OGDEN	<i>St. Luke’s</i> “
J. MOSES	<i>Jews’</i> “
J. M. SIMS	<i>Women’s</i> “
G. L. ELLIOTT	<i>Child’s</i> “
ELISHA HARRIS	<i>Quarantine</i> “
T. F. COCK	<i>New York Lying-in Asylum.</i>
HUTCHINSON	<i>Brooklyn City Hospital.</i>
AYRES	<i>Long Island College Hospital.</i>
FITCH	<i>Colored Home Hospital.</i>
DUBOIS	<i>New York Eye Infirmary.</i>
GARRISH	<i>New York Ophthalmic Hospital.</i>

* * * * *

4. It was moved by Dr. WATSON, that the minutes of this meeting be transmitted to Dr. WM. T. G. MORTON, by the Secretary, which was carried.

No further business appearing, the meeting then adjourned.

JOSEPH M. SMITH, M.D., *President.*

GURDON BUCK, M.D., *Corresponding Secretary.*

T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M.D., *Recording Secretary.*

THE NEW YORK APPEAL.

The Medical Profession have, from the earliest ages, felt the need of some safe and efficient agent for annulling pain.

The ordinary anodynes, long in use, have never supplied this deficiency, and the various new agents which, within the past sixty or eighty years, have been substituted for these, have, until recently, proved either too dangerous or too unreliable to be employed in general practice.

Wine and strong alcoholic drinks, given in such quantity as to induce intoxication, were occasionally employed, even before the commencement of the present century, for rendering persons insensible to the pain of surgical operations. With the same end in view, some surgeons, addressing the intellect, were in the habit of exciting sudden fear, alarm, or astonishment, to divert the attention of their patients. Others, again, resorted to the uncertain and inexplicable influence of mesmerism. Still more recently, the nitrous oxide gas, administered by inhalation, has, as originally suggested by Sir Humphry Davy, been employed for producing temporary loss of consciousness. But this, too, after a fair trial, has failed, and the hopes founded upon it have proved nugatory and delusive. So that, up to this point, the want of a reliable agent for rendering the human body insensible to pain—a want so long felt, and to obviate which so many fruitless efforts had been made,—was still to be supplied. That want, however, has since been fully met.

The first great triumph of placing in the hands of the profession an agent capable of rendering the patient safely, and at will, utterly insensible to the stroke of the surgeon's knife, was in detecting and establishing by experiment the anæsthetic powers of sulphuric ether. For this discovery the world is indebted to Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, of Boston.

Whatever may have been the steps preliminary to this remarkable discovery, Dr. Morton's claim to it is established beyond all

controversy, and his merit in this respect, with those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves on the subject, can be no longer a question of dispute.

Nor can the importance of his early investigations and experiments under the guidance of Providence, in reference to the properties and uses of ether, be, at the present day, too highly estimated. The introduction of this agent as an anæsthetic, and of the various other agents of the same class—as chloroform, amyline, and the like—to which this directly led, has done more for the mitigation of human suffering than any other discovery, with the exception, perhaps, of vaccination, for which the world is indebted to medical science in either ancient or modern times.

The benefit derived from these newly discovered agents is not confined to the hardier procedures of operative surgery. They are now in hourly requisition in every quarter of the civilized world for suspending all sense of suffering during the severest throes of childbirth, for arresting convulsions, for relaxing spasms, for suspending volition and overcoming muscular resistance during the reduction of fractures and dislocations, for allaying restlessness, wakefulness, and morbid excitability; even for assuaging the pangs of approaching dissolution, not to speak of the almost innumerable minor uses to which they are applied, as well in the investigation as in the treatment of disease.

In view of these advantages from the use of anæsthetics, we feel that Dr. Morton, the first to demonstrate their safety and efficiency, and to establish them in general practice, has conferred a boon upon humanity as imperishable as it is important, and one of such a character as to entitle him to rank among the benefactors of mankind.

As members of the medical profession in the city of New York, and as physicians and surgeons to the various hospitals and infirmaries in this city and its vicinity, we therefore rejoice to learn that a movement has been commenced by our professional brethren and other gentlemen of Boston, to establish a national testimonial, by voluntary subscriptions, for the benefit of Dr. Morton. In this movement, after full deliberation and consultation among ourselves, we are ready to participate in accordance with the plan of those who originated it, which plan is set forth by the gentlemen of Boston in the following terms:—

We propose that a national subscription be instituted, the avails of which shall be paid into the hands of AMOS A. LAWRENCE and JOHN LOWELL, Esquires, as Trustees,—to be held, appropri-

ated, and invested upon such trusts, and for such uses, for the benefit of Dr. MORTON, as the Trustees may determine.

Under governments more arbitrary and restrictive than our own, but more capable of meeting the claims of science, the awards of merit are not usually left, as with us, to the bounty of private individuals. Discoveries and improvements of infinitely less importance to science or humanity, than that for which we are indebted to Dr. Morton, are at the courts of Europe promptly met by national honors and emoluments.

In our own country, it is true, the National Government, after carefully investigating Dr. Morton's claims, has acknowledged the benefit he has conferred upon it, but has nevertheless failed, as yet, to supply the recompense.

With these remarks, we have the honor of recommending Dr. Morton's claims for remuneration to the consideration of our fellow-citizens, and of soliciting their subscriptions in behalf of the fund which it is proposed to raise for his benefit.

What the Government in this respect has failed to do, it is to be hoped, for the credit of the American name, and from the noble individual examples already set, that the discerning and liberal people of the United States will not leave entirely unaccomplished.

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THE BOSTON APPEAL.

To the Public.

The power of etheric vapors to produce a safe insensibility to pain during surgical operations, and on other occasions of great physical suffering, is one of the most beneficent discoveries that has been conferred upon the human race. It is generally conceded that Dr. W. T. G. MORTON, of Boston, was instrumental in presenting this fact to the world. Nearly the whole of the Medical Profession [see page 35 *et seq.*] of this city, in the midst of whom the discovery was made, together with other bodies of competent persons, who have investigated its origin, have, after careful scrutiny, concurred in assigning this merit to Dr. MORTON,—and public opinion has long since affirmed their verdict.

It is not necessary to enter in detail into the circumstances which have prevented Dr. MORTON from receiving any pecuniary benefit from this discovery.

The fact is certain, that Dr. MORTON has been an instrument, under Divine Providence, of introducing to the world one of the most remarkable discoveries of this or any other age, and that he has received no reward for it but the consciousness of having done so.

We are sure that we interpret the feeling of thousands, when we say that a substantial national memorial should be presented to Dr. MORTON.

How often has the poor sufferer risen from beneath the surgeon's knife, with nerves untouched by the slightest sensation of the torture that would otherwise have been his! How often has the mother passed in unconscious slumber, through "the perils of childbirth," to wake to her new happiness, without one memory of its agonies, and breathed, with the prayer of thanksgiving to God, a thought of him—to her, perhaps, the unknown discoverer—whose happy conception, perseverance, and courage, first established the astonishing fact that the human frame may suffer all the

conditions, and not one of the sensations of pain! What has already occurred throughout the whole world, since this discovery was made; in hospitals, in private chambers of the sick, on fields of battle, on the ocean, and on the land—wherever humanity undergoes the “ills that flesh is heir to,”—is to occur through countless ages, while the race is left upon earth! And yet, year rolls after year, and the spontaneous gratitude that is felt and uttered whenever and wherever this great discovery is used or contemplated, finds no permanent voice, because no efforts are made to concentrate and direct it to its object.

We propose that such efforts be now made. We think that the people of the United States, acting individually, should do what their government has neglected, or been able to do. National testimonials, established by the voluntary contributions of individuals, have been adopted in all countries, to mark the public sense of services to the human family, especially when such services have reflected honor and distinction upon the country where they have been performed.

We propose that a national subscription be instituted, the avails of which shall be paid into the hands of AMOS A. LAWRENCE and JOHN LOWELL, Esquires, as Trustees,—to be held, appropriated, and invested upon such trusts, and for such uses, for the benefit of Dr. MORTON, as the Trustees may determine.

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MEMORIAL

OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned hereby testify to your honorable body, that in their opinion Dr. William T. G. Morton first proved to the world that ether would produce insensibility to the pain of surgical operations, and that it could be used with safety. In their opinion, his fellow-men owe a debt to him for this knowledge. Wherefore they respectfully ask a recognition by Congress of his services to his country and mankind:—

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HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

The foregoing pages set forth in outline the fact that there is a very general movement among the American people, inaugurated by leading members of the profession in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, in behalf of one of the most praiseworthy objects which can appeal to patrons of science or the friends of humanity. They show that the noble work is at last undertaken, which for more than twelve years has been neglected by Congress, to preserve the shelter of a home for the family of a nation's benefactor, still living, from the clamorous creditors to whom it was pledged for debts incurred in making and promulgating a discovery which, though leaving the discoverer poor, has made the whole world his debtor, and to place their future life beyond the chances and vicissitudes of fortune, by the purchase of an annuity.

The discovery made by Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, of Boston, of the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether, and the safety, certainty, and reliability of its effects in making the severest surgical operations, childbirth, and other scenes and conditions of physical suffering, perfectly painless, is a discovery already ranked by the medical profession above that of vaccination by Jenner, to whom the English Parliament voted large sums of money, and for whom national testimonials were raised and medals struck in other nations; a discovery whose benefits are not confined to the subjugation of pain, but which are continually unfolding in new departments of the healing art.

This national movement was with great propriety inaugurated in Boston, the city where the discoverer lived and practised his profession, and where the first successful painless surgical operation was performed. An organization to raise a national testimonial fund in his behalf, with trustees residing in Boston, and treasurers in the principal cities in the United States, is already established. Though it has hardly passed beyond its inchoate period, it has enlisted the energetic co-operation of some of the most eminent and

patriotic persons in the Union. All will learn with surprise that two hundred thousand dollars will not more than reimburse the discoverer of this anæsthetic agent for his outlays in making experiments which led to the discovery, in establishing its value, in compelling its acceptance by the world in spite of incredulity and indifference, in establishing the priority of his claims over *post facto* discoverers, and in applications to Congress to induce them to reimburse him for his actual expenditures.*

A handsome beginning for the collection of this sum has already been made, though much remains to be done. The fund has received, as was most fitting, from the medical institutions of Boston and vicinity, and from eminent and wealthy persons residing in that seat of literature and science, munificent subscriptions. New York, too, represented in the same way by her medical institutions and her wealthy citizens, has shown an equal promptitude in discharging this debt of honor, too long owing to a nation's benefactor.

Such is a brief and general statement of the objects to be accomplished, and the present state of the enterprise.

It is not necessary to argue at any great length for the character or success of this undertaking. That would be almost an insult to the long list of men distinguished in all the professions, and honorably known in commerce or in the more secluded walks of private life, who now appeal to the public at large to do justice in this matter. To doubt its success, would be to challenge the sincerity of the great bulk of the medical profession in Massachusetts, New York, and Philadelphia, who ask subscriptions to this fund; would be to say that the world has gone back in the present century, and that the justice given to Jenner, who conquered small-pox in the last century, would be denied to Morton, who may be said to have conquered pain in this.

It may not be out of place, however, to recall here the universal thrill of joy that was felt when it was first announced to the world how the subtle spirit of ether would almost everywhere subdue pain, in the severest surgical operations, in the pangs of parturition, in the numberless cases at the hospitals, on battle-fields in time of war, in cottages "in piping times of peace," removing, as has been well said, "half the primal curse," and more than justifying the unstinted praise of the foregoing appeal of the medical profession in New York, which says:—

* *Vide* p. 449, "Trials of a Public Benefactor," by N. P. Rice. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

“In view of these advantages from the use of anæsthetics, we feel that Dr. Morton — the first to demonstrate their safety and efficiency, and to establish them in general practice — has conferred a boon upon humanity as imperishable as it is important, and one of such a character as to entitle him to rank among the benefactors of mankind.”

Neither is this the place or time to set forth as they deserve the labors and the sufferings which Dr. Morton has undergone in the twelve years which have succeeded his great discovery. The story of his wrongs, his patience, his perseverance, his unconquerable energy, his poverty, his enthusiasm, his success in achieving an imperishable honor, and his failure in obtaining the slightest emolument for an invaluable discovery, which the world now freely and daily uses, has more than the interest of a romance.* They constitute a record which, except it is ended by the success of the movement whose inauguration has been set forth in the foregoing pages, will stand a burning disgrace and scandal to the profession and the world which have appropriated and used a discovery, and left the discoverer to starve. Shall it be said that, through his connection with so great a benefaction to the human race, Dr. Morton is to be left unable to preserve to his children the paternal acres pledged in securing it, unable to educate his children, without any adequate means of support, and, worse than all, unable to secure for himself that quiet mode of life demanded by the ruined health consequent upon his hazardous experiments, and upon living in an atmosphere of ether for so many months, and upon the labors and sufferings which he underwent in detecting and establishing the anæsthetic properties of the sulphuric ether? These appellants, therefore, now appeal directly to the heart of the country, which rarely fails to disprove the heartless maxim that “republics are ungrateful,” and which will never suffer a state of things so discreditable as that which we have briefly depicted, long to last.

It is true that this mode of raising funds to consummate a simple act of justice is laborious and tedious. The present success of the movement shows, however, that that is the only great objection, and that individuals and institutions, and the country at large, are ready and anxious to discharge their obligations. The “ether controversy” has had the one good effect of waking up the public to the existence of those obligations. The sum required to accomplish the reimbursement and effect the designs of the appellants,

* See “Trials of a Public Benefactor.”

is, as we have said, a large one, and its collection by individual contributions, over an extent of country so vast as ours, is one of time; but it will derive an additional value as coming directly from the people, and the zeal and energy with which it has been entered upon by the profession in this city and elsewhere is the best augury of success. May it soon be impossible for one of the greatest benefactors of the human race who has appeared in this century to say, "It were better for me, infinitely better for me and my wife and children, better for me and them in all respects, if I had buried the secret of the victory over pain in my breast forever, and suffered centuries to elapse before it came forth to the knowledge of the world by some other hand, than to do as I did, — hasten to make it known by all forms and modes of speech, and at every risk of health, property, and even life."

[From the *American Cyclopædia*, Vol. XI.]

MORTON, WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN, M. D., an American dentist, one of the claimants of the discovery of anæsthetics, born in Charlton, Mass., Aug. 9, 1819. His youth was passed upon his father's farm. Going to Boston at the age of 17, he spent some months in a large publishing house, and from this time to his majority, he alternated between the counter and the school-room. With no taste and little talent for trade, his mercantile career was short and disastrous. In 1840 he commenced the study of dentistry in Baltimore, and eighteen months afterward established himself as a dentist in Boston. Among other improvements introduced by him was a new kind of solder, by which false teeth are fastened to gold plates, preventing galvanic action. In order to render his work complete, it was desirable that the roots of old teeth should be removed; as this was a tedious and very painful operation, few would submit to it, and there seemed but little prospect of the success of the invention unless he could devise means to lessen the pain. He tried stimulants, even to intoxication, opium, and magnetism, but in vain; still, the idea possessed his mind that there must be something to produce the desired effect, and he gave himself up seriously to its realization. His limited amount of medical knowledge interfering with the prosecution of his investigations, he entered his name as a medical student in Boston in 1844. About this time the idea was suggested to him in a lecture at the college that sulphuric ether might be used to

alleviate pain in his operations; he read such books on chemistry as he could procure, and experimented on animals, but as yet with little success. During his attendance at the Medical College and hospital he was obliged to devote all his spare time to his operating rooms and dental laboratory, where he displayed great ingenuity in the mechanical details of his profession, and especially in the manufacture of artificial teeth, which he prosecuted successfully on a large scale. From books and from lectures he learned that sulphuric ether could be inhaled in small quantities with some discomfort, but that in large amount it was dangerous. After experiments on himself, and satisfied of its safety, he administered it to a man on Sept. 30, 1846, producing unconsciousness, during which a firmly rooted bicuspid tooth was painlessly extracted. After numerous other successful experiments, he communicated their result to Dr. J. C. Warren, and at his request administered the ether, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, to a man from whose jaw was removed a vascular tumor on Oct. 16, 1846, the patient remaining unconscious during the operation. From this dates the introduction into general surgery of the discovery of ethereal anæsthesia. Like all other great discoveries, however, it met with the bitterest professional opposition; the jealousy of dentists, the fears of physicians, and the scruples of theologians were in many cases arrayed against it, and various persons claimed to have suggested it. In order to protect himself against such opposition, to secure a fair compensation for his expenditure of time and money, and to keep his discovery within the hands of competent persons, Dr. Morton obtained for it a patent, under the name of "Ictheon," in Nov. 1846, in the United States, and in the following month in England, offering, however, free rights to all charitable institutions in all parts of the country. Notwithstanding his generous offers, government appropriated his discovery to its use without compensation. Upon their first examination of the testimony, some of the Paris academicians at first recognized Dr. Jackson as the discoverer; but the committee of the academy awarded the Monthyon prize of 5,000 francs to be equally divided between him and Dr. Morton. The latter declined to receive this joint award, protested against the decision of the academy, and in 1852 received the large gold medal, the Monthyon prize in medicine and surgery. He underwent an amount of persecution almost unparalleled in the annals of personal enmity, in private and before Congress, his

business was broken up, and his very house attached by the sheriff for debts ; but his indomitable will and the encouragement of firm and powerful friends enabled him ever to maintain his claims to the discovery. Relying upon the impartiality and generosity of Congress for remuneration of his labors, he had presented his first memorial in Dec. 1846, upon which the appointed committee did not report. Strengthened by the testimonial inaugurated by the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1848, which conceded to him the discovery of the power and safety of ether in producing anæsthesia, he made a second application to Congress in January, 1849; a committee, composed entirely of physicians, heard the evidence on both sides, and reported that he was entitled to the merit of the discovery; but on account of the press of business towards the close of the session, and on the eve of a change in the administration, they deemed it inadvisable to recommend any pecuniary remuneration. Returning from Washington, he made a brief stay at Baltimore, where he received the regular title of M. D. from Washington University. In December, 1851, he made a third and last appeal to Congress, and his memorial was referred to a select committee; the report of the majority, after a most elaborate investigation, awarded the honor of the discovery to Dr. Morton, and in April, 1852, the majority reported a bill appropriating \$100,000 as a national testimonial for his discovery, on the condition that he should surrender his patent to the Government. This bill, on account of the excitement attending the then approaching presidential election, was not acted upon, though warmly approved by several members of the Cabinet, and urged by members of Congress; having at last been brought before the Senate, as an amendment to the army appropriation bill, it was adopted. In 1853, an amendment to the appropriation bill was offered, granting \$100,000 to the discoverer of practical anæsthesia; after a warm debate, it passed the Senate, 26 to 23, but failed in the House. In 1854, a similar bill was presented by Mr. Everett, which passed the Senate by 24 to 13, but was lost in the House. Thus ended a struggle of eight years spent in vindicating his claims. In 1854 Dr. Morton attempted to obtain from the executive a recognition of the validity of his patent, supported by the recommendation of 150 members of Congress that the right to use his discovery be purchased for the public service, or that the Government respect its own patent, and discontinue its use. After

two years' delay, the President informed him that whenever it was decided in the courts that the Government had violated his patent, it would pay. At this defeat his creditors became importunate, and reduced him and his family to utter poverty; but in the winter of 1856-7 a plan for a national testimonial was instituted in Boston, encouraged by many of the principal physicians and merchants of that city. In their appeal they give to him the credit of presenting to the world the fact that a safe insensibility can be produced by etheric vapors in the following words: "Nearly the whole of the medical profession of this city, in the midst of whom the discovery was made, together with other bodies of competent persons who have investigated its origin, have, after careful scrutiny, concurred in assigning this merit to Dr. Morton, and public opinion has long since affirmed their verdict." In 1858 a similar appeal was made in New York, signed by the principal medical men of that city, from which the following is an extract: "For this discovery the world is indebted to Dr. William T. G. Morton, of Boston. Whatever may have been the steps preliminary to this remarkable discovery, Dr. Morton's claim to it is established beyond all controversy, and his merit in this respect, with those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves on the subject, can be no longer a question of dispute." In 1860 the medical profession of Philadelphia signed a testimonial of the same character, which says: "We believe the practical originator of anæsthetic inhalation to be Dr. William T. G. Morton, of Boston, Mass. We are convinced that he is the one who first resorted to ethereal inhalation for the purpose of producing insensibility to pain in a patient while undergoing a surgical operation, and that he is the one who first succeeded in effecting this result. He was, indisputably, the first to urge the anæsthetic properties of the vapor of ether upon the attention of the medical profession, and thus succeeded in establishing the practice of anæsthetic inhalation." In 1858, to save his home from the sheriff's sale for debt, he instituted a suit against a marine hospital surgeon for infringing his patent, as suggested by the President, which was decided in his favor in the U. S. Circuit Court.—See "Trials of a Public Benefactor," by Dr. Nathan P. Rice, (New York, 1859.)

