

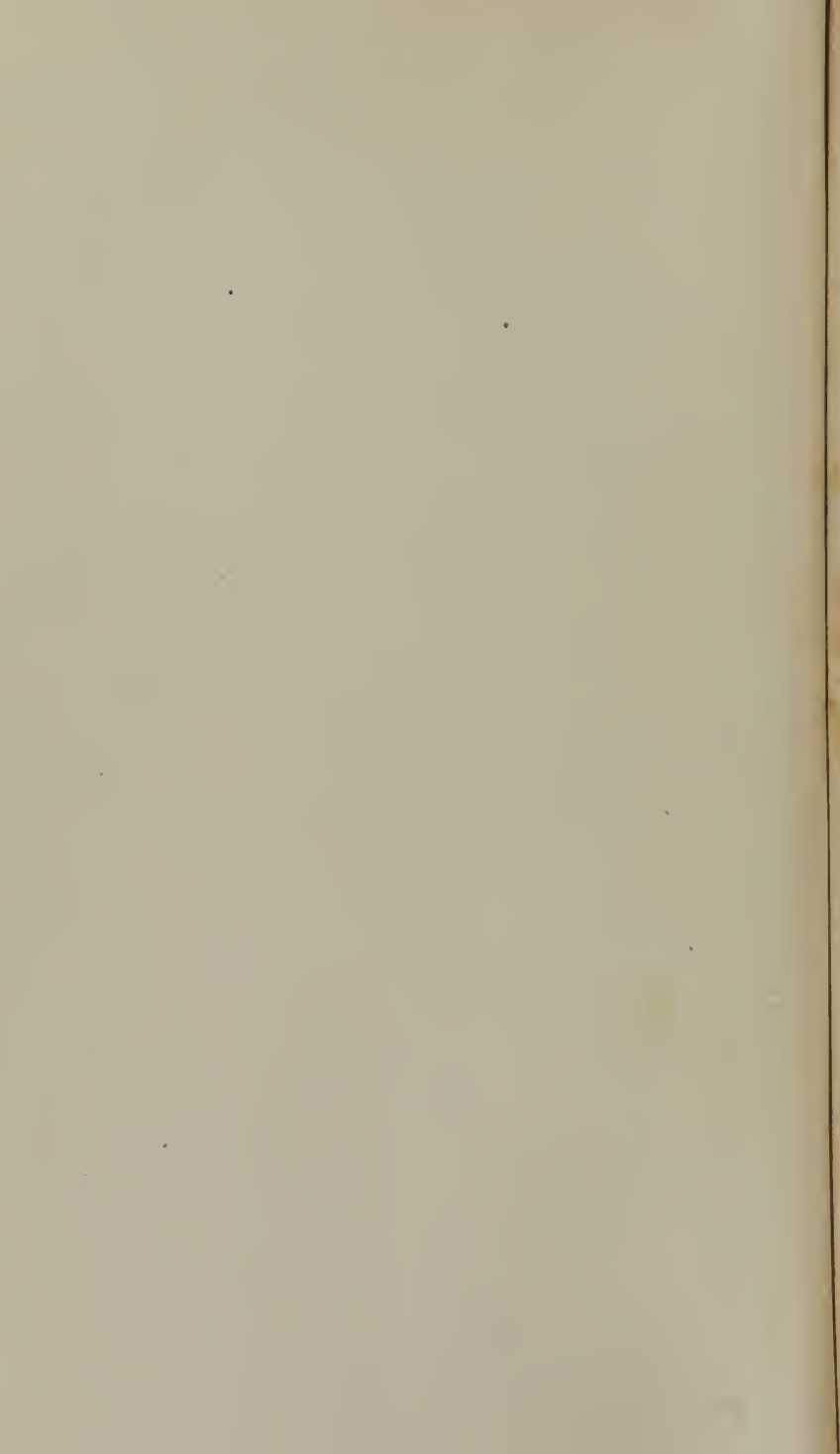
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CALDWELL

REPORT MADE TO THE LEGISLATURE  
OF KENTUCKY







# A REPORT

MADE TO

THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY,

ON THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF

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PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,

FEBRUARY, 15TH, 1836.

BY CHARLES CALDWELL, M. D.

LIBRARY,

1836  
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *Feb.* 17