ANÆSTHESIA.

"I had a call from Dr. Morton this morning," said our Principal; "he'll be here at chapel exercises to-morrow and will address the school."

"And who is Dr. Morton?" I asked.

I trust Dr. Morton will pardon my ignorance. Let it be remembered in extenuation of that ignorance that, when Dr. Morton began his experiments in Anæsthesia, I was a baby in long dresses; that the greater portion of my days, since I have been capable of taking such a subject into my mind, has been spent in the conning of Davies's course of Mathematics, Fasquelle's French books, and Anthon's Latin series. Let it be remembered, furthermore, that I am not a physician, neither a scientific man—only a woman. Now if I had ever had a tooth extracted, a tumor removed, or an arm amputated—if I had ever been indebted to Anæsthesia for salvation from suffering otherwise inevitable, there would have been no need, I am sure, for me to inquire "Who is Dr. Morton?" But having had in my lifetime no more formidable dental instrument in my mouth than some gentle finger and thumb to remove my up-rooted baby-teeth, having never seen a surgeon's knife, and having suffered no more serious operation than the removal with the familiar needle of a splinter from an ulcerated thumb, I was ignorant, and I did inquire "Who is Dr. Morton?"

"Dr. Morton is one of the Peace Commissioners from Jeff Davis," replied our Principal, facetiously, supposing my ignorance feigned.

"Tell me who he is, for really I do not know."

"Do not know! I'm astonished. You ought to know—every body ought to know. He is the man who first introduced ether as an anæsthetic."

Thoroughly ashamed by this time of my ignorance, I finished my coffee in silence.

The following morning, though a great pile of uncorrected school-girl's compositions lay on my writing-desk, I went to chapel to see and hear the man whom every body ought to know. On the stage, by the side of the Principal, was seated a man with a thoughtful, perhaps sad, face and an intelligent blue eye. My curiosity and interest were aroused: I was face to face with a man to whom the suffering every where are indebted, and whose name has been for a quarter of a century ringing in two hemispheres, albeit I had not

remembered it. Before me sat a discoverer, one of that class to which Columbus, and Harvey, and Jenner belonged. I looked at his head—well formed, his brow broad, thoughtful. Then I talked with myself: “I wonder if his discovery was made by accident, or was it the result of research, thought, and reasoning. He must be a wealthy man; such a gift to the world should enrich the giver as it doubtless has. I presume Congress has appropriated something handsome—ah! now I remember something about Dr. Morton, concerning his application to Congress after the battle of the Wilderness for—”

Here Dr. Morton was introduced by the Principal. For fifty minutes he chained my attention. It was not his polished style that did the work, for Dr. Morton was not at all times fluent, hesitating, occasionally, for a word, which, however, when secured was forcible. It was the eloquence of truth; it was the story of a discoverer, agitated by hopes and fears, trembling but resolute, groping his way into a mysterious, unexplored country; the story of victory, of disappointments, of persecutions, told with simple pathos by the man who had seen and felt it all. Dr. Morton sketched briefly and modestly the history of his great discovery, dwelling no longer than was imperative upon the opposition and difficulties against which he was forced to make his way in the introduction of ether, that Angel of Mercy, which has brought to the discoverer alone of all the world—to use his thought—suffering instead of comfort. I wish I could reproduce his remarks as I heard them that morning, glowing with feeling. So engaged did I become with his theme that I procured some documents relating to the discovery of ether; among others “The Trials of a Public Benefactor,” by Nathan P. Rice, M. D., and the report of the Congressional Committee on Military Affairs and Militia of 1863, to whom was referred Dr. Morton’s petition, asking compensation for the discovery and gift to mankind of a practical anæsthetic. I have spent weeks in the examination of these and other documents relating to Dr. Morton’s discovery with an interest which few novels have awakened in my mind. Amidst such a mass of interesting material it is difficult to make a selection for a Magazine article. How, in such a space, can there be presented a photograph of a subject about which volumes have been written?

In the year 1844, while a student of the Massachusetts Medical Hospital, Dr. Morton heard, among other lecturers of the Institution, the eminent surgeon Dr. John C. Warren, allude to the means of preventing pain. Trials were made with all the agents calculated to

accomplish that end; opiates and stimulants were given freely; and experiments were made with animal magnetism and nitrous oxyd or laughing gas, and he personally assisted in demonstrating the utility of these agents before the class of which he was a member. In the same year Dr. Morton heard a lecture on Cerebral Stimulants, embracing ether, from a professor of the college. Among the medicinal uses of this substance was mentioned its relief of toothache. This being germane to his profession—that of a dentist—it found a secure lodging in his mind.

Having a patient a short time after this who was suffering excessively from a tooth, Dr. Morton applied ether to the sensitive cavity; sealing it up, as it is exceedingly volatile, with wax, repeating the application once an hour during the day. On introducing the instrument in search of a sensitive portion of the bone the patient exclaimed: “Doctor, I neither feel the instrument in the tooth nor your hand on my face, though I plainly see it in the looking-glass.” The idea seized him “like a grasp of steel,” to use his own words, that if the influence of ether could be diffused over the system, the pain of surgical operations might be relieved. But how was this to be accomplished? It was obviously impossible to immerse the whole body in ether as he had the tooth.

From that day Morton began an industrious examination of the character of ether. He read every thing on the subject within his reach. Each bit of information on this absorbing theme was hoarded with a miser’s care. He found that ether was ranked as a poison; that Sir Benjamin Brodie had given it to guinea-pigs, and it had killed them; that a jar containing ether having been broken in an apothecary’s shop, a maid servant had died from inhaling the vapor; that medical professors, both in America and Europe, had prohibited the students taking it even for amusement. Morton administered ether to animals and found that it did produce death. From medical text-books he learned that ether may be taken, if deluted with atmospheric air, to relieve the accidental inhalation of chlorine gas, and in several specified diseases; that when inhaled it causes a succession of effects analogous to those produced by laughing gas; that stupefaction generally ensues, while apoplectic conditions are sometimes induced. Here was definite and important information: ether in small quantities could be inhaled with safety, but not without discomfort. Morton immediately commenced a course of gradual experiments with the view of testing the question of the degree of danger attending the inhalation of ether, and of the amount of the vapor which could be safely taken into the lungs

His first experiment was to place ether, with several narcotics, as morphine, opium, etc., in a retort surrounded with a hot towel. Then cautiously, with an anxious, beating heart he inhaled the vapor, little by little. The result was severe headache, accompanied by a numbness which increased as the inhalation progressed.

In the spring of 1846 a student in Morton's laboratory informed him that he had frequently inhaled pure unmixed ether, without experiencing any injurious effects from its use. Shortly after this information, Morton, desiring to ascertain all that was to be known concerning the character of ether, consulted a druggist and chemist of Boston, who mentioned several cases which had come under his observation of persons who had taken ether for its exhilarating effects; among others, he spoke of a man who, being rendered wild by its inhalation, had severely injured his head, who yet knew nothing of the injury, when restored to consciousness, until his attention was called to it. It was the general impression that, when taken in large quantities, its effects would be dangerous and lasting, if not fatal.

Advanced on his way by this information, Morton made several experiments on animals. Among the most satisfactory was one in which a water-spaniel was the subject. The head of the animal was held over cotton, saturated with pure ether, until the dog sank to the floor as dead, and for two or three minutes remained insensible to kicks and pinches. A slit was taken from his ear without evoking any signs of pain. Yet in three minutes the dog was bounding upon his master with all his former life. Now, for the first time, Morton communicated his hopes and faith to his brother-in-law, Francis Whitman; to Dr. Hayden, his assistant; and to his legal adviser, R. H. Dana, Jun. This was in June, 1846.

In the first real verification on man of Morton's theory he was at once the operator and the subject. His description of this experiment, contained in his memoir to the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Paris, which was presented to that Association by M. Arago, is in the following language :

" Taking the tube and flask, and seating myself in the operating-chair, I commenced inhaling. I found the ether so strong that it partially suffocated me, but produced no decided effect. I then saturated my handkerchief, and inhaled it from that. I looked at my watch, and soon lost consciousness. As I recovered, I felt a numbness in my limbs, with a sensation like nightmare, and I would have given the world for some one to come and arouse me. I thought for a moment I should die in that state, and the world would only pity or ridicule my folly. At length I felt a slight tingling of the blood in the end of my third finger, and made an effort to touch it with my thumb, but without success. At a second effort I touched it, but there seemed to be no sensation. I gradually raised my arm and pinched my thigh, but I could perceive that sensation was imperfect. I attempted to raise from my chair, but fell back. Gradually I re-

gained power over my limbs, and full consciousness. I immediately looked at my watch, and found that I had been insensible between seven and eight minutes. Delighted with the success of my experiment, I immediately announced the result to persons employed in my establishment, and waited impatiently for some one upon whom I could make a fuller trial."

Toward the evening of the same day Dr. Morton heard a timid ring of his office door-bell—"such a ring," said he, in addressing our school, "as one of you girls would give as you stood with a throbbing tooth before a dentist's door, with his horrible instruments gleaming before your mental vision." The visitor proved to be a man, with muffled head, who was suffering great pain from a tooth which he wished to have extracted. Shrinking from the operation, he inquired anxiously of Dr. Morton if he could mesmerize. "I did'nt exactly tell him that I could, neither did I say that I could not," said Dr. Morton; "for I was very anxious for a patient." Dr. Morton saturated his handkerchief with pure ether, and gave it to his patient, asking him to breathe upon it. Unquestioning as a child the latter obeyed, and almost immediately became unconscious, when, while Hayden held the lamp, Morton extracted a firmly-rooted bicuspid tooth. As it came out the patient turned as white as a sheet of paper, and slid from the chair to the floor. "I never saw a body with breath in it look more like a corpse," is Morton's account. Seconds seemed ages while his patient lay there as in the embrace of death. A fearful dread seized his heart lest he might have sent that soul into eternity. With trembling hands, while the perspiration stood in great drops on his brow, Morton seized his patient by the collar, raised him at arm's length, where he hung for a moment as straight as a fish, when, losing his hold, the patient dropped into the chair with a bound which inflated his lungs, and started the circulation; the color returned to his face, and immediately he shouted "Glory!" He proved to be a good Methodist. "And I wanted to cry 'Glory hallelujah' with him," said Dr. Morton; "there was not a dry thread on me, I had been so thoroughly frightened, supposing he was dead." The date of this operation was September, 1846.

From the very dawn of science it had been the earnest desire of the medical profession to perform operations without pain. And this desideratum the most eminent surgeons were despairing of attaining. Wrote Velpeau in 1839: "To avoid pain in surgical operations is a chimera which it is not allowable to pursue at the the present day. The cutting instrument and pain in operative surgery are two things which never present themselves singly in the mind of the patient; and it becomes necessary for surgeons to

admit the association." Sir Benjamin Brodie, in a lecture at St. George's Hospital, as late as October, 1846, said: "There is no greater desideratum in surgery and medicine than the means of allaying bodily pain." He then proceeds to express a doubt whether that would ever be found. It is a singular coincidence that Dr. Morton, having discovered this desideratum, demonstrated its efficacy within the twenty-four hours preceding the delivery of this lecture.

"He," says Sydney Smith, "is not the inventor or discoverer who first says a thing, but he who says it so long, loud, and clearly that he compels mankind to hear him." Morton was about to demonstrate that he was possessed of the courage and persistence which Sydney Smith indicates as indispensable characteristics of the discoverer. A man less brave would have hesitated to prosecute the subject. Many philosophers and inquirers have brought their investigations to a point as advanced as that which Morton had attained, and, even, when no risk was apparent in prosecuting the subjects, have abandoned them to perish as unripe fruit.

A timid man in Morton's place would have hesitated to proceed against the risks involved. "This man," he would have argued, "came out of that death-like state; will the next one? Is it safe, on this isolated case, to create a general theory? And if a man should die under my hand, with all the published facts regarding the nature of ether against me, I should be convicted of manslaughter." The thought was enough to make a man shrug his shoulders.

But Morton did not hesitate a moment at this point. "All the world will be interested and will rejoice with me, and the medical profession will be eager to welcome this new means of helping and perfecting the healing art," he reasoned. He was filled with the enthusiasm of the poet. At an early hour the following morning, after an exciting night, he called upon his patient, Mr. Frost, and found him whistling merrily, and engaged in cracker-making, which proved to be his business. "That's a capital way you've got of pulling out teeth, Doctor," he said. "I shall send all my friends to you."

After a consultation with his friend and assistant, Hayden, Morton decided that some impressive experiments in the presence of witnesses and at the hands of surgeons should be made of the effects of ether. He decided upon the Massachusetts General Hospital as the place where, with the permission of its distinguished corps of surgeons, he would make his first public experiment in Anæsthesia.

He therefore applied to Dr. Warren, the senior surgeon, then in charge of the hospital. Morton laid the whole matter before that eminent surgeon, and though he failed to get any definite assurance that he should be allowed the opportunity of trying his agent on hospital patients, he did not leave without hope.

Though many successful experiments were performed within the next fortnight it was fourteen days before Dr. Warren directed the house surgeon to inform Morton that he would be permitted to try his discovery upon a patient at the hospital on the following Friday, at ten o'clock.

As the time drew near for this test experiment the discoverer grew painfully anxious, "hardly eating or sleeping," says a witness, lest something should occur to render it unsuccessful. He had witnessed phenomena in different patients, which though they excite no anxiety whatever at the present day, when the effects of ether are familiar and understood, would, if they should occur upon the hospital patient, lead the surgeons to interfere and remove the patient from his hands. Night and day before the experiment was to be made Morton devoted himself to an earnest investigation of the subject, to improvements in his apparatus for administering ether, informing himself as to antidotes in case of unhappy results.

The day and hour at length arrived. Morton, from a delay in the completing of some modification of his apparatus for inhaling the agent, was unavoidably behind the appointment by ten or fifteen minutes. Dr. Warren, having waited this length of time, then rose and said, "As Dr. Morton has not arrived I presume he has some other engagement."

The crowd laughed, and Warren was preparing to proceed with the operation; he raised his knife, the door opened, and Morton, the expected experimenter, appeared. Being especially anxious concerning his patient, his first glance was to assure himself that he was to have a fair subject. Then he looked around upon the crowded amphitheatre. Instead of a staff of surgeons, and a few students and medical men, who, he had supposed, might be present, he found spectators from every profession. And amidst that sea of faces he saw not one which was sympathizing. Blank incredulity, or, at the best, curiosity alone was to be seen. The focus of so many expectant eyes, trembling for the success of his experiment, knowing that in the event of its failure, shame and hisses awaited him, for a moment he was confused almost to dizziness. He was aroused by Warren's abrupt "Well, Sir! your patient is ready." With a beating heart he commenced the administration of ether. Morton

knew, absorbed as he was, that every sound among the spectators had gradually ceased, and that they were regarding him and the patient on the table with breathless interest. When at the end of five minutes, the patient being quietly sleeping, he turned to announce the fact to the operating surgeon, he found curiosity and incredulity replaced in the faces of his spectators by astonishment and deepening interest. Warren brought his knife up carefully, as though afraid of frightening his patient! Useless precaution! That form lying on that table of horror was as unconscious as the dead. There was the plunge of the knife and the crimson tide, the waiting assistants with cords ready to pinion the struggling, frantic victim, the listening ears, the shrinking hearts of the crowd, dreading the shrieks as the relentless knife should do its work. But there came not a sound of pain; there was not a movement of the placid features or the composed limbs.

It seemed to Morton's impatient heart that the surgeon worked with wonderful deliberation, and that the operation would never be finished. But it did come to an end; the patient gradually regained his consciousness, and testified that he had felt no pain.

"This was a proud moment," says Dr. Rice, "for the hitherto unnoticed dentist—the medical student, previously undistinguished from any of his fellows. Now was the practicability of what he had imagined fully and satisfactorily proved to the world; and as he stood there at that moment, his breast swelling with the honest pride of success, and his brain giddy with reaction from the first excitement, he formed the cynosure of the eyes of men of all ages and conditions, completely forgetful of self in the excitement of the moment. In the front were grave and dignified men, who, for a better view, had absolutely placed themselves upon their knees on the board floor. On the rows of benches above were mixed students and men of science attracted thither by the novelty of the announcement, grouped in every imaginable position, all anxious and breathless as they had been while watching that small group in the center of the room. Soon, however, the spell was broken, and crowding around him, they offered him their congratulations and besieged him with questions."

This first public demonstration of the anæsthetic power of ether was made on the 16th day of October, 1846. This experiment was immediately followed by others with entire success. Many of the operations were of a most interesting nature. I shall be excused for introducing the following: "A patient had

been committed to the hospital with paralysis of the lower extremities. It was decided to apply the actual cautery; a dozen irons, heated to a white heat, were in readiness. The patient was thrown into an anæsthetic state, and the heated irons, one after the other, were drawn up and down his back in a zigzag motion, with the smoke rising, and the skin crisping and cracking like a burning shingle; and when they had been applied nothing but a powdered mass, which was brushed from the back with the hand, was left of the skin. The patient indicated no suffering, and testified, when he had come out of his anæsthetic state, that his sensations had been those of unmixed delight."

It has been justly said that the first attitude of the world toward a great discovery is incredulity and then hostility. This was exemplified in the reception by the medical faculty, and by medical and scientific journals, of the announcement of Morton's discovery. Many of the journals allowed weeks to elapse before any notice was given on the subject. Then it was noticed only to be denounced as a "humbug," "a will-o'-the-wisp," "the last special wonder," a something "which would soon descend to the bottom of that great abyss which had engulfed so many of its predecessor novelties." "We should not consider it entitled to the least notice," said a leading medical periodical of Philadelphia; "but we perceive by a Boston journal that prominent members of the profession have been caught in its meshes." In Paris the announcement of the discovery was received with almost indifference. Velpeau, Roux, Magendie, and others politely declined using the discovery. The councils of Zurich prohibited the use of ether. In November, 1847, more than a year after the discovery, it had not been tried at all in the Pennsylvania Hospital, one of the largest on the continent; and during that year it is known that several different sermons were preached against the use of ether. "Pain," argued the divines, "was the natural and intended curse of the primal sin; therefore any attempt to do away with it must be wrong." The opposition of others was based upon the ground that pain is salutary. An eminent physiologist expressed a doubt whether there was a true advantage in suppressing pain. "It is a trivial matter," argued this Stoic, "to suffer; and a discovery whose object is the prevention of pain is of slight interest." One could almost wish to see such a man on the surgeon's table.

Letters came pouring in upon Dr. Morton from all parts of the civilized world, many reproaching him with having announced

the claims of a humbug. The Parisian academicians charged him with having prematurely published his discovery. "He was besieged," says a witness, "by professional gentlemen, who consumed his time by speculative doubts, questioning the accuracy of his experiments, and repeating the complaints of his antagonists." And the new agent might be used for nefarious purposes, it was objected. The habit had sprung up of using ether like opium for purposes of exhilaration and intoxication. Burglars were using it, etc., etc. Accidents, moreover, resulted from the use of ether in unskillful hands. Objections were urged so perfectly shallow that, but for the fact that every body seemed eager to hurl a stone at the struggling discovery, they would have been puffed away by the breath of public contempt.

A most formidable opposition met the discoverer from his own profession. A meeting of Boston dentists was called, and a committee of twelve appointed to make a formal protest against anæsthesia. This organized opposition made an appeal to the public through the newspapers, which carried with it great weight, particularly as it professed to give a large number of instances in which experiments had failed or produced unfortunate results. Some affecting instances were cited in which young ladies, having inhaled ether, left Dr. Morton's office delirious, in which state they remained for days, with bleeding at the lungs, melancholy, etc.

Prosecutions were threatened for administering ether. A boy, who had inhaled ether, swallowed some blood from his bleeding gum, whence a tooth had been removed. Vomiting it up on his return home, his physician was called, who, detecting the odor of ether, and knowing that it was ranked among the poisons, pronounced the boy poisoned. Rushing off, he entered a complaint against Morton. With this claimants for damages for injury to health started up in all directions, and lawyers' letters came pouring in upon him, threatening exposure and prosecution in case the claims were not settled.

The opposition and persecution which met Dr. Morton at every turn and in every shape would have discouraged an ordinary man. He saw that he must fight or his discovery would be strangled in its infancy. Almost unaided he entered upon the contest. He determined to appeal from physicians to patients, from the profession to the public. But the public must be informed.

By a Congressional report before me it appears that Morton

had private resources upon which he determined to draw, in order to settle the struggle for the life of anæsthesia in the most expeditious manner possible. He procured several young physicians at a thousand dollars apiece, whom he instructed in the proper mode of administering ether, and sent them forth, armed with this new agent, and the apparatus, which was then thought necessary for its administration, to all parts of the United States, and to London, Paris, and St. Petersburg. He enlarged, at a heavy expense, his apartments, and converted the whole into a hospital, where operations, as he announced to the public, would be performed free, nothing being asked of the patients except their certificates, with the right to use them publicly. He expended several thousand dollars for the manufacture of *pure* ether. He offered to supply this to the wounded in the Mexican war for one cent per patient, but the offer was declined by the Government at Washington.

Wherever these drilled, carefully-instructed agents of Morton approached hospital surgeons their reception was the same. The inhalation of ether was dangerous, they said; the state produced was asphyxia—a partial arrest of the vital process—and they would not encourage their patients to walk along in this solemn path, to make this descent into “the valley of the shadow of death,” with the possibility that they might be unable to return.

Morton then offered to take his patients from Boston, transport them to the hospitals of other cities, and try the experiments there. This proposition being accepted, he procured a number of patients for fifty or a hundred dollars per head to go with him to these cities and have bad teeth extracted. After fighting objections and delays of various characters from surgeons and patients, the indomitable doctor succeeded in performing a series of experiments which the surgeons acknowledged successful. Congratulating himself upon this high testimony, wrung from the profession, he hoped to be able to overcome the most scrupulous when one of those unfortunate incidents occurred which illustrates somewhat the difficulties which Morton found it necessary to remove.

Ether was administered to a patient who, after a few inhalations, died. The surgeons intimated that Morton must have known the capriciousness of the agent, etc., etc.

“I took,” says Dr. Morton, “the first train for New York. At New Haven we met the New York train; the boys were crying the papers, ‘Death from Ether!’ I stole out of the cars, pur-

chased a paper, and learned that a patient had been sent to the hospital because she had terrible spasmodic pains in the head; that an hour after entering a few inhalations of ether were administered to her, when her nails turned dark, her lips purple, and she was dead. 'A clear case of death from ether,' said the surgeons as I arrived. I said no, and insisted on a *post-mortem* examination. No, the body would be called for, consent of friends could not be had, etc. With a bare hope that it might not be called for within the time prescribed by law I waited; but it was called for, and there was a dead lock; the case was spreading like fire over a prairie while my hands were completely tied. It was a State prison offense to procure that body; but with the conviction that it was not ether that killed, and that the cause of the death could be ascertained on examination, I determined to run the risk. The *post-mortem* examination had not continued an hour before there was found in the lower lobe of the brain a tumor about two-thirds the size of a hen's egg, and resembling one without the shell, showing that the tumor and not ether had caused the death."

Many sudden deaths are on record from this cause, but how was Morton to make use of this new-found truth to chase down the lie that was spreading with lightning speed? For obvious reasons he could not make known the means by which it had been ascertained. As soon as possible he prepared a paper on the subject, and spread it before the medical profession in all parts of the civilized world, and in every manner conceivable sought to overcome the opposition. So perfectly absorbed was he with this one business of introducing ether, and so enormous was the expense he incurred, that his friends applied to court to have a conservator appointed over him.

Time would fail me to recapitulate the incredible efforts of this brave man to keep alive the spark of life in the infant Hercules. He made twenty-seven fruitless journeys to the hospitals of one city for the purpose of getting it tried there. He published a weekly bulletin of the successful cases in the English, German, and French languages. He secured the control of medical journals, newspapers, and editors. For one article he paid sixteen hundred dollars. According to the sworn testimony of R. H. Dana, Jun., "Dr. Morton hardly knew a full nights rest or a regular meal for three months." "Letters," continued this witness, "came pouring in upon Dr. Morton from all parts of the country. I have seen ten bound volumes, containing about two

thousand letters, received by him on this subject between October, 1846, and July, 1847, some of them coming from distant lands and filled with queries. He was obliged to employ a secretary to answer these communications; to increase his accommodations at great expense. His dental business was neglected, and he risked all, labored, expended health, time, and money on his discovery. He issued circulars giving detailed accounts of the experiments, and kept a minute journal of events, experiences, and suggestions."

After a time he began to feel that his courage and industry were to have their reward. The accumulated, resistless evidence which he rolled upon the world began to make itself felt. The foreign surgeons were finally induced to make new experiments, and were successful. The theatres of hospitals became the scenes of operative display before distinguished surgeons, princes, and crowned heads, and the daily press teemed with the proceedings. The London journals hailed it "as the great American discovery," congratulated their transatlantic brethren upon the laurel wreath with which it crowned their country, and counseled that the joyous tidings should be spread through the lands and winged across the seas.

Morton soon found himself overwhelmed by inquiries from persons desiring to ascertain if they were of the class who could safely take ether. But all were not selfish who called and wrote. Letters of congratulation clogged his letter-box, and he began to receive the warm sympathies of the learned, the wise, and the good; the tender thankfulness of woman and the warm God bless you! of Christian men. The ocean steamers brought letters from eminent scientific men, and testimonials from several foreign courts. The Institute of France awarded to him its largest gold medal, and he holds honors in several foreign orders. Amidst this general enthusiasm one would have supposed that his troubles in reference to ether were forever ended.

The value of the benefits which the discovery was universally acknowledged to confer induced petitions to Congress urging upon Government the propriety of making an appropriation to cover the expenses that had been incurred, which amounted to over one hundred thousand dollars. The moment there was an intimation that money might be expected from the Government several contestants for the honor of the discovery appeared in the field. Here then was fresh work for Dr. Morton. He must

set aside the claims of others, and establish his own to the discovery.

The claims of these contestants, with the arguments by which they were sought to be sustained, and the rebutting testimony, furnish interesting material for an article. It is impossible in this paper to enter upon the inviting field. With the remark that Morton's claim is now established, and acknowledged beyond controversy, the subject is dismissed.

It is not proposed to dwell upon the unmanly and incredible persecutions which Dr. Morton was now called to encounter, though there are points in his history which possess all the interest and fascination of a romance. Congress and the public were soon discouraged in trying to follow the controversy, and became disgusted with the whole subject of priority of discovery, and the discoverer was sunk in insignificance. This being opposed to his ideas of justice, he applied to the courts in the principal cities to take the testimony (*in perpetuam rei memoriam*) of the profession and others who were familiar with his labors and experiments. As the opponents cross-examined the witnesses, this occupied a long period. Dr. Bigelow, for instance, was on the stand thirty-six hours. These gentlemen chose their own hours, while this commission was under pay, wading through the business, the same process going on in three different cities. A year and a half was consumed in this manner; and before the testimony was recorded—which was necessary—and printed in form to be used before the committee of Congress, it cost many thousand dollars. It was so lengthy that it was difficult to find a committee to examine it. It was not until a new Congress that it received an examination, when the committee made a report establishing Morton's claim as the discoverer beyond all question. This report has been reaffirmed by several subsequent Congressional reports, and by the scientific societies which have examined the subject.

A bill to reward the discoverer was put upon the private calendar in the Senate, which, having passed the Senate, was lost in the House by a small vote, at a midnight session. That this defeat resulted from the reluctance of Congress to appropriate the money was demonstrated from the fact that a reported bill, appropriating the money, but leaving the courts to decide who should have it, was likewise defeated. The matter was pushed with the utmost diligence, but no bill could ever be

safely navigated through both branches of the same Congress. A majority of both branches of Congress, utterly dissatisfied with these failures, joined Morton in a written protest to the President as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, asking that he would either purchase the right to use the patent or issue an order to his subordinates to desist using the discovery, on the grounds "that private property should not be taken for public use without just compensation." The President referred the matter to the Secretary of War, who reported back to the President, by whom it was then referred to the Attorney-General. The Executive finally required as a prerequisite a suit and a judgment against an army or navy surgeon for using Morson's discovery, agreeing that the officer should be instructed to admit the use of any article he might be using covered by Morton's patent. The tempest-tossed discoverer expressed to the President his fears lest such a course might awaken the opposition of the profession, and retard the introduction of the discovery for which he had so long and assiduously labored. Upon the President's assurance that the whole responsibility would be on the Executive, Morton brought suit, recovered judgment, and in due time, but after a change of administration, and an expenditure of several thousand dollars, produced a record of the judgment to Howell Cobb, then at the head of the Treasury Department to which the hospital belonged. He hesitated, and finally refused to carry out the order of the President. Being desirous to stand exonerated with the medical profession, Dr. Morton made an exposition of the above facts in relation to the suit. Of this the Secretary of the Treasury took advantage, alleging that the suit, being friendly, he should require a suit to be brought against other institutions than Government to establish the patent. Having gone so far in the matter that it was ruin to retreat, Morton reluctantly brought other suits, but before trial could be had the patent expired, and the whole matter fell through.

It has not been thought necessary to defend Morton in taking out a patent in a matter in which the comfort of humanity was so largely at stake. Among many reasons for this step, which was taken after thoughtful consultation with judicious persons, was the desire to restrain so powerful an agent as ether, which might be used for nefarious purposes, and to provide some proper security against interference from *ex post facto* claim-

ants. With the reception of the patent Morton gave, through Dr. John C. Warren, to such hospitals and charitable institutions as he should name, and to all competent persons, permission to use the discovery. "I never doubted," said Morton, "that the proper authorities would take it out of private hands if the public good should require it."

By the three contests, viz., that of introducing the discovery, the contest for the honor of the discovery, and that waged for years with the Government, Morton found his health so impaired that his life was despaired of, his lucrative business, which yielded an income of \$10,000 yearly, destroyed, and his means and credit expended.

So matters stood with him when the rebellion broke out. Morton made an arrangement with the Government that, when he was telegraphed to "bring that trunk," he was to understand that his own body was meant, while the people would not be informed that a battle was impending.

Dr. Morton has attended the principal battle-fields, administering anæsthetics with his own hands two thousand times in a single battle. During the ten days' fighting at the battle of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, there were, according to official reports, twenty thousand wounded men. Many of these, of course, needed surgical operations.

The following account is from an army correspondent :

"After an engagement the ambulance wagons are rushed to the front and loaded with the wounded, who are brought to the rear and spread upon the ground. The experienced surgeons then pass among them, probing the wounds, and pinning upon each man, who requires an operation, a ticket, designing the nature of the operation. On this occasion the wounded who needed immediate operations were removed to a secluded spot and laid in a row. Then Dr. Morton passed from one to the other, administered ether or chloroform at the rate of three minutes to the man, and without a single failure prepared them for the knife. He was followed by the surgeon who performed the operation, leaving the dressing of the wound to the less experienced surgeons. This last being completed, the patient was by the orderlies conveyed still asleep, to his tent, where on waking he learned that the dreadful operation was over. A dozen operations were sometimes completed before the first man had come from his anæsthetic state.

"The comfort of anæsthetic agents to the soldier does not stop here. His wounds are daily dressed under their influence. And one who has ever heard the groans and cries and prayers which rise from those ambulance wagons as the men piteously beg not to be moved, must acknowledge the priceless value of this boon to man, for the wagons are loaded and unloaded under their influence. After the retreat at Fredericksburg, hundreds were loaded and unloaded by the aid of Dr. Morton's discovery."

Will it be credited when I say that since this war began, in the face of these great demonstrations of the value of this discovery, that applications have been made to the Government for remuneration on five different occasions? At this point an

association of the most eminent merchants and scientific men of the country made a move in the matter. They petitioned Congress to remunerate Dr. Morton, the discoverer of Anæsthesia, for the expenditures he had incurred in bringing the discovery to the status it now enjoys. This association spared no pains which could have weight with Congress. They procured petitions, memorials, resolutions from the great bulk of the members of medical associations, scientific societies, professors and surgeons of the principal colleges and hospitals, surgeons, officers, and wounded soldiers of the army and navy, urging upon Congress an appropriation in Morton's favor for the use of anæsthetics in the army and naval practice. Accompanying their petition were some thousand letters of introduction addressed to different members of Congress by distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the Union, urging them to make vigorous efforts to procure the appropriation. The letters from the surgeons of the army established the fact that mortality from surgical operations during the present war has been greatly curtailed by the use of anæsthetics; that they contribute to the more rapid recovery of the patient; that one surgeon can do more with this agent than four without it; that it increases the daring of the soldier on the field, and diminishes the objections of many minds to enlistments. Added to this testimony the Surgeon-General made a recommendation that Congress should pay Dr. Morton \$200,000.

The House of Representatives committed the whole subject to the Committee of Ways and Means. The petitions were hung up in the committee-room for their information, covering the walls. A slight examination of the subject showed them that the claim had gone through all the legislative, administrative, executive, and even judicial departments of the Government. They therefore voted to put it into one of the appropriation bills. It came into the House some ten days after the battles of the Wilderness, at a moment when one could look out of the Capitol and see acres of barracks, termed hospitals, filled with wounded men for whose comfort and relief anæsthetics were used a thousand times a day. Yet the subject was not under consideration five minutes before the appropriation was dead.

But while our cheeks are crimsoned in contemplating this injustice, it is a comfort to know that the most distinguished men of our country are holding meetings and forming associations to induce the people to do what the Government was unwilling or unable to do. National testimonials, established by the voluntary subscriptions of individuals, have been adopted by all countries to mark the public sense of services to the human family, particularly when such services have reflected honor and distinction upon the country where they have been performed. When we consider this discoverer, health impaired, business destroyed, property gone, embarrassed by annoying debts, "inaction" seems "crime."

A GOOD SAMARITAN MONUMENT.

At a meeting of the Boston Common Council, a few weeks ago, the subject of the proposed monument to the discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of ether came up, and the following papers were read, and statements :

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, }
BOSTON, March 19, 1866. }

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen :

I have the honor of laying before you a communication from Thomas Lee, Esq., proposing, if acceptable to the city, to erect at his own expense a monument on the public garden in commemoration of the greatest medical discovery of our time—the application of the properties of ether to the alleviation of pain and human suffering.

Mr. Lee's gift to the city of the statue of Hamilton, now standing on Commonwealth avenue, has already received the acknowledgments of the Government and the gratitude of our citizens. This renewed token of his interest in the embellishment of our public grounds, and the peculiar sentiments sought to be embodied in the proposed memorial, calls for a similar expression of our appreciation of his public spirit and liberality.

There can be no doubt that the discovery and the first successful application of ether as an anæsthetic was made in our own city; and thus Boston has acquired an historical renown

on its account, which renders it eminently proper that a monument to its honor should be erected within our municipal limits. The benefits of ether are for all mankind; it is used throughout the world, wherever scientific, medical, and surgical treatment is practised; and while its early history might seem to justify a certain degree of local pride, yet the monument in itself will be an expression of gratitude and thanksgiving. It is not an insignificant fact that the period of its erection occurs soon after a terrible war was brought to a close, the necessary miseries of which were considerably alleviated by the use of this agent.

The design of the monument is appropriate. The base is composed of a series of fountains, supplying the pool with living water—reminding the spectator of the pool of Bethesda, where the sick waited to be cured of their diseases; and the top is surrounded by the figure of the good Samaritan, illustrating one of the most beautiful parables of our Saviour, and teaching a lesson we are so apt to forget in the bustle and turmoil of a great city, that we are all brothers, and that our nearest neighbor is he who most needs our mercy and charity.

This proposition is another illustration of the enlightened and disinterested spirit of many of our opulent citizens. It is seen in the liberal endowment of our literary and charitable institutions, and, in its most graceful form, exhibited in those works of art which adorn and embellish the city—objects of pride to our own people and an attraction to the stranger.

I trust that your Board will sanction the enterprise proposed by Mr. Lee, and grant the request.

F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., *Mayor*.

BOSTON, March 13, 1866.

Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: I propose to erect and present to the city a monument, in the form of a fountain, as an expression of gratitude for the relief of human suffering occasioned by the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether.

As a site I respectfully suggest a position in the Public

Garden, opposite Marlborough street, about 100 feet from Arlington street.

I have intrusted the designing and superintendence of this monument to Messrs. Ware and Van Brunt, architects, of this city, to whom I refer you for all further information on the subject.

I beg to be informed at the earliest moment if this proposition is acceptable to the city government, whether they will authorize the use of the site named, and will furnish the necessary connections with the water pipes and drains.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS LEE.

Description of a monument proposed to be erected in Boston, at the expense of Thomas Lee, Esq., to commemorate the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether.

It was intended that the prevailing sentiment expressed in this design should be gratitude for the relief of human suffering occasioned by the discovery which it commemorates. This idea is developed in the inscriptions, and, as far as possible, in the form and sculpture of the monument.

The monument stands in the center of a pool 22 min, 6 sec. square, supplied with water by four spouting heads, which, together with water plants, are sculptured in four niches occupying the center of each side of the plinth. At the water-level the plinth is 6 min. 3 sec. square. By three successive stages of base mouldings the monument diminishes upward to a die, which is the central and most important feature of the design. Each face of this die is occupied by sculpture in high relief and by an inscription, and is protected by an overhanging hood in the form of a foliated arch. These four hoods are supported by eight stunted columns of polished red Gloucester granite, two on each corner of the die. The capitals of these columns are decorated with poppies and other plants in high relief. From the overhanging hoods the mass of the monument is again diminished by mouldings and prismatic surfaces until a base is formed, whence arises a grouped column about six feet high, with a shaft of polished red Gloucester granite, surmounted by a capital decorated with leaves and flowers.

The crowning feature of the whole monument is the story of the Good Samaritan, the type of the relief of suffering, sculptured in Concord granite—the material used in the mass of the design.

The entire height of the monument is about thirty feet. It is proposed to place it in the Public Garden, opposite Marlborough street, and about fifty or one hundred feet from Arlington street. The alto-relievos, which are to be of marble, and the crowning group of two figures, are to be modelled by J. Q. A. Ward, Esq., sculptor, of New York. Thomas Hollis is to cut the granite, and the monument is to be set by Martin L. Witcher, mason.

From the Chicago Republican, Dec. 2, 1865.

DR. MORTON.

By special invitation a large number of our citizens convened last evening at the house of Lieutenant Governor Bross, for the purpose of meeting Dr. Morton, of Boston, the celebrated discoverer of etherization, or the use of anæsthetic agents for the prevention of suffering and pain under surgical operations.

Dr. Morton was introduced to the company by Governor Bross, and proceeded to give a very interesting history of his trials and difficulties in the introduction of this invaluable discovery. Dr. Morton's attention was first called to the anæsthetic properties of ether by noticing its effects upon the nerve of a decayed tooth, the sensitiveness of which was entirely destroyed by its introduction into the cavity. The insensibility to pain from the application of this agent was extended to the adjacent tissues, and the doctor was led, by analogy of reasoning, to the conclusion that the same effect might be produced upon the entire system, if the etherization could be carried to a sufficient extent, without destroying the life of the patient. Subsequent experiments demonstrated the possibility of suspending entirely the sensation of pain or suffering during the most protracted surgical operations, without seriously interfering with the functions of respiration and circulation, and finally, after a series of most wonderful experi-

ences in combating the prejudices of the medical profession, resulted in establishing this invention as the greatest triumph ever achieved by mortal agencies over the ills and sufferings of mankind. The hours of unutterable woe and anguish soothed into a sweet and painless slumber by this mysterious agent will be numbered by ages in the great sum of human life ; and for every breath drawn (by the patient) in blissful unconsciousness under the sharp edge of the surgeon's knife, the Angel of Mercy will breathe a prayer of gratitude to the great and good man who developed and brought into use this marvelous discovery.

Dr. Morton stands to-day acknowledged by all men as the greatest benefactor of the human race that has lived since the day of Jenner, and second not to him ; but still so thoughtless and careless have we grown in this age of supreme selfishness, that a nation whose wounded and dying soldiers have breathed forgetfulness of pain and suffering in many a crowded hospital and upon a hundred bloody battle-fields from these ethereal waters, with shameless ingratitude has denied to the now undisputed discoverer the boon the poor recompense of a return of the money expended in bringing this invention into use.

Against the action of Congress in refusing to reimburse him for his ruinous outlays in the introduction of ether as an anæsthetic agent, Dr. Morton now appeals to the American people and to the world. A mortgage that, unless discharged, will take from him every dollar's worth of his property, and reduce his family to absolute poverty, has been stayed from foreclosure by the generosity of some of his friends, under the express stipulation that he shall apply in person to the citizens of the principal cities in the United States, and subsequently, if necessary, to the European nations, for a testimonial to be contributed in money for his relief. A committee of physicians has been chosen in this city to take action in reference to this matter ; and, after the address was concluded last evening, upon the motion of Luther Haven, Esq., a committee of citizens was also appointed to co-operate with the one selected by the medical profession. A joint meeting of these committees will be held at the Sherman House on Monday evening

next, when some practical plan will be adopted by which this matter can be brought before the public.

From the Detroit Tribune.

INTERESTING MEETING.

DETROIT, May 27th, 1865.

*Address of Dr. W. T. G. Morton at the Board of Trade Room
this Morning.*

Dr. William T. G. Morton, the celebrated discoverer of the use and methods of application of ethereal vapors as an anæsthetic or pain annihilating agent, will address our Board of Trade and other citizens generally, at the Board of Trade room at 10 o'clock this morning. Dr. Morton's history is the common one of all great inventors and discoverers. While still a young man, he succeeded by a series of experiments in demonstrating the possibility of relieving human suffering during painful surgical operations, by the use of ether or certain of its compounds, especially chloric ether or chloroform. On the publication of the news of his discovery, he was assailed by nearly every influential medial journal in existence, with an opposition as unreasoning as hailed those great spirits, who gave the world the steam engine, the railroad, and the electric telegraph. Since then, for years past, the prime of Dr. Morton's life has been consumed in silencing his enemies, convincing the sceptical, vanquishing those who sought to wrest from him the honor of the primal discovery, and seeking to obtain some commensurate reward for the inestimable benefits he had conferred upon mankind. In all these aims save the last, he has succeeded. The use of ethereal vapor in the hospitals and practice of both Europe and America, is as common as that of the surgeon's knife, and its value and utility is attested by thousands of witnesses. Congressional committees, after careful investigation, have conceded the justness of his claims for priority of and exclusive right to the discovery against all contestants.

The French Academy has given him a gold medal. This was only done after three years of a most spirited struggle with European claimants of the honor, and despite the preju-

dice against permitting such a scientific trophy to pass to the American continent. His ultimate triumph was increased by the action of several of the most celebrated Orders of the old world, to whose membership he has been fully admitted. During the war, whose closing scenes the world is now so eagerly watching, the discovery of Dr. Morton has assuaged an immense amount of suffering, which the human mind can no more comprehend than the figures of mathematics can calculate. The discoverer has been a constant attendant upon the marches of our great armies, and in the immense hospitals which have constituted such a gloomy element in the melancholy panorama of war. He has given personal instructions to the inexperienced, has overseen and performed the application of the vapors, and has added to the merits of the discovery those of severe individual labor. President Lincoln, in his life time, bore witness in the strongest terms to the patriotic devotion, and the valuable nature of the personal services of Dr. Morton. For various causes, not reflecting upon his personal character, or the justness of his claims, Congress has never consented to appropriate the sum which all concede he has earned.

Dr. Morton will address our Board of Trade, and citizens generally, as announced above, this morning. He will state the details of his case, and illustrate the character and value of his discovery. In view of the great and undeniable benefits, which the defenders of our national cause have received from this discovery, and the fact that the discoverer has seen the labor of an active life pass by thus far without reward, it would seem that our people owe him a debt, which can not be easily repaid. The address will also be of the most instructive nature, and would interest all men of intelligence, from the important character of the topic, and the general value of the discovery. Ladies will also find it a matter of interest, and it is hoped many of them will be present. The meeting will, undoubtedly, be a large one.

PROCEEDINGS OF HOSPITALS.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The undersigned, to whom a proposition of the Trustees of this Hospital should contribute a fund to be established for the benefit of Dr. Morton, was referred, report:—

That Dr. Morton is known to have been chiefly instrumental in conferring a great good upon his race;

That his agency in a discovery which has already relieved multitudes from suffering, has yielded to him no pecuniary compensation for its acknowledged benefits, but has, on the contrary, been attended by many sacrifices;

That his only rewards have been the consciousness of a great service rendered, and a title to fame;

That the government of the country has omitted to provide a proper reward;

That justice entitles him to remuneration, and that the only mode in which it seems to be probable that the means of doing that justice can be furnished is through voluntary contributions from the philanthropic, in some such form as is now suggested.

Therefore, your Committee think that the object is proper, and that its early attainment is to be desired; so that the only question is whether the trustees may properly contribute of the funds of this institution for its promotion.

No ordinary circumstance would justify the trustees, should they apply any portion of the funds under their control to any object other than the direct relief of the sick under their care.

But the relations between Dr. Morton and this Hospital, in regard to the great discovery which prompts the proposed memorial, are peculiar.

The first important surgical operation to which that discovery was applied, was performed within its walls, at his instance.

At a time when he supposed that his agency in it would be pecuniarily rewarded by those who should derive benefits from it,

he conferred upon this Hospital the right to profit by it in all cases without any charge.

We have been and shall continue to be benefited by it, to an extent which no reasonable amount of money could compensate for.

Dr. Morton and his friends think that the refusal of the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital to subscribe to the contemplated fund would prevent its foundation. In view of all the circumstances, your Committee think that apprehension well founded.

When individuals have made bequests, or rendered remarkable services to the institution, the trustees have deemed it proper to expend such sums as may have been required to procure appropriate memorials of them, to be preserved within the walls of the Hospital; and your Committee think that the propriety of a subscription toward the fund which it is now proposed to establish for the benefit of Dr. Morton, would rest safely on the grounds which have been found sufficient in such cases.

They therefore recommend that the subjoined vote be passed.

J. THOMAS STEVENSON, }
JOHN LOWELL, } *Committee.*

Voted, that the Chairman of this Board be requested to subscribe, on behalf of the Massachusetts General Hospital, *one thousand dollars* toward the fund which it is proposed to establish for the benefit of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, as a memorial of the great service which that gentleman has rendered to science and to humanity, in connection with the discovery of the uses of ether.

Trustees — Henry B. Rogers, John P. Bigelow, James B. Bradlee, William S. Bullard, William J. Dale, William W. Greenough, Thomas Lamb, John Lowell, Robert M. Mason, Charles H. Mills, J. Thomas Stevenson, Edward Wigglesworth,

MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Voted, that the Secretary of this Board be authorized to subscribe, on behalf of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, *two hundred dollars* toward the fund to be raised for the benefit of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, as a recognition of the greatest discovery of modern times, and an acknowledgment of the great service which that gentleman has rendered to science and humanity by the discovery of the uses of ether.

Trustees — J. H. Walcott, J. W. Edmands, Henry Rice, Dr. E. Reynolds, G. H. Shaw, C. H. Mills, R. W. Hooper, Moses Grant, James Lawrence, Dr. S. D. Townsend, J. A. Blanchard.

THEODORE FROTHINGHAM, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

"GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, ESQ.,

President of the Board of Governors of the New York Hospital.

SIR: The members of the medical profession of New York have made an appeal in behalf of Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, of Boston, who was the first to discover and demonstrate by experiment the power of sulphuric ether to render the human economy insensible to pain under surgical operations.

"The object of this appeal is to raise, by voluntary contributions, a fund, as a national testimonial for his benefit, such as shall be a worthy acknowledgment of the priceless value of a discovery which has already done and is constantly doing so much to diminish human suffering.

"Boston, the scene of Dr. Morton's labors, has taken the initiation in this effort, and has made a noble beginning.

"It is believed that the action of the New York Hospital in reference to this appeal, will exert an important influence on other kindred institutions in this city and elsewhere, and it is therefore earnestly hoped that the object will be regarded with favor by the Board of Governors. Nowhere in our whole land are the benefits of this discovery more constantly witnessed than in the New York Hospital, and there seems to be special propriety in such an institution acting a conspicuous part in acknowledging our common indebtedness to the discoverer of such a boon to suffering humanity.

"Having been delegated to present this object to your Board, I beg leave, Mr. President, through you, to submit this communication with the accompanying appeal, to that honorable body for consideration at their next meeting.

"I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"GURDON BUCK, M.D.

The subject being thus fairly laid before the eustodians of the institutions of New York, the Society of the New York Hospital, a close corporation, governed by the gentlemen named in the note appended,* immediately voted that their President, Hon. George T. Trimble, subscribe five hundred dollars to the proposed fund.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Commissioners of Emigration, composed of the gentlemen named in the annexed note,† passed the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, that in view of the great benefits derived by the Institutions and patients under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, by the use of sulphuric ether, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to be donated to Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, the discoverer thereof, as a consideration of the feeling of the Board, with an expression of regret that the present state of the funds under their charge would not permit the Commissioners to show a more substantial appreciation of the great importance of the discovery."

* George T. Trimble, Najah Taylor, Gulian C. Verplanck, James F. De Peyster, John A. Stevens, James I. Jones, Stacy B. Collins, George F. Hussey, Edwin D. Morgan, David Colden Murray, Robert Lenox Kennedy, John David Wolfe, George F. Jones, Joseph Walker, Thomas Hall Faile, Thomas B. Stillman, James N. Cobb, George T. Olyphant, John C. Green, David Clarkson, Abram S. Hewitt, Frederick A. Conkling, Nathaniel P. Bailey, Otis D. Swan, Henry L. Pierson, James W. Beekman.

† Gulian C. Verplanck, *Pres.*; E. Crabtree, *Vice-Pres.*; B. Casserly, *Sec'y*; F. D. Morgan, Wilson G. Hunt, Elijah F. Purdy, John P. Cumming, Cyrus Curtis, Mayor of New York, Mayor of Brooklyn, President of the German Society, President of the Irish Emigrant Society.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The Governors of the Almshouse referred the subject to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital to report. While considering the subject, the Committee received from Stephen Smith, M.D., Secretary, the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital:—

Resolved, that the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital cheerfully express their conviction that to the zeal, perseverance, and skill of Dr. Wm. T. Green Morton, of Boston, in using sulphuric ether to render persons insensible to pain, the world is indebted for the present extended and beneficial use of anæsthetic agents in the practice of medicine and surgery; and they are convinced that but for his energy, courage, and success, there is no reason to believe that mankind would yet have received that boon from any of the gentlemen whose names have been prominently connected with this subject.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M.D.,
President Medical Board.

STEPHEN SMITH, M.D., *Secretary.*

Referred to Committee on Bellevue Hospital.

On the fourth of August, the Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported in favor of appropriating the sum of \$1,500.

On September 14, the following preamble and resolution, appropriating fifteen hundred dollars, was adopted:—

Resolved, that this Board view with high appreciation the initiatory steps taken by the Medical Faculty of the cities of Boston and New York to acknowledge, in a substantial manner, the discovery and appliances of sulphuric ether by Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, and believing the same to be, as expressed and set forth in their testimonials, the greatest benefit of the present age rendered to science and humanity, deem it our duty, in consideration thereof, and of the many uses to which the same has been applied in the institutions under our charge, to unqualifiedly indorse the same.

And be it further Resolved, that the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated as compensation for the use of sulphuric ether in the hospital under our charge, and the same be taken from the unexpended appropriation of Bellevue Hospital.

The President of the Board of Ten Governors immediately made the subscription to the proposed fund.

CORRESPONDENCE.

During the last summer, the Governor of Massachusetts, N. P. Banks, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, wrote to his Excellency the Governor of New York, that "A national subscription, intended as an acknowledgment of his [Dr. Morton's] great public service in the discovery, and introduction to common use, of this important power [sulphuric ether], has been commenced here, under the auspices of gentlemen of the highest professional standing, who were themselves witnesses of the successive steps through which this discovery was made. They are men whose names alone are a guarantee that their statements may be relied upon, and no words of mine can aid in giving their opinion strength. In addition to that of merchants and professional men of the first eminence, you will find in the publication made by the trustees of the fund to be raised, a petition to the President, signed by a majority of the members of the thirty-third Congress, which is, I think, to be regarded as an evidence of the very general estimate which was made of the claims of Dr. Morton upon the government and the public.

"The subscription has been liberally commenced in Boston, but it is thought that other cities that have been benefited by the discovery should participate in the recognition of the merits of the discoverer, and in making him appropriate honors. I hope that other cities may imitate the example of Boston in this respect, and contribute something to aid, and, I may say, relieve one who is certainly deserving of great credit, and who has as yet received no advantage from his discovery."

Dr. James Jackson wrote to George Ripley, one of the editors of the *American Cyclopaedia*: "To him [Dr. Morton] the world owes at least the introduction for useful purposes of sulphuric ether, by employment of which by inhalation, he *proved* that in-

sensibility might be produced in a human subject with safety, and be maintained during powerful surgical operations. It is now more than eleven years since he made this discovery known. At the present day the benefit of it is known throughout the civilized portion of the world. Every day, the persons who use the article must be counted by thousands. If the knowledge of it could be lost millions and millions of dollars could be raised for the recovery of it. Every man is liable to the misfortunes which would make the use of it invaluable to him.

“Is not something due to the gentleman who introduced the use of ether for the use of the present and all future generations of men? Shall it be recorded in history, that he lived on a very small income, while millions were blessing his discovery? Should he not be repaid in some substantial manner? As I understand the matter, his business has been destroyed, strange to say, and he needs aid. May I ask you to make his case known in New York, in the hope that he may receive the evidences of such gratitude as is due to him?”

Dr. Jacob Bigelow, President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, wrote to Dr. Parker, that “I hope the community who are daily deriving the benefit of his [Dr. Morton’s] inestimable discovery, will not be insensible to the debt they owe him. He is the only man without whom the world would at this day have wanted the blessing of anæsthetic inhalation.”

Dr. O. W. Holmes wrote to Willard Parker, M.D.: “It gives me great pleasure to add my name to that of my friends, who have recommended the claims of Dr. W. T. G. Morton to your favorable notice.

“A surgeon in great business, like yourself, must know well what we owe to the discoverer of the use of ether in surgery. The part Dr. Morton took in that matter of history, and I cannot but think you will agree with us in believing that but for his happy audacity we should have waited an indefinite period for the discovery.

“I write this time, therefore, to request your kind consideration of the subject that will be presented to your notice, not professing to have any personal claim upon your valuable time, but considering that your position entitles you to the honor of being among the foremost in every movement involving the interest of science and humanity.”

Dr. John Jeffries, wrote to Willard Parker, M. D.: "Of the justice to his [Dr. Morton's] claim, as the person by whom this great benefaction was conferred on the medical profession, and upon mankind, I entertain no doubt; and consequently of the weight of obligations which physicians and societies at large are under to him for this benefit. A public benefaction has been set on foot for Dr. Morton, who is himself poor, and made so, in some measure, in consequence of his agency in providing a blessing for mankind. It has my full approbation and best wishes for its success. I would also express my confidence in the plan and details by which it was carried out, arising from the high character for intelligence and integrity of gentlemen under whose auspices it is to be conducted. Whatever you may please to do to aid, will be on the side of justice and humanity."

Dr. S. D. Townsend, one of the surgeons of Massachusetts General Hospital, wrote to Willard Parker, M. D.: "Having been conversant with the use of ether from the first day of its introduction, I have always given to Dr. Morton the credit of being the author of its extensive employment into our profession. The object of this movement is to obtain subscriptions to a fund, to be placed in the hands of trustees, for his [Dr. Morton's] benefit, which is to be raised from different hospitals in the country, that have been so greatly benefited by its use. Dr. Morton's pecuniary circumstances have been greatly reduced by the exclusive attentions he has paid to this object, having entirely broken up the business which he was extensively engaged in; and he needs the aid of all professional men, who have been so greatly benefited by this discovery. I am sure I can rely upon you to give it all the assistance which your prominent situation can afford him."

Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Esq., in a letter to Amos A. Lawrence and John Lowell, Trustees of the Morton Fund, says: "Circumstances, as you are aware, made me originally take great interest in the ether discovery. In the Hospital Report and a pamphlet in vindication of it, I have expressed, as forcibly as in my power, my conviction that it is to the boldness, energy, and perseverance of Dr. Morton that the world owes the demonstration of this great truth of science. I have never seen the slightest reason for doubting the accuracy of the conclusion at which I first arrived. It

happens that in my own person I have already had occasion to be especially thankful for this blessing. Ether has been administered to me no less than seven times, and on each occasion has saved me from great suffering. I consider Dr. Morton, indeed, to be one of my permanent attendant physicians, and one the value of whose prescription cannot be estimated in money, or expressed in words. I have therefore cheerfully subscribed \$500 on the book which you sent me."

Thomas B. Curtis, Esq., of Boston, in a letter to William E. Bowen, Esq., of Philadelphia: "Dr. Morton first made known to the world the blessed effects of ether in doing away with pain. Instead of riches and honor, he has reaped nothing from his great discovery. Our Government has cheated him, but they have not deprived him of the support of the most eminent surgeons in America, and the sympathy of many of our best citizens."

Dr. Wm. H. Van Buren, of the New York Hospital, in a letter to Prof. Neill, of Philadelphia: "Here, there was no dissenting voice in the right quarter, that is, among the profession, — and I think on the broad ground of humanity, Dr. Morton has a right to our support. His misfortunes entitle him to our regard above all other considerations."

Dr. Fordyce Barker, of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, in a letter to Dr. Edward Hartshorne, of Philadelphia: "The profession in this city and in Boston have with great unanimity made an effort to induce the people to bestow upon Dr. Morton some reward proportioned to the value of his discovery, and it is hoped that our brethren in Philadelphia will join heartily in the endeavor."

Dr. George T. Eliot, of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, in a letter to Dr. Biddle, of Philadelphia: "I sincerely think that Dr. Morton ought to be placed above the necessity for labor during his life, and that it is a reproach to the United States that the Government did not behave differently. The feeling of the profession here is in favor of the testimonial in his behalf."

Dr. Batchelder, President of the Academy of Medicine, New York, in a letter to Prof. Meigs, of Philadelphia: "Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, the discoverer of Anæsthesia, now so universally em-

ployed in the alleviation of human suffering, in perfecting his discovery and in introducing it to the world, has made great sacrifices, and it is no more than just that he should reap some reward, small though it may be, in comparison to the vast benefits which he has conferred upon suffering humanity. The appeal to the justice and liberality of our fellow-citizens has been gladly seconded by the profession in this city, and I have no doubt that such will be the case in your city."

Dr. John H. Griscom, of the New York Hospital, in a letter to Prof. George B. Wood, of Philadelphia: "The medical profession of Boston and in New York have taken great interest in the effort now in progress to obtain from the people a testimonial of a substantial character in favor of Dr. Morton, whose sacrifices, means, time, and health in his devotion to the perfecting of this most extraordinary discovery, render some pecuniary return essential. We regard this as a truly national matter, to which the profession of the whole country should lend their aid."

Dr. Isaac Wood, of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, in a letter to Prof. George B. Wood, of Philadelphia: "At a meeting of our Medical Board, held last evening at my house, a resolution was unanimously passed, to recommend the testimonial to Dr. Morton to the favorable notice of the Board of ten Governors of the Bellevue Hospital."

Prof. Valentine Mott, of New York, in a letter to Prof. Pancoast, of Philadelphia: "The Profession here generally award to Dr. Morton the honor of this great discovery. We have been doing, for the Testimonial to him, a little in this city."

Dr. John W. Francis, of New York, in a letter to Prof. Samuel Jackson, of Philadelphia: "Something, our entire Faculty have determined, must be done for Dr. Morton as a great benefactor to humanity. In New York we are not idle. Our Bellevue Hospital, I believe, will make a liberal donation."

Dr. F. M. Markoe, of the New York Hospital, in a letter to Dr. Franklin Bache, of Philadelphia: "We have been much interested in the matter of the Testimonial to Dr. Morton, and feel the conviction that not only he is entitled to the credit of the discov-

ery of this great practical use of ether, but that the country owe him a debt of gratitude which ought to take some tangible and available form."

Prof. Alfred C. Post, of New York, in a letter to Prof. S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia: "I hope the Profession, of your city, will take an interest in obtaining from the community some substantial acknowledgment of the great services which Dr. Morton has rendered to science and humanity.

"I think, from the investigations which I have made, that there is no reason to doubt that he is entitled to the exclusive merit of introducing the valuable discovery which he claims to have made, and that the efforts which have been made by others to deprive him of his claim have been characterized by gross injustice."

Dr. B. W. McCready, of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, in a letter to Dr. W. H. Gobrecht, of Philadelphia: "It has been deemed just, by the leading medical men of Boston and New York, that Dr. Morton should realize something more from his discovery than barren honors, to which he has to support his claims at his own expense."

Prof. Willard Parker, of New York, in a letter to Mr. Allsop: "Dr. Morton has laid the civilized world under an infinite obligation, and exhausted his means by so doing. I am desirous that some return should be made, and he be relieved from his condition of want. In this city a movement is being made in furtherance of this object."

Dr. John Watson, of the New York Hospital, in a letter to John A. Stevens, Esq.: "As our national government is not likely to remunerate Dr. Morton for the trouble and expense, not to speak of loss of business, to which he has been subjected, American people should take his sacrifices into serious consideration, and show by their own liberality that what the Government cannot do, the people are not willing to leave undone."

APPLICATIONS

BY THE MORTON TESTIMONIAL ASSOCIATION,

TO THE 37TH AND 38TH CONGRESS, URGING COMPENSATION FOR THE

USE OF ANÆSTHETICS

IN THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Association, consisting of some of the most distinguished and scientific men of the country, and representing a large body of American physicians, was formed for the purpose of procuring from the Government and the people an adequate testimonial for Dr. Morton, as a remuneration for the expenditures* he has incurred in conferring upon them the inestimable boon of Etherization.

Before further urging this testimonial upon the people, this Association determined to make an application to the Government for the use of Anæsthetics in the army and navy, under auspices that should as far as possible determine whether, under any circumstances, Congress would make an appropriation to Dr. Morton, or whether the whole amount must be raised from the people.

The military committee of the Senate, 37th Congress, 3rd session, made a report confirming all the previous reports, affirmed the claim of Dr. Morton, and reported the facts to the Senate, but they refused to pass a bill.

It will be seen by the representation made to Congress by this Association, that they secured the co-operation of the most eminent and patriotic persons in the country.

The following document, and selections from the papers that accompanied it, will convey an idea how vigorously and enthusiastically this claim was urged upon Congress from all sections of the Union.

* Estimated at \$200,000. See Senate Report No. 89, 37th Congress, 3rd Session.

A REPRESENTATION TO CONGRESS, BY THE MORTON TESTIMONIAL ASSOCIATION, COVERING A PORTION OF THE NEW AND RECENTLY RECEIVED PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, RESOLUTIONS, AND LETTERS FROM A LARGE NUMBER OF THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES, PROFESSORS AND SURGEONS OF THE PRINCIPAL COLLEGES AND HOSPITALS, SURGEONS AND OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY, ETC., ETC., URGING COMPENSATION FOR THE USE OF ANÆSTHETICS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY. SUBMITTED TO THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

An Association having been formed in the city of Boston, Mass., representing a large body of American physicians, for the purpose of procuring for Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, an expression of the grateful sense entertained by his fellow men, of the benefit he has conferred on them, and some adequate remuneration for his expenditures in demonstrating the great physiological fact that the human system may be safely placed in a condition of insensibility to pain, and establishing the practicability and safety of Etherization, which led directly to the use of chloroform and other anæsthetic agents for the relief of human suffering; and in the successful introduction of this great discovery :

The subscriber, on behalf of the Association, herewith respectfully submits to Congress petitions and representations recently received by it from members of the American Medical Association, Scientific Societies, Professors and Surgeons of the principal colleges and hospitals, Surgeons, Officers and wounded soldiers of the Federal army, and prominent citizens, and selections from numerous letters and testimonials of the most emphatic character from men eminent in the various professions throughout the country, urging upon Congress an immediate appropriation for the use of anæsthetics in the army and navy; also proceedings of the "Morton Testimonial Association," embracing the signatures and resolutions of the Medical Profession of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in support of Dr. Morton's claims.

By reference to Senate Report No. 89, 37th Congress, 3rd Session,* on Dr. Morton's title and efforts to gain from the United States Government a return of the expenditures that he has made in the introduction of Etherization, it will be seen, that in the opinion of the Medical Profession of America as well as of the chief authorities of the Na-

* The evidence upon which this Report is based, may be found in pp. 66 to 100, of the appendix in the Senate document room.

tional Government and of competent institutions in our own country and in Europe, and of our most eminent men of science and letters, Dr. Morton is entitled to the merit of having given this blessing to the human family.

Thousands of our citizens in private life have been saved from the pangs incident to the various diseases to which the race is subject; thousands of our soldiers, on the field of battle, have been made insensible to the tortures of gunshot wounds and surgical operations; thousands of mothers have been spared the agonies of childbirth by the beneficent agency of ether and chloroform; but Dr. Morton himself has spent many years of his life and all his property, and though no longer a young man, is still impoverished by the exertions he has made in conferring this great blessing on mankind. It is respectfully suggested, that some token from Government of the just appreciation of the value of the services of this benefactor of his fellow creatures, is simply an act of justice. The introduction of Anæsthetics would have been worth millions of money to the country during the present war, could it have been no otherwise obtained, and that it is due to the character of a great people, whose soldiers have been so signally benefited by this discovery, that their representatives should express to Dr. Morton their gratitude for the benefit he has conferred upon his fellow countrymen, as well as upon all mankind, by some testimonial of a value adequate to the benefits which have been conferred, and the resources of the nation which has received them.

On behalf of the Morton Testimonial Association,*

JOHN WARE, *C'in Ex. Com.*

* See page 5, Proceedings of the Morton Testimonial Association.

AN APPEAL.

To the New England Delegation in Congress, United States.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned hereby express to you their conviction that Dr. William T. G. Morton, is the discoverer of the practical application of Etherization for the relief of pain, generally, and in surgical operations in particular; that we consider it one of the most important discoveries ever made in Medicine, and one of the most important to the human race ever made by man; and we do most earnestly desire, as a matter of justice to Dr. Morton, that you will sustain and urge his application to the Government and Congress for remuneration, whenever it is presented, according to the best of your distinguished abilities.

A. D. 1864.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Thomas Hill, LL. D. President of Harvard University.

Joseph Lovering, Professor in Harvard University.

Benjamin Pierce, “ “

Jeffries Wyman, “ “

Oliver Stearns, “ “

Francis James Child, “ “

Emory Washburn, “ “

Francis Bowen, “ “

James Russell Lowell, “ “

G. P. Bond, “ “

W. W. Goodwin, “ “

George M. Lane, “ “

Henry W. Longfellow, late Professor in Harvard University.

Jared Sparks, late President of Harvard University.

E. N. Horsford, late Rumford Professor in Harvard University

J. E. Worcester, Worcester's Dictionary.

Joseph Winlock, United States Nautical Almanack.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

W. H. Stearns, D. D., LL. D., President of Amherst College.

E. Hitchcock, late President and Professor of Amherst College.

E. S. Snell, Professor of Amherst College.

W. S. Tyler, " "

J. G. Vose, " "

E. P. Crowell, " "

E. Hitchcock, Jr., " "

Wm. L. Montague, " "

R. H. Mather, " "

WILLIAMS COLLEGE..

Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., President of Williams College.

Albert Hawkins, Professor of Williams College.

John Tatlock, " "

John Bascom, " "

Arthur L. Perry, " "

John L. T. Phillips, " "

BOSTON.

Amos A. Lawrence, J. Ingersoll Bowditch,

Gardner Brewer, Edward Austin,

Charles Amory, Franklin Haven,

James Lawrence, David Sears,

George B. Upton, W. W. Tucker,

James Amory, Abbott Lawrence,

Isaac Livermore, John A. Lowell,

J. M. Forbes, James Bowdoin Bradlee,

R. B. Forbes, Alpheus Hardy,

William Dwight, George W. Lyman,

and one thousand others.

PETITIONS.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned hereby testify to your honorable body, that in the almost unanimous opinion of the Medical Profession of America, as well as of our National Government and competent institutions, Dr. Morton was the first to discover or demonstrate the great physiological fact that the human system is capable of being placed safely in a condition in which it becomes insensible to pain, and to prove the practicability and safety of Etherization, which directly led to the use of chloroform and other anæsthetic agents for the relief of human suffering. They beg leave earnestly to represent to Congress, that, in their opinion, the introduction of anæsthetics would have been worth millions of money to the country during the present war could it have been no otherwise obtained; and that it is due to the character of a great people, whose soldiers have been so signally benefited by this discovery, that their representatives should express to Dr. Morton their gratitude for the benefit he has conferred upon his fellow countrymen, as well as upon all mankind, by some testimonial of a value adequate to the benefits which have been conferred, and the resources of the nation which has received them.

MAINE.

Bowdoin College, 1864.

Leonard Woods, D. D., President of Medical Faculty.
P. A. Chadbourne, M. D., Professor in Bowdoin College.
William C. Robinson, M. D., " "
Israel T. Dana, M. D., " "
Isaac Lincoln, M. D., " "
John D. Lincoln, M. D., " "
H. W. Torrey, Professor in Harvard University.
Asa Gray, " "
Wolcott Gibbs, " "
Joel Parker, " "
Daniel Treadwell, late Professor in Harvard University.

Georgetown College, 1864.

John Early, President Georgetown College.
 Leonard Nota, D. D., Professor in Georgetown College.
 James Curley, " " "

Cleveland Medical College, 1864.

John Delamater, M. D.	Alleyne Maynard, M. D.
I. P. Kirtland, M. D.	Proctor Thayer, M. D.
J. Lang Capels, M. D.	D. H. Scott, M. D.
H. Kirke Cushing, M. D.	

University of Michigan, 1864.

Geo. P. Williams, Professor of Physics
 Jas. R. Boise, Professor of Greek.
 Henry S. Frieze, Professor of Latin.
 Jas. C. Watson, Professor of Astronomy.
 E. P. Evans, Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.
 Edward Olney, Professor of Mathematics.
 E. O. Haven, President of University of Michigan.
 L. D. Chapin, Professor of Philosophy.
 C. K. Adams, Acting Professor of History.

Dartmouth College, N. H., 1864.

Asa D. Smith, President of Dartmouth College.
 O. P. Hubbard, Professor of Chemistry.
 Daniel J. Noyes, Professor of Theology.
 Edwin D. Sanborn, Professor of Rhetoric, etc.
 Charles A. Aiken, Professor of Latin.
 Wm. A. Packard, Professor of Greek.
 S. G. Brown, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
 George S. Morris, Tutor.

University of Rochester, 1864.

M. B. Anderson, President University of Rochester.
 A. C. Kendrick, Professor of Greek.
 J. F. Richardson, Professor of Latin, etc.
 J. T. Quimby, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
 S. S. Cutting, Professor of Rhetoric and History.
 Henry A. Ward, Professor of Natural Sciences.

Princeton, N. J., March 3, 1864.

John Maclean, President of the College of New Jersey.
 Stephen Alexander, Professor of Natural Philosophy and of Astronomy.
 Lyman N. Atwater, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
 G. Musgrave Giger, Professor of Latin.
 Arnold Guyot, Professor of Geology and Physical Geography.
 J. S. Schanck, Professor of Chemistry.
 J. H. Mellvaine, Professor of Belles Lettres.
 H. C. Cameron, Professor of Greek.
 John T. Duffields, Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.

Geneva Medical College, 1864.

H. N. Eastman, M. D., Prof. Theory and Practice, Geneva Med. Coll., N. Y.
H. A. Potter, M. D.

Hobart College, Geneva, 1864.

H. Metcalf, D. D.

W. D. Wetson, D. D.

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., 1864.

J. C. Burroughs, President of the University of Chicago.
A. J. Sawyer, Professor University of Ohio.
Wm. Matthews, Professor History and of Rhetoric.
Joseph C. Breckin, Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
G. W. Thomas, Tutor in Latin and Greek.

Rutger's College, New Brunswick, N. J., March 2, 1864.

Wm. H. Campbell, President.
Geo. H. Cook, Professor.
David Coley, "

D. T. Reiley, Professor.
David Murray, "

Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1864.

L. P. Hickok, so far as informed, Acting President.
J. W. Jackson, Professor of Mathematics.
Jonathan Pearson, Prof. of Natural History.
Wendell L'Amoreux, Professor of Modern Languages.
Benjamin Stanton, Professor of Latin.
Charles F. Chandler, Professor of Chemistry.
Taylor Lewis.
A. M. Vedder, M. D., Professor of Mathematics and Physiology.

And the Professors of one hundred other colleges.

SURGEONS AND OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.*

February 4th, 1863.

D. C. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon 4th Iowa Infantry.

J. G. Eckles, Chaplain 4th Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

Culpepper, Va., Jan. 28, 1864.

C. A. Wheeler, Asst. Surg. 12th Mass. W. H. W. Hinds, Surgeon 12th Mass.

Chas. C. Wehrum, Adjt. 12th Mass.

U. S. Marine Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30, 1864.

James H. Peabody, Surg. U. S. Vols. L. H. Callaway, A. A. Surg. U. S. A.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8th, 1864.

Paul B. Goddard, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

J. A. Brady, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge Officers' Hosp., Louisville, Ky

F. Meacham, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

F. M. Oakley, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

John S. Logan, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

Henry A. Mitchell, Major Indiana Cavalry.

John L. Bryan, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

R. A. Bell, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30th, 1864.

J. S. Watts, Acting Surgeon 4th Michigan Infantry.

Robert Le Baron, Assistant Surgeon.

John Seage, Chaplain 4th Michigan Infantry.

Geo. W. Lombard, Lieutenant Colonel Comd'g 4th Michigan Volunteers.

Jairus W. Hall, Major 4th Michigan Volunteers.

Baltimore, Md., Jan., 1864.

C. W. Jones, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

E. E. Atkinson, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

W. G. Small, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

H. M. Drach, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

Lynn, Mass., Jan., 1864.

B. B. Breed, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

* Heads of Departments, Surgeon General, Chief Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Surgeons of the Army and Navy, will be found in the Appendix to Senate Report, No. 39, 37th Congress, 3rd Session, pp. 76 to 86.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE,
5th Corps, Army of the Potomac, }
January 26th, 1864.

John Bell, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

February 31, 1864.

Norman Gay, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

P. N. Woods, 39th Iowa Infantry, Surgeon 2d Division.

F. F. Randolph, Assistant Surgeon 18th Volunteers.

J. L. Hoover, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

W. D. Craig, Acting Assistant Surgeon, 9th Illinois Infantry.

J. C. Simmonson, Assistant Surgeon 66th Indiana Infantry.

1864.

W. Nichols, Jr., M. D., Assistant Surgeon 2nd Massachusetts Infantry.

Louisville, Kentucky, Jan. 30th, 1864.

R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon General U. S. Army.

Joseph B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. Army.

F. L. Toun, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

C. C. Gray, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

C. C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

John W. Brewer, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

B. E. Fryer, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

John A. Oeterlang, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

U. S. General Hospital, Mound City, Ill., Jan. 31, 1864.

H. Wardner, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, in charge of Hospital.

A. H. Kellogg, M. D., Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

J. A. C. McCoy, M. D., Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

C. H. Vaill, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

Wm. N. McCoy, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

John Sartorius, Hospital Steward U. S. Army.

Cornelius A. Groot, Medical Cadet U. S. Army.

Philadelphia, 1864.

Chas. O'Leary, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director 6th Corps.

Washington, D. C., 1864.

J. C. McKee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, in charge of Lincoln Hospital.

H. M. Dean, M. D.

Henry E. Paine, M. D.

W. F. Peck, M. D.

John Stark, M. D.

A. M. Allen, M. D.

H. C. Burritt, M. D.

A. M. Plant, M. D.

John G. Waleott, M. D.

H. Allen, M. D.

The above gentlemen constitute the staff of Lincoln Hosp., Washington, D. C.

Fort Stocum, D. C., 1864.

John J. Meigs, Assistant Surgeon 1st Heavy Artillery.

Edward P. Lee, Captain 1st Heavy Artillery.

Aldan F. Walker, Captain.
 Robinson Templeton, Captain.
 E. B. Parker, Lieutenant.
 Orlo H. Austin, 1st Lieutenant 1st Heavy Artillery.
 Wm. Goodrich, Captain.
 Chas. Hundson, Major 1st Heavy Artillery.
 Chas. J. Lewis, 1st Lieutenant 1st Heavy Artillery.
 J. R. Maxham, 1st Lieutenant 1st Heavy Artillery.
 Eli R. Hart, 2nd Lieutenant 1st Heavy Artillery.
 Geo. G. Tilden, 1st Lieutenant 1st Heavy Artillery.

Cincinnati, O., Feb., 1864.

A. J. Slemmer, Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers.
 J. F. Head, Surgeon U. S. Army.

1864.

R. Murray, Surgeon U. S. Army.

Baltimore, Md., 1864.

Thomas Hewson Bache, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE (Regulars), }
 2nd Division, 5th Corps, 1864. }

Samuel A. Storrow, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, Surgeon-in-Chief 1st
 Brigade (Regulars), 2nd Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

HOSPITAL—CAMP PAROL, NEAR ANNAPOLIS, MD., }
January 29th, 1864. }

James W. Pittman, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.
 Andrew McLetchie, Assistant Surgeon 79th New York State Militia.
 B. F. Banby, M. D.

Annapolis, Md., 1864

B. Howard, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1864.

B. Knickerbocker, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 Edward L. Duer, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

Philadelphia, Pa., 1863.

D. Kennedy, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 L. K. Baldwin, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 F. L. O. Raelmg, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 Edward Stonor, Acting Surgeon U. S. Army.
 M. Lampen, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 E. Dyer, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 W. West, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 James H. Hutchinson, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 A. H. Norwood, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 M. J. Grier, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 S. G. Minassian, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

J. H. Dixon, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 _____ Crowell, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 _____ Williams, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 Joseph B. Roe, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 M. W. Richards, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

Camp 9th Mass. Volunteers, January 26th, 1864.

P. R. Guiney, Colonel 9th Massachusetts, and commanding 2nd Brigade.
 James F. Sullivan, Surgeon 9th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.
 M. W. Phalen, Adjutant 9th Massachusetts.

Every officer of this regiment would gladly reeommend this petition if time were allowed to present it to them. J. F. SULLIVAN, Surgeon.

Washington, D. C., 1864.

W. H. Lincoln, Surgeon 7th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Thomas D. Johns, Colonel 7th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 E. N. Dean, Adjutant 7th Massachusetts.
 J. W. Thompson, A. R. Q. M. 7th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Camp in the Field, January 29th, 1864.

George W. Tower, Jr., Assistant Surgeon 24th Michigan Volunteers.

Alexandria, Va., January 30th, 1864.

Charles Page, Surgeon U. S. Army.
 W. Leon Hammond, M. D., Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 Charles W. Koechling, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 Richard E. Price, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 James Robertson, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 D. T. Brown, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

Washington, D. C., 1864.

Franklin Grube, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.
 Theodore H. Cooper, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 Joseph Taylor, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 John J. Linson, Assistant Surgeon 6th New York Artillery.

Washington, D. C., February, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Parsons, commanding 10th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 D. F. Parker, Major 10th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 John H. Gilman, Assistant Surgeon. F. B. Perkins, Chaplain.

Washington, D. C., 1864.

Thomas Sherwin, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel commanding 22nd Mass. Infantry.
 Mason W. Burt, Major 22nd Massachusetts Volunteers.
 G. T. Perkins, Assistant Surgeon 22nd Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Fred. S. Benson, Lientenant and Adjutant 22nd Massachusetts Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 1ST ARMY CORPS, }
January 29th, 1864. }

Henry A. Morrow, Colonel 24th Michigan Volunteers, commanding Brigade.

- J. D. Wood, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.
 J. H. Beech, Surgeon-in-Chief of 1st Brigade, etc.
 D. B. Daily, Lieutenant and Acting Assistant D. C.

Alexandria, Va., 1864.

Edward Brooks, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

Washington, D. C., 1864.

J. H. Baxter, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

Washington, D. C., 1864.

W. H. Wilbur, Surgeon 1st Rhode Island Cavalry.

Augustine A. Mann, Assistant Surgeon 1st Rhode Island Cavalry.

Washington, D. C., 1864.

- Jos. S. Goge, Lieut. Col. 29th Mo. Vols. and A. A. I. Gen. 1st Div. 15th A. C.
 S. D. Nichols, Major commanding 4th Iowa Veteran Infantry.
 J. Eden, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Iowa
 M. W. Robbins, Surgeon 4th Iowa Infantry.

Camp near Brandy Station, Va., 1864.

- L. D. Miller, Assistant Surgeon in charge 1st New Jersey Volunteers.
 Wm. Henry, Lieutenant Colonel commanding 13th infantry.
 A. M. Way, Major 1st New York Volunteers.
 Isaac L. F. Elkin, Adjutant 1st New Jersey Infantry.
 R. B. Gard, Chaplain 1st New Jersey Volunteers.

1864.

- Samuel S. Jessop, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 Ira Impey, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 Henry H. Ruger, Medical Cadet U. S. Army.
 J. E. Wilson, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 J. S. Bull, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 Jennat Wright, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 J. M. Study, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers,
 J. Z. Hall, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 F. DeWint, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 B. Johnson, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 W. M. Dorrau, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
 B. J. D. Irwin, Surgeon U. S. Army, Sup't U. S. General Hospital.

West Creek, West Virginia, Feb. 14th, 1864.

- John M. Robinson, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director, 2nd Division.
 D. Bagnley, Surgeon 1st West Va. Volunteers, Act. Med. Director 2nd Brigade.
 W. B. Crain, Acting Surgeon Ringgold Battery, Pennsylvania Cavalry.
 John S. Taylor, 1st Assistant Surgeon 23d Illinois Volunteers, Act. Surgeon.
 C. M. Stinson, 2nd Assistant Surgeon 23rd Illinois Volunteers.
 J. English, Assistant Surgeon 1st Virginia Volunteers.
 David Shanor, Assistant Surgeon 4th West Virginia Cavalry.

1864.

Cyrus S. Mann, Assistant Surgeon 6th Massachusetts Cavalry.

Folly Island, S. C., Feb. 7th, 1864.

Burt S. Wilder, Assistant Surgeon 55th Massachusetts Light Infantry.

Vicksburg, Feb. 11, 1863.

Wm. W. Nelson, Assistant Surg. 15th Iowa, in charge 1st Div. Pioneer Corps

Warsaw, 1864.

Edw. R. Parks, M. D.

W. H. Davenport, M. D.

T. Davenport, M. D.

S. C. Sapp, M. D.

H. M. Cowgill, M. D.

Cincinnati, 1864.

E. J. Bonnie, M. D., Surgeon 2nd Michigan Infantry.

H. A. Cleland, Assistant Surgeon 2nd Michigan Infantry.

R. S. Vickey, Assistant Surgeon 2nd Michigan Volunteers.

Maryville, 1864.

Wm. Brownell, Surgeon 2nd Michigan Cavalry.

Edwin C. Bidwell, Surgeon 31st Mass. Volunteers. (6th Mass. Cavalry.)

Samuel A. Green, Surgeon 24th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Lucius B. Smith, Surgeon 7th Regiment Minnesota Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS MED. DEPT. 34TH IOWA VOLS. }
Coast of Texas. }

Victor H. Coffman, Surgeon 34th Iowa Volunteers.

Warren S. Dungan, Lieutenant Colonel commanding 34th Iowa Vols.

Wm. W. Bryant, Adjutant. *

Memphis, Tenn., 1864.

J. M. Mack, Surgeon 113th Ill. Inf.

Geo. B. Hogg, Colonel.

L. B. Brown, Assistant Surgeon.

Cephas Williams, Major.

Natchez, Miss., April, 1863.

John Kemper, Assistant Surgeon 28th Illinois Infantry.

*Fort Cumming, N. M., 1863.*Rudolf Tauszky, M. D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. V. ; Post Surgeon at Fort
Cumming, N. M., late a Surgeon in the Italian Army.*March 31, 1864.*

S. B. Hadley, Surgeon 35th Illinois Volunteers.

Wm. W. Henry, Lieutenant Colonel 10th Vermont Volunteers.

Almon Clark, Assistant Surgeon " "

Wyllys Lyman, Adjutant " "

E. M. Haynes, Chaplain " "

Owen M. Long, Surgeon 11th Illinois Infantry.

John P. Duncan, Major 13th Kentucky Volunteers,

E. S. Cooper, Assistant Surgeon "

L. J. Taylor, 2nd Assistant Surgeon "

J. R. H. Caldwell, Captain Co. G, 13th Ky. Vols., and Provost Marshal 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 23rd Army Corps.

B. P. Estes, Lieut. Colonel comdg. 13th Ky. Vol. Inf. (formerly a Physician.)

Kansas City, Mo., March 20, 1864.

S. D. Carpenter, Surg. U. S. V., Med. Director Dist. of the Border. (late of Iowa.)

P. Byam, Assistant Surgeon 32nd Iowa Infantry.

Jonathan D. Wylie, Assistant Surgeon 35th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Inf.

S. R. Towle, Surgeon 30th Massachusetts Volunteers.

G. M. Pease, Assistant Surgeon 54th Massachusetts Volunteers (in charge.)

Chas. H. Lathrop, Assistant Surgeon 1st Iowa Cavalry (in charge of regim't.)

Camp Near Brandy, Va., March 4, 1864.

John A. Douglass, Surgeon 11th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Samuel C. Whillier, Assistant Surgeon 11th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Jacksonville, Florida, Feb. 10, 1864.

Chas. B. Bridgham, Assistant Surgeon in charge 54th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Giles M. Pease, Assistant Surgeon 54th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Fort Pulaski, Georgia, February 17, 1864.

J. W. Grosvenor, Assistant Surgeon 3rd Rhode Island Artillery.

New Orleans, Louisiana, February, 1864.

Samuel Kneeland, Surgeon U. S. V., at Barracks, U. S. General Hospital.

Otis M. Humphrey, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers at Barracks, U. S. Gen. Hospital.

Carrollton, La., February 15, 1864.

E. A. Thompson, Surgeon 12th Maine Volunteers.

Wm. C. Towle, Assistant Surgeon 12th Maine Regiment.

Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 23, 1864.

J. W. McKinney, Surgeon 63rd Illinois Infantry.

Beaufort, N. C., 1863.

Dixie Crosley Hough, Assistant Surgeon 2nd Reg. Heavy Artillery, Mass. Vols.

H. M. Stone, Lieutenant Colonel 3rd New York Artillery.

Little Rock, Ark., February 14, 1864.

C. C. Andrews, Colonel 3rd Minnesota Veteran Volunteers.

E. W. Foster, Major " " "

A. C. Wedge, Surgeon " " "

E. D. Ayres, M. D.

M. R. Canley, Assistant Surgeon 3rd Regiment Minnesota Vol. Infantry.

Russville, Georgia, March 1, 1864.

Wm. H. Elliot, Surgeon 11th Regiment Michigan Volunteers.

Nelson I. Packard, Assistant Surgeon 11th Michigan Inf'y Volunteers,

H. S. Griswold, " " " "

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 1, 1864.

C. C. Byrne, Ass't Surg. U. S. A.	J. J. Whitney, Ass't Surg. 18th Wis. Vol.
J. Morris Brown, A. Surg. U. S. A.	S. L. Kennedy, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A.
H. S. Kilburn, A. A. Surg. U. S. A.	Chas. E. Ball, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A.
J. W. Digby, A. A. Surg. U. S. A.	N. Teal, Ass't Surg. 88th Ind. Vol.
G. W. Massey, A. A. Surg. U. S. A.	William T. Kirk, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A.
E. W. Savage, A. A. Surg. U. S. A.	

D. W. Hand, Surgeon Volunteers.
 E. P. Morong, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.
 E. C. Mundy, Surgeon 12th New York Cavalry.
 Geo. E. McDonald, Assistant Surgeon 12th New York Cavalry.
 Alex. A. Edmeston, Surgeon 92nd New York Volunteers.
 C. A. Cowgill, Surgeon of Volunteers.
 J. W. Page, U. S. Sanitary Commission.
 A. D. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon 3rd New York Artillery.
 P. Gregg, Major, Surgeon 23rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 M. V. Abbott, Surgeon 80th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 Andrew M. Smith, Surgeon 40th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Paul C. Garvin, Assistant Surgeon 40th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Harris Howey, Surgeon 20th Regiment Iowa Volunteers
 R. S. Murtin, Assistant Surgeon 20th Regiment Iowa Volunteers.
 Jones Frankle, Colonel 2nd Massachusetts Artillery.
 Henry T. Lawson, Major 2nd Massachusetts Artillery.
 Hall Curtis, Surgeon " "
 J. Colvin, Major " "
 Chas. Ewing, Lieutenant Colonel comdg. 4th New Jersey Volunteers.
 D. Vickers, Major 4th New Jersey Volunteers.
 W. McElhancey, Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th New Jersey Volunteers.
 J. M. Pearson, Captain 4th New Jersey Volunteers.
 J. D. Osborne, Surgeon " "
 B. A. Matson, Ass't Surg. " "
 B. Hendry, " " "
 J. N. Lambson, Capt. Co. G, " "
 H. Howard, Lieut. Colonel comdg. 2nd Maryland Volunteer Infantry.
 John M. Santuryes, Major " "
 J. H. McCullough, Ass't Surgeon " "

And five hundred others.

A FEW OF THE LETTERS
FROM
EMINENT SCIENTIFIC MEN
IN SUPPORT OF
AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE USE OF ANÆSTHETICS.

Letter from Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., President of Harvard University.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 11, 1864.

HON. SAMUEL HOOPER :

My Dear Sir—I have just signed a petition to Congress, and to the New England delegation; and knowing that you have had some recent reason to fear lest I signed what I had not read, I venture to add this note, saying that I have read the petition in behalf of Dr. Morton carefully. This is certainly not a time when the treasury of the United States can afford heavy drains; but Dr. Morton's services to the human race certainly seem to me worthy of a grateful appreciation by all people, and especially by his own nation, at a time when his services are brought into unusual demand, and their great value in lessening pain, and saving life, are made so strikingly manifest.

I cannot but hope that Congress will, even now, do justice to one who has waited so many years to receive it.

Very sincerely yours,

THOMAS HILL.

NOTE.—Letters from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities, enforcing this appropriation, are to be found in Appendix to Senate Report, No. 89, 37th Congress, 3rd Session, pp. 69 to 72, and 86 to 96.

Letter from Professor Benjamin Pirce, LL. D.

HARVARD COLLEGE, July 10, 1863.

HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, etc.:

My Dear Sir—I desire to urge upon you to give the case of Dr. Morton the benefit of your generous eloquence and powerful influence. America has been too backward in rewarding the discoverers of the anæsthetic agencies. There have been conflicting claims, but those of Dr. Morton seem at length to be established above all others; and I hope you will feel that his claims deserve the immediate and full recognition by Congress in the most substantial form.

Very faithfully and respectfully

Your obedient servant and sincere friend,

BENJAMIN PIERCE.

From Professor Emory Washburn, LL. D.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 11, 1864.

HON. E. B. WASHBURN:

My Dear Sir—Dr. Morton is an applicant before Congress for some significant memorial of the obligation the world, and especially our own country, is under to him for his discovery of the application of etherization to the human system. It is certainly most remarkable that a discovery so invaluable to the race has so long been suffered to remain unremunerated in the country whereof its discoverer is a citizen, and whose inventors are supposed to be so liberally protected and rewarded. His friends in this part of the country think this ought not to be, and hope that Congress will at last do him an act of justice; and I venture to ask your influence in his favor. I have no occasion to add more, for I doubt not you are familiar with the subject of his claim; and will only add that I am,

Very truly your obedient servant,

EMORY WASHBURN.

From Professor F. J. Child.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 10, 1864.

MR. CHARLES SEDGWICK, M. C.:

My Dear Sir—I am sorry to say that I am not personally acquainted with many of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, though I have used my little influence to have men sent who *might be known* all the country over. Dr. Morton, whose claims to public attention and the gratitude of the world no unprejudiced and well-in-

formed man can fail to feel, has asked me to give him a line to you, in the hope that you might lend your aid in securing him tardy justice. I need not say one word in presenting his case, because you know his deserts. Surely there never was a more favorable time than the present for urging Dr. Morton's rights and wrongs on the attention of a sluggish Government. Ten thousand of soldiers are his witnesses.

Excuse the liberty that I have taken; to you I know that my note is already too long.

Yours faithfully ever,

F. J. CHILD.

From Professor Joel Parker, LL. D.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb 17, 1864.

HON. J. A. McDOUGALL:

Dear Sir—My fellow townsman, Dr. William T. G. Morton, is asking from Congress some recognition of his merits as the originator of the discovery of the use of ether and chloroform in dental and surgical operations, and some reward for the great benefit which the United States have, for the last three years, derived from that discovery. Will you permit me to introduce the consideration of his claims to your attention?

With great respect, very truly yours,

JOEL PARKER.

From Professor E. N. Horsford.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 18, 1864.

HON. IRA HARRIS, U. S. Senate:

My Dear Sir—I beg to say to you that I have most carefully examined the literature of Etherization, and have become fully satisfied of the claims of Dr. Morton to the distinction of having conferred this great gift on mankind.

It would, it seems to me, be a most judicious step for the National Congress to recognize in the most substantial manner the claims of Dr. Morton to a nation's gratitude.

If it were only to the suffering relieved in this war, there can scarcely be an over-estimate of the indebtedness to him; but his perseverance through all obstacles resulted in a discovery of infinite value for all time.

I scarcely know a person here who would not rejoice to hear that Congress had given Dr. Morton a quarter of a million dollars in recognition of his great services to our country and mankind.

I am very truly yours,

E. N. HORSFORD.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, N. Y., Dec., 1863.

Dr. J. WARE:

Dear Sir—I have received the Congressional Report on the petition of Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, asking the Government for compensation for the discovery of the anæsthetic effects of Sulphuric Ether. It fully establishes his claim to this discovery; and as I witness its beneficial results almost every day of my life in my professional experience, I take great pleasure in testifying to Dr. Morton's merits in this respect.

It would be a lasting disgrace if a great nation like ours refuses a liberal donation to one whose discovery has proved such a boon to its soldiers and citizens, and will be a blessing to the world in all time to come.

Yours truly,

E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., LL. D.

J. WARE, M. D., Chairman of Committee, etc., etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1863.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Gentlemen—I have examined the claims of Dr. Morton, of Boston, in connection with the discovery of the anæsthetic virtues of Sulphuric Ether, and am satisfied that this important discovery is due to him. Whatever preliminary investigations may have been made by other persons, I am convinced, by the evidence which has been presented to me, that the credit of the discovery is due to Dr. Morton, who, for a long period of time, devoted to this subject all the energies of his mind, and all his pecuniary resources. It is to his untiring labors that our country and the world are indebted for the introduction of this powerful and beneficent agent, by which the pains of surgical operations are annihilated, and other most important benefits are secured in the treatment of various diseases and accidents. As Dr. Morton has devoted to these investigations a number of the best years of his life, and has made large pecuniary sacrifices, which have been thus far unremunerated, I think that he has a just claim upon Congress for a liberal compensation in consideration of the important benefits which the sick and wounded of our army and navy have derived from his discovery.

Very respectfully yours,

ALFRED C. POST, M. D.,

Professor of Surgery in University Medical College, and Consulting Surgeon to New York Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital.

Letter from S. D. Gross, Professor in Jefferson College, and Surgeon in Blockley Hospital, Author of Gross' Surgery, etc., etc.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1863.

Dear Sir—I am rejoiced to find that at length an association has been formed in Boston, headed by some of the most distinguished physicians in that city, for the purpose of presenting more fully than has hitherto been done to Congress, the claims of Dr. William T. G. Morton, as the discoverer of ether as an anæsthetic agent. Considering the inestimable blessings which the labors of this gentleman have conferred upon the human race in the prevention and mitigation of pain in surgical operations, in the investigation of injuries and diseases, and in the pangs of childbirth, it is amazing that Dr. Morton should not have received, long ago, some substantial acknowledgment of the value of his services. He has spent, not only his time, but his money; in fact his all, in the prosecution of his discovery, the greatest, beyond all doubt, in the healing art, since the days of Jenner. There is probably hardly a family in any civilized country in the world that has not enjoyed its blessings, and it is therefore but right and proper that the people, through their national representatives, should bestow upon its author a suitable reward, at least equal to that which the British Parliament voted to the immortal discoverer of vaccination. The American Congress should act promptly in the matter; Dr. Morton is no longer a young man, and it would be a crying shame to let it be said of one who has so greatly benefited mankind, that he had lived and died neglected by his fellow citizens. The horrors of the present war are in some degree mitigated by the fact that the use of ether and chloroform almost deprives of suffering the operations rendered necessary by gunshot wounds. Indeed, there is reason to believe that it not only prevents pain, but is instrumental in saving many lives.

Hoping that your association will be able to accomplish the laudable object for which it was instituted,

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,

Your friend and obedient servant,

S. D. GROSS, M. D.

Dr. JOHN WARE, Chairman Executive Committee, etc.

Resolutions of the Academy of Medicine, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HALL OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, CIN., Dec. 21, 1863.

At a regular meeting of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, held this evening, Dr. John F. White read a communication from the Ex-

Executive Committee of the Morton Testimonial Association, which is laboring to secure some suitable recognition on the part of Congress, of the value of the inestimable gift of *Anæsthesia* to the world, to W. T. J. Morton.

After some remarks it was

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Academy of Medicine, that Congress should make a suitable pecuniary compensation to Dr. Morton as a testimonial for the discovery of the anæsthetic power of ether; and that this resolution be forwarded to the Executive Committee, properly signed.

EDWARD B. STEVENS, M. D.,

Corresponding Secretary.

R. R. McILVAINE, M. D., President.

BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO, Dec. 23, 1863.

Gentlemen—Being fully satisfied of the merits of the claim of Dr. W. T. G. Morton for the discovery of the successful application of ethereal vapor as a pain-subduing agent, by which so much human suffering has been and may be prevented, that he is justly entitled to a substantial public compensation as a testimonial for the benefits conferred upon mankind, he is therefore authorized to present this to our representative of the 4th Congressional District of Ohio, J. H. McKinney, Esq., with the request that he use his influence and vote for a reasonable compensation to be paid to Dr. Morton for the benefits of his discovery.

Respectfully, etc.,

W. D. SCARFF,

Vice President Bellefontaine Medical Society.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, }
March 1, 1864. }

Dear Sir—I send to you by the same mail with this, a petition to Congress in behalf of Dr. Morton, signed by nearly all of my colleagues in the Faculty of the Department of Science, Literature and Arts. Professor Palmer will, I understand, forward one on behalf of the Medical Faculty.

It seems to me that Congress, as a matter of simple justice, ought to remunerate Dr. Morton. The benefits conferred upon the world by his

discovery cannot be estimated; and it would be a standing rebuke to us that this great nation should fail to do him justice.

Very truly yours,

JAMES C. WATSON,
Director of the Observatory.

Dr. JOHN WARE, Boston, Massachusetts.

More than one hundred other letters have been received.

The testimony upon which this claim was supported, whether tried by the rule of quantity or quality, was never equaled nor surpassed in behalf of any previous discoverer.

On motion of Mr. Hooper, of Mass., the subject was referred to the committee of ways and means on the day of February, 1864, and on June 6th the committee reported the following item in bill 506, section eight:

“SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Doctor W. T. G. Morton, for the discovery and introduction of anæsthetic agents, and for their use in the army and navy of the United States, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.”

The bill was read twice, committed to the whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. But when it came up for final action, it shared the same fate that had attended it on all previous occasions. To use a political term, it was killed.

Thus the matter was dismissed by Congress after Dr. Morton had waited and worked with fruitless efforts for eighteen years, and had expended a large sum of money to secure remuneration from the Government whose army and navy had been so signally benefited.

If this measure failed, backed as it was by so many friends, and by all that truth and eloquence could urge, at a time when the value of his services in lessening pain and saving life is so strikingly manifest, it is fair to presume that Dr. Morton has no hope of gaining any remuneration from Government. He now stands before the world penniless and poor; his time, business and fortune all given to perfect this discovery, and to gain that recognition which justice to himself and his family demands.

In view of the inconsideration or indifference that Congress has manifested towards this measure, few who are familiar with the trials

and expenses of urging a claim upon the Government, will still desire to see Dr. Morton, with a mind tossed by anxiety and chafed with want, continue these fruitless efforts; but all will agree that the public, who have been, and must continue to be, benefited to an untold extent, shall return to him the money he has expended in conferring so priceless a boon upon suffering humanity.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ALBANY.

A special meeting of the Medical Society of the county of Albany, was held in the Common Council chamber, Monday, October 10th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

The President, Dr. Peter McNaughton, after calling the meeting to order, announced that the Society had been convened for the purpose of meeting with Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, of Boston, who would address the Society upon the origin and progress of the Discovery of Etherization.

Dr. Morton was then introduced by the President, and proceeded to give an account of those experiments that enabled him to detect the anæsthetic properties of ether, his early experiments upon his own patients, his first operations in the public hospitals, and the incredulity and hostility of the Profession to the use of the discovery.

He proceeded further to show that the discovery had been a source and cause not of profit or emolument to him, but of labor, anxiety, and heavy and ruinous expense and loss. The anæsthetic agent was assailed; it was represented as ruinous to the human constitution, and often fatal to life. The public were warned against its use—and he also stated that he had devoted years of his life, his patrimony, and all his past earnings and credit, to putting down and disabusing the public of the falsehoods thus industriously circulated to its prejudice; that the discovery is now used throughout the civilized world; that it is used in all the hospitals of the United States, and by all the surgeons in the U. S. Army; that he has himself visited the principal battle-fields and administered it personally to many thousand patients, and that no one can estimate its value in a single battle.

That his claims for compensation upon the United States have been examined by committees of Congress, and they have made several reports, most fully sustaining his claims over all other contestants for the

honor of the discovery ; and that the claim has been through the various legislative, executive and administrative departments of the Government, and repeatedly urged upon Congress by petitions, memorials, and resolutions from a large number of the members of the American Medical Association, and surgeons of the principal colleges and hospitals, scientific societies, professors, officers and wounded soldiers of the Federal army, etc., etc. ; and that all of these means have failed to secure him the slightest remuneration from the Government, and that, under these circumstances, the only mode of getting compensation left him is by the National Testimonial, already inaugurated by the Medical Profession of America, and now being urged under the auspices of the Morton Testimonial Association, a body of highly respectable gentlemen.

After Dr. Morton closed his remarks, Dr. Howard Townsend rose and stated that he had no doubt that he would be expressing the sentiments of all present, in recommending that the thanks of the Albany County Medical Society be conveyed to Dr. Morton, for the interesting narration which he has just given of his experiments to establish the fact of the value of Ether as an anæsthetic agent, and the account of the bitter experience which he was subjected to, in order to prove its practical value to the Medical Profession and to the world.

Dr. Townsend further suggested, that a committee be appointed to express the views of the Society to Dr. Morton, and also to arrange a plan for soliciting subscriptions for the Morton Fund, which fund is being raised by a society of eminent men of Boston, established for the purpose of thus substantially proving the high appreciation which Dr. Morton's fellow-countrymen have of the great boon which he has conferred upon humanity, in proving the value of Ether as an anæsthetic agent.

On motion of Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to act upon the views thus expressed by Dr. Townsend.

The President appointed the following gentlemen to act on such committee :

Drs. Alden March, James H. Armsby, J. V. P. Quackenbush, S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Howard Townsend.

There being no further business, the Society adjourned.

At the annual meeting of the Society, held November 8th, 1864, Dr. Townsend, Chairman, made a verbal report in behalf of the com.

mittee appointed at the special meeting for the purpose of raising a fund for the Morton Testimonial.

Dr. Townsend stated that the committee, after deliberation, determined that an opportunity should be afforded Dr. Morton of giving an account to the citizens of Albany of his discovery of Ether as an anæsthetic agent.

In accordance with which view, the citizens of Albany were invited to attend in the Chapel of the Albany Female Academy, where Dr. Morton, to a highly respectable audience, narrated his experience in discovering the anæsthetic effect of Ether, and the bitter experience which he had been subjected to in his endeavors to prove to the world what a boon he had conferred upon humanity.

After the meeting, it was determined by the committee to appeal to the citizens for contributions to the Morton Fund; and the committee, with great pleasure, report that the appeal has been most generously responded to, the sum of five thousand dollars having already been contributed.

On motion of Dr. Vanderpoel, the Secretary was directed to transmit an account of the action of the Society to Dr. Morton.

P. McNAUGHTON, *President.*

J. R. BOULWARE, *Secretary.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1864.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY,
ON THE
MORTON TESTIMONIAL.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4th, 1865.

A special meeting of the Erie County Medical Society, was held at their new rooms, in the Young Men's Association Buildings, Saturday, Feb. 4th, 1865, at 8 p. m., C. C. F. Gay, M. D., President of the Society, in the chair, for the purpose of hearing some remarks by Dr. Morton, on the origin and use of practical Anæsthesia. The President, Dr. Gay, introduced Dr. Morton to the Society, who proceeded to give a detailed account of the discovery by himself of Anæsthesia, and its use in hospitals and on the battle-field, and the bitter experience he had in its introduction.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. Rochester addressed the meeting, saying that a testimonial should be given to the Doctor in return for his expenditures, and his discovery, and moved a committee of eight be appointed by the chair, to take action in the matter; which was adopted. The President appointed as such committee, Drs. Rochester, Harvey, Samo, Lothrop, Barnes, C. C. F. Gay, Geo. N. Burwell and Julius F. Miner.

Upon motion, the Society adjourned till Monday, 8 p. m., for the further consideration of the subject.

Adjourned meeting, Monday, Feb. 6th, 1865. Dr. C. C. F. Gay, President, in the chair.

The committee appointed at the meeting Saturday evening, made a report, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"The Committee appointed to express, in a proper manner, the thanks of this Society to Dr. Morton, for his full and satisfactory

account of his discovery of the anæsthetic properties of Sulphuric Æther, and his statement of difficulties attending its introduction and use, submit the following report :

“It appears beyond a doubt to medical men, that Dr. Morton is the discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of Sulphuric Æther, and that he was the first to clearly demonstrate that the condition of Anæsthesia—a condition in which there is an entire insensibility to pain—could be safely and certainly produced. He is, therefore, the practical originator of anæsthetic inhalation.

“Moreover we are indebted very greatly, if not wholly, to his great personal efforts, not only for its discovery, but for its adoption and use. For, this most precious gift to humanity met at first with incredulity, if not positive hostility, and no ordinary courage and energy were requisite to establish the use of an agent which has been of such incalculable benefit to humanity in preventing and suspending pain. And we may assume that its benefits are not confined to its being the most certain and safe means of alleviating pain yet made use of in surgical practice, for its very power to prevent pain has given increased success to severe operations in surgery.

“It further appears, that for this important discovery, taking rank among the most important gifts to humanity,—analogous to that of the great Jenner,—Dr. Morton has not only not received adequate compensation, but has, in his efforts to secure its adoption, made great pecuniary sacrifices, for which he has repeatedly sought, but has, as yet, failed to receive, a national reward—such a reward as has been, in discoveries of a like nature but of less importance, given by European governments.

“The great value of the anæsthetic inhalation is now fully established. Thousands of painless operations have fully demonstrated its benefits, and its safety. It has robbed surgery of its terrors. A great amount of human suffering, which once seemed inevitable, is by its power wholly prevented. As a profession we daily witness its power and its benefits; we are therefore daily reminded of him, who first demonstrated the safety and practicability of anæsthetic inhalation and established its practice. To him we are indebted for this great benefit, and to him is due the warmest gratitude of mankind. We therefore recommend the passage of the following resolutions :

“*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society are hereby tendered to Dr. Morton, for his clear and satisfactory statement, in which he has placed beyond doubt his claims as the originator and introducer of anæsthetic inhalation.

Resolved, That inasmuch as he has failed of national recompense, we commend this appeal to the public to compensate him for the sacrifices he has made in establishing his claim, and especially we urge upon this community to contribute to the testimonial, in order that a most beneficial discovery may not be made a cause of pecuniary loss to the discoverer."

The committee was empowered to sign a call, inviting the citizens of Buffalo, to hear Dr. Morton give an account of the discovery and introduction of æther and chloroform, and their use in hospital and army practice, as witnessed by himself, and further to make appeals to them for contributions to the Morton Testimonial, in accordance with the plans already adopted in other cities.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

LEON F. HARVEY, *Secretary*.

In accordance with the above proceedings, the citizens of Buffalo were invited to attend in the chapel of the Buffalo Female Academy, where Dr. Morton, on being introduced by Dr. Rochester, gave his interesting lecture. After the meeting, remarks, approving the movement, were made by the Honorable Millard Fillmore, and others, when, on motion of Mr. Farnum, the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of citizens to act in concert with the medical committee, in procuring subscriptions to the proposed testimonial.

The citizens' committee appointed consisted of :

A. Sherwood, H. A. Richmond, William Dorsheimer, Eben C. Sprague, Charles D. Norton, Charles F. Wardsworth, James D. Sawyer, S. S. Guthrie.

The result of the joint applications of these committees is highly satisfactory, between four and five thousand dollars having already been contributed.

C. C. F. GAY,

President Erie Co. Medical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION OF DETROIT,
ON THE
MORTON TESTIMONIAL.

At a meeting of the Medical Profession of Detroit, held at the house of Dr. Cobb, Saturday evening, May 12, 1865, Dr. Kane was called to the Chair, and Dr. Noyes was appointed Secretary. The Chairman, after calling the meeting to order, announced that the profession had been convened for the purpose of meeting Dr. Morton, of Boston, who would address them on the origin and progress of Anæsthetic Agents.

Dr. Morton then proceeded to address the meeting. After the remarks of Dr. Morton, it was moved that the undersigned be appointed a committee to express the views of the profession to Dr. Morton, and also to arrange a plan for soliciting subscriptions for the Morton Testimonial, which is being raised by a society of eminent men, for the purpose of thus substantially proving the high appreciation which Dr. Morton's countrymen have of the great boon which he has conferred upon humanity in the discovery of practical Anæsthesia.

"The undersigned, a committee appointed at a special meeting of the Medical Profession of Detroit, referred to above, have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the proceedings on the Morton Testimonial, and to address you on this subject.

"This discovery is in daily requisition throughout the civilized world. Every man in or out of the army *is liable to the misfortunes that would make the use of it invaluable to him.* Every day the persons who use this discovery must be counted by thousands. Our whole country, in its vast military and naval service, in its extensive hospital and naval practice, is constantly receiving the immense benefits of this discovery. These have been conferred through Dr. Morton's labor and

anxiety, at a heavy ruinous expense and loss. The Senate Report, No. 89, 3rd Session, 37th Congress, on this subject, says: 'An account stated, supported by satisfactory evidence, shows that Dr. Morton has expended in money, time and sacrifice of professional business, more than two hundred thousand dollars, in discovering, defending his discovery and his rights thereto, and perfecting and giving the nation his pain-destroying agent.'

"By reference to the report already referred to, it will be seen that Dr. Morton's claims for remuneration have been examined by various committees of Congress, who have made several reports, fully sustaining his right, over all others, to the honors and emoluments resulting from this discovery; and that his claim has passed through the various legislative, executive and administrative departments of the Government, and during the last eighteen years has been repeatedly urged upon Congress by petitions and resolutions from the great bulk of the medical profession, scientific societies, professors and surgeons of the principal colleges and hospitals, surgeons and officers of the Federal army; and that all of these means have failed to secure him the slightest remuneration from the Government, though several applications have been made since the war commenced.

"Under these circumstances, the public are under the greatest obligations to do what the Government has failed or been unable to accomplish; and more especially at a time when his discovery is brought into general use, and its great value in lessening pain and saving life is so apparent. We trust the citizens of Detroit will evince the same readiness that other cities have shown in contributing their share of the proposed fund. This is due to one of the most praiseworthy objects ever presented to our enlightened and patriotic citizens. Such contributions as any may be disposed to make, will be received by the following members of the Committee:

S. G. ARMOR, M. D.,	LOUIS DAVENPORT, M. D.,
E. M. CLARK, M. D.,	J. F. NOYES, M. D.,
N. D. STEBBINS, M. D.,	Z. PITCHER, M. D.,
MORSE STEWART, M. D.,	L. H. COBB, M. D.,
EDWARD KANE, M. D.,	WILLIAM BRODIE, M. D.,

Executive Committee."

The committee also invited the influential citizens out of the profession to confer with them as to the most efficient means of accomplishing the end in view, when it was declared that Dr. Morton should address the

Board of Trade, and the citizens generally. In accordance with this view, a public meeting was called, when Moses W. Field was chosen President, and Dr. Geo. Frelder, Secretary. At an adjourned meeting in the City Hall, Dr. Morton addressed a highly respectable audience, after which, on motion of N. W. Brooks, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to act on the part of the citizens, in conjunction with the Medical Committee, in soliciting subscriptions to the proposed fund:

H. P. Bridge, R. W. King, Moses W. Field, John Hosmer, Alan-son Sheley, Geo. F. Bagley.

The result of these joint applications has been most satisfactory—over three thousand dollars having already been subscribed.

EDWARD KANE, M. D.,

Chairman of the Medical Committee.

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Proceedings of the Medical Profession of Chicago, on the Morton Testimonial.

CHICAGO, NOV. 17, 1865.

At a regular meeting of the Cook County Medical Society, held Nov. 10, 1865, at Room No. 5, Court House, Chicago, the following named gentlemen were chosen as an executive committee, to form a preamble and draft resolutions in regard to bringing more prominently before the public the claim of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, Mass., in respect to etherization, and securing a testimonial for the same :

Jonathan W. Brooks, M. D., Ira Hatch, M. D., A. Groesbeck, M. D., O. M. Heydock, M. D., J. P. Ross, M. D., T. D. Fitch, M. D., Charles G. Smith, M. D.

THOMAS BEVAN, *Pres.*

D. MILLS TUCKER, *Sec.*

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Medical Society, appointed to express the views of the Society to Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, and to arrange a plan for soliciting subscriptions to the Morton Testimonial, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, After innumerable trials, made during the last nineteen years, it has been established to the satisfaction of the world that the inhalation of sulphuric ether may be safely employed for producing insensibility to pain ; and,

WHEREAS, The attention of the Medical Profession, and, through it, of the public generally, was directed to this fact by Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, who first practically demonstrated that ether may be safely used by inhalation for annulling pain, in the Massachusetts General Hospital, where, on the 16th day of October, 1846, a severe surgical operation was successfully performed by the late Dr. John C. Warren, without pain to the patient, whilst under the influence of sulphuric ether, administered by Dr. Morton ; and,

WHEREAS, Our National Government, whilst admitting the claims of Dr. Morton, has failed to reward him for this great service to his country and to humanity ;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the world is indebted to Dr. Morton, for having practically proved the value and safety of ether, as an anæsthetic agent, which directly led to the use of chloroform, and that he is, therefore, entitled to the lasting gratitude of mankind.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend to our fellow citizens the National Testimonial Fund, lately commenced in Boston, New York and other cities, in behalf of Dr. Morton.

JONATHAN W. BROOKS, M. D.,
 IRA HATCH, M. D.,
 O. M. HEYDOCK, M. D.,
 A. GROESBECK, M. D.,
 CHARLES G. SMITH, M. D.,
 J. P. ROSS, M. D.,
 T. D. FITCH, M. D.,

Executive Committee.

Dated Chicago, Nov. 11th, 1865.

The following invitation has been extended to the citizens of Chicago to listen to a Lecture from Dr. Morton.

LECTURE.

DEAR SIR:

Dr. MORTON, of Boston, who first practically proved the value and safety of Ether as an anæsthetic agent, is to give at the.....
.....on..... Evening, November.....
at 8 o'clock, an account of this great discovery and an outline of the history of its use. The employment of this wonderful agent, after the late battles, in alleviating the sufferings of our wounded heroes, will be described, and its introduction in Europe, and the action of the learned societies and governments, their according the honor to our country, will be noticed. A more intensely interesting history never attended a similar effort, and aside from the importance of the subject itself to our race, all intelligent citizens will be amply repaid for their presence by the details of those struggles and sacrifices made by the indefatigable author of this great remedy.

The attendance of yourself and family is respectfully invited.

Rush Medical College.

Professor Daniel Brainard, M. D.
Professor J. V. Z. Blaney, M. D.
Professor J. Adams Allen, M. D.
Professor J. W. Freer, M. D.

Professor De Laskie Miller, M. D.
Professor E. Ingalls.
Professor R. L. Rea, M. D.
Professor E. Powell, M. D.

Chicago Medical College.

Professor H. A. Johnson, M. D.
Professor Wm. H. Byford, M. D.
Professor F. Mahla, M. D.
Professor Ralph N. Isham, M. D.

Professor Edward Andrews, M. D.
Professor John H. Hollister, M. D.
Professor J. S. Jewell, M. D.
Professor O. M. Heydock, M. D.

Chicago Medical Society.

Thomas Bevan, M. D., President.
Swayne Wickersham, M. D.
A. Groesbeck, M. D.
N. Loverer, M. D.
Ira Hatch, M. D.
Charles G. Smith, M. D.
Edward L. Holmes, M. D.
M. M. Magoffin, M. D.
P. L. Macdonald, M. D.
D. R. Dyeke, M. D.
John Barbour, M. D.

D. D. Walt, M. D.
Jas. P. Ross, M. D.
L. D. Clarke, M. D.
Robert S. Addison, M. D.
N. G. Bogue, M. D.
T. D. Fitch, M. D.
J. W. Brooks, M. D.
J. P. Lynn, M. D.
B. M. McVickar, M. D.
W. W. Allport, M. D.

University of Chicago.

Rev. John C. Burroughs, D. D., President.
Professor Alonzo J. Sawyer, A. M.
Professor J. O. Hudnutt.
Professor Wm. Matthews, A. M.

Professor J. W. Stearns.
Professor John C. C. Clarke.
Professor Alonzo J. Howe, A. M.

Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., First Presbyterian Church.
Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Second " "
Rev. Arthur Swazey, Third " "
Rev. Alfred Eddy, Olivet " "
Rev. D. X. Junkin, North " "
Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., Reformed " "
Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D. D., First Congregational Church.
Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, Cathedral.
Rev. P. B. Duffield, Chaplain to Bishop of Illinois.
Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, St. James' Church.
Rev. Clinton Locke, Grace Church.
Rev. H. N. Bishop, D. D., St. John's Church.
Rev. C. E. Cheney, Christ Church.
Rev. Wm. W. Everts, D. D., First Baptist Church.
Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, Second " "
Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., Grace Church.
Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Wabash Avenue Church.
Rev. Robert Collyer, Unity Church.
Rev. W. H. Ryder, St. Paul's Church.
Rt. Rev. James Duggan, D. D., Catholic Bishop of Chicago.
Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., Theological Seminary.
His Honor J. B. Rice, Mayor of Chicago.
Luther Haven, Collector of the Port of Chicago.
J. Y. Scammon. Stephen F. Gale. U. H. Crosby.

At a meeting of citizens, called at the house of Lieut. Gov. Bross, to meet Dr. Morton, of Boston, that gentleman gave a very interesting history of his trials and difficulties in the introduction of his discovery of the anæsthetic properties of ether, his efforts to obtain, through Congress, remuneration for the money he has expended, and the appeal of the Medical Profession to the public, to do what the Government has failed to do. After some remarks by gentlemen present, on motion of Luther Haven, Esq., Collector of the Port, the following citizens were appointed a Committee to act in concert with the Medical Committee, already raised, in presenting this subject to the citizens of Chicago for the purpose of securing the end proposed:

Luther Haven.

Chas. Walker.

Louis Wahl.

Eli Bates.

D. J. Ely.

W. H. King.

J. C. Dore.

Geo. Watson.

Charles H. Brown.

Edwin Hunt.

E. L. Jansen.

J. S. Turner.

Geo. C. Walker.

W. Munger.

C. G. Hammond.

E. C. Larned.

Mark Skinner.

A. F. Mack.

Henry Greenbaum.

John C. Burroughs, D. D.

John V. Ayer

T. B. Blackstone.

W. W. Boyington.

B. V. Page.

B. W. Raymond.

Nelson Tuttle.

A. Gibbs.

L. B. Sidney.

P. L. Underwood.

W. W. Farwell.

The appeal has been most generously responded to, about fifteen thousand dollars having already been raised.

JONATHAN W. BROOKS, M. D.,

Chairman of Joint Committee

SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE

MORTON TESTIMONIAL.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.

Ames, Oliver & Sons.
Appleton, Chas. H.
A friend, by J. J. May.
Andrews, Wm. T.
Austin, Ed.
Ames, Oliver
Andrews, Wm. T.
Atkins, E.
Amory, C.
Adams, C. Frederick
Baldwin, A. C.
Bradlee, Sam'l
Borlond, John
Barker, E.
Bigelow, E. B.
Bryant, J. F.
Bird, John A.
Beal, James H.
Bates, John D.
Bigelow, J. W.
Blackburn, Geo.
Bullard, Wm. S.
Barnard, George M.
Brooks, P. C.
Burrage, J. C.
Blanchard, Edward
Bowditch, Mrs. E. B.
Bacon, D. G. M. B.
Bayley, J. P.
Bates, B. E.
Brimmer, M.
Cushing, Lemuel
Curtis, B. R.
Chandler, John
Clark, C. W.
Codman, Charles
Codman, Edward
Codman, C. R.
Codman, John Amory
Cabot, Edw. C.
Callander, Henry
Cabot, Samuel
Cushing, J. G.

Colby, Gardner,
Chickering, T. E.
Chandler, W.
Dehon, William
Dexter, F. Gordon
Dorr, Chas. H.
Drake, Tisdale
Eaton, W.
Eldridge, E. B.
Ellis, Jonathan
Endicott, W., Jr.
Fay, Richard, Jr.
French, Jona.
Forbes, R. B.
Frazier, A. A.
Francis, Nathaniel
Faxon, Geo. N.
Fearing, Thacher & Co.
Foster, John
Fiske, P. S.
Gardner, John L.
Gray, J. C.
Greene, Miss S.
Glover, Jos. B.
Gardner, J. L., Jr.
Goodwin, Ozias
Gardner, Geo. A.
Gardner, G.
Gardiner, W. H.
Greenleaf, R. C.
Greenough, W. W.
Gardner, Joseph P.
Grant, M. P.
Hunnewell, James
Hammond, Sam'l
Homer, Peter T.
Hall, M. L.
Howes & Crowell
Horton, Wm. H.
Hooper, W. Sturgis
Howe, Solomon H.
Harris, N.
Heard, A.
Howe, Geo.
Howe, Thomas
Hammond, Gard. G.
Johnson, Ebenezer

Jeags, David
Kuhn, G. H.
King, Edward
Kimball, Daniel
Kindrick, Wm. W.
Kimball, George
Lyman, Arthur T.
Lombard, J.
Lawrence, Amos A.
Loring, Mrs. E.
Lawrence, James
Little, James L.
Lawrence, Abbott
Lee, T.
Loring, A. M.
Lyman, Charles,
Lodge, J. E.
Lodge, G. H.
Larkin, Stackpole & Co.
Lawrence, T. B.
Lyon, John E.
Munroe, Wm.
Mixer, Charles
Mason, Wm. P.
Mudjee, E. R.
Messenger, G. W.
Merrick, P.
Mason, Charles
Minot, Geo. R.
Matthews, W.
May, F. W. G.
Maynard, W.
Nickerson, Sereno D.
Nickerson, F.
Ness, M. V.
Nickerson, Edw. G.
Naylor & Co.
Nash, Nath. C.
Plympton, Henry
Parker, Wm.
Patterson, E., Jr.
Peirce, A.
Perkins, A. T.
Perkins, T. Henry
Perkins, T. D.
Pickering, H. W.
Parker, Richard T.

Pierce, T. W.
 Parkman, G. F.
 Roteh, B. S.
 Riee, Alex. H.
 Riee, Edward E.
 Reed, Sam'l G.
 Read, James
 Russell, Sam'l H.
 Richardson, Geo. C.
 Richards, W. B.
 Eastman, C. J.
 Rice, Lewis
 Revere, Joseph W
 Shadwick, C. C.
 Sigourney, Henry
 Sturrs, John
 Spooner, W. B.
 Sprague, Wm.
 Sayles, Maria F.
 Stedman, Josiah
 Seegreave, J. T.
 Shaw, Mrs. R. G.
 Sheafe, Wm.
 Sturgis, W. P.
 Shaw, G. H.
 Sears, J. N.
 Sears, David
 Sargent, Turner
 Shimmen, Eliza
 Simmons, Geo. W.
 Simpson, M. H.
 Sleeper, Jacob
 Shaw, Quincy A.
 Sturgis, Robert S.
 Thayer, Mrs. J. E.
 Tilden, C. L.
 Tucker, A.
 Tunker, W. W.
 Tilden, Geo. W.
 Turnbull, G.
 Upton, George B.
 Wales, Mrs. and Miss
 Whitney, N. D.
 Waterson, Robert
 Witt, W. W.
 Wales, T. B. & Co.
 Whitney, D. R.
 Wade, R. S.
 Welhuell, John G.
 Wade, R. I.
 Winslow, Geo. S.
 Wigglesworth, E.
 Whitman & Wright
 Whitney, Joseph
 Wright, Eben
 Wright, J. H.
 Wright, John S.
 Wills, Charles

FALL RIVER.

Borden, Richard
 Borden, Jefferson
 Durfee, Nathan
 Durfee, F. B.
 Slade, Jonathan
 Sherman, Richard M.
 Stevens, Julia A. B.
 Young, M. B.

LOWELL.

Allen, Otis
 Ager, J. C.
 Burke, Wm. A.
 Burbank, Samuel
 Livingston, Wm. E.
 Meadoweraft, James
 Nesmith, John
 Nesmith, Thomas
 Pateh, C. B.
 Talbot, C. P.

NEWBURYPORT.

Coffin, Chas. H.
 Hale, Josiah L.
 Hale, Mrs. S. W.
 Lunt, Charles

LYNN.

Chase, N. D.
 Tapley, A. M.
 Tapley, F. P.

NEW BEDFORD.

Arnold, James
 Anthony, Caleb
 Anthony, D.
 Bourne, J., Jr.
 Bartlett, Geo. F.
 Clifford, John H.
 Delano, J. C.
 Greene, D. R.
 Grinnell, Jos.
 Hathaway, Wm., Jr.
 Hathaway, F. S.
 Hathaway, Thos. B.
 Hathaway, B.
 Hermancee, Gee., Jr.
 Howland, Sylvia A. (by
 Wm. Gordon.)
 Howland, Matthew
 Howland, Abm. S. S.
 Howland, G., Jr.
 Jones, Edward C.
 Mandell, T.

Perry, John H.
 Roteh, Wm. J.
 Swift, Jr., Jr.
 Stowe, Abraham S. S.
 Swift, W. C. N.
 Taber, Wm. C.
 Thompson, James D.

SALEM.

Allen, John Fiske
 Bertram, John
 Brookhouse, R., Jr.
 Cunven, James B.
 Cabot, J. O.
 Emmerton, E.
 Fabens, Chas. II.
 Hunt, W.
 Lord, N. J.
 Miller, Chas. H.
 Niehels, John H.
 Peabody, F.
 Putnam, Jacob
 Poor, Henry
 Piekman, W. D.
 Peabody, Geo.
 Rogers, R. I.
 Ropes, C. A.
 Silsbee, John B.
 Silsbee, J. H.
 Stimpson, J. C.
 Upton, James
 Webster, John
 West, B. A.

TAUNTON.

Albor, C.
 Baylies, Edmund
 Cushing, S. G.
 Field, Albert
 Hale, Artemas
 Hartshorn, Jesse
 King, S. B.
 Morton, Marcus
 Morse, Lovett
 Mussey, John
 Newbury, Thompson
 Stetson, Nahum
 Wishing, E.
 Whittenton Man. Co.

WORCESTER.

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 Conant, Edwin
 Coes, Lainy
 Coes, A. G.
 Crampton, G.

Curtis, A.
 Davis, J.
 Dewey, F. H.
 Lemoy, J. A.
 Moore, P. L.
 Smith, Chas. W.
 Teney, J. A.
 Washburne, Chas.
 Washburne, Ichabod
 Wellington, T. W.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA.

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 Bartlett, E.
 Cony, Samuel
 Coburn, Abner
 Kennedy, Mrs. Dr.
 Lombard, A.
 McCollum, Duncan
 Nason, E. A.
 Rice, N. D.
 Smith, Edwin, Esq.
 Stanley, G. W.
 Williams, Joseph H.

BANGOR.

Bangor House
 Billings, C.
 Brown, Walter
 Bugbee, David
 Dale, Samuel W.
 Dwinez, Rufus
 Edy, Jonathan
 Egery, Thomas N
 Field, Timothy
 Hathaway, Geo. & Chas.
 Hedgman, T. H.
 Jewett, G. K.
 Littlefield, James
 O'Donohue, James
 Piekering, G. H.
 Roberts, A. M. & Son
 Stetson, Isaiah
 Sandford, Chas. B
 Thaxter, Sidney
 Thompson, A.
 White, J. C.
 Wing, A. A.

BATH.

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 Drummond, Wm. & Jas.
 Houghton Bros.
 Moses, W. V.

Morse, J. P.
 Oliver, Moses
 Patten, John
 Patten, G. E. R.
 Patten, Jas. F.
 Patten, Geo. F.

BELFAST.

Johnson, R. C.
 Johnson, A. W.

GARDINER.

Burgess, Geo.
 Bradstreet, Wm.
 Whitmore, N. M.

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 Brown, J. B.
 Bacon, D. M.
 Chase, W.
 Churchhill, E. & Co.
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 Cummings, N.
 Cutler, Isaac M.
 Curtis, Ezra, Jr.
 Coyle, J. B.
 Deering, Mary L.
 Dana & Co.
 Deblcis, Thomas A.
 Dana, J. H.
 Dyer, J. W.
 Dornell, J. E. (by H. S.)
 Farmer, J. L.
 Folles, C.
 Fox, Edward
 Gerrish, Oliver
 Greenough, Byron
 Husey, F. C.
 Hersey, T. C.
 Jones, Thos. R.
 Jose, H. N.
 Kimball, W.
 Little, H. J.
 Libbey, H. J.
 Lyneh, J.
 McCobb, Jas. T.
 Miller, N. J.
 Molton, W.
 Poyson, H. M.
 Richardson, Israel
 Rand, J.
 Richardson, F. P.
 Spring, Andrew

Spring, Sam'l E.
 Steele, F.
 Sturdevant, Cyrus
 Thomas, W. W.
 Tyler, Samuel
 Woodman, Geo. W.
 Walker, J.
 Wood, Rufus E.

ROCKLAND.

Fessenden, Samuel C
 Williams, Timothy

THOMASTON.

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 Gilchrist, Levi B.
 Humphrey, Henry B
 Ludwig, M. R.
 O'Brien, Edw.
 Ourebek, James
 Prinee, C.
 Robinson, Susan
 Stetsou, William
 Singer, Wm.
 Stott, John
 Watts, Samuel

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PORTSMOUTH.

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 Burroughs, C.
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 Trediek, J. M.
 Haven, Geo. W.
 Jones, W. P.
 Jennis, R.
 Jones, Albert
 Ladd, Mrs. H.
 March, Clement
 Mareh, John P.
 Pierce, D. H.
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Walker, Joseph
White, W. Aug.
Willets, E. M.
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Brayley, James
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Derrick, S. N.
Dobbins, D. P.
Dole, Thos. D.
Evans, J. C. & E. T.
Evans, Charles W
Fargo, Wm. G.
Gates, G. B.
Glenny, Wm. H.
Graves, W. T.
Holloway, Isaac
Howard, R. L.
Ketchum, Jesse
Laverack, Wm.
Nims, O. L.
Palmer, Everard
Pease, F. S.
Pease, Sheldon
Plempton, L. K.
Pierson, Edward
Prosser, E. S.
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Rich, Andrew J.
Richmond, H. A.
Schoellkopp, J. F.
Shepard, S.
Sherman, R. D.
Sherwood, A.
Thompson, A. P.
Utey, Horace
Vought, John H.
Wadsworth, Charles F.
Watson, S. V. R.
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Bowen, T. D.
Bullock, Julia
Barstow, A. C.
Brown, John Carter
Carpenter, Earl
Caswell, Alexis
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Corliss, Geo. H.
Duncan, David
Davis, Edmund
Dorrance, Wm. T.
Davis, Thomas
Goddard, Charlotte R.
Gorham, John
Harris, C. F.
Harris, Edward
Harris, Avis L.
Hill, F. J.
Hill, T. E.
Howard, Geo. A.
Humphreys, James
Ives, Anna A.
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Mason, Wm.
Mason, John N.
Manton, Amasa
Mason, E. P.
Owen, Smith
Owen, George
Peck, A. C.
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Pierce, Asa
Payne, Daniel
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Reynolds, Wm. H.
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Seagreeve, Jacob T.
Taft, Orray
Shepard, Thomas P.
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Smith, Amos D.
Sprague, Byron
Grosvenor, Wm.
Smith, Nathaniel

Slater, H. N., Jr.
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Buhl & Co., F.
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Campbell, Linn & Co.
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Jones, A.
Kanter, Edward
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Merrill, Chas.
Noyes, W. R.
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Parker, Willard
Preston, David
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Richardson, D. M.
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Stephens & Co., John
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Town & Sheldon
Teff, W. H.
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 Murry Nelson & Co.
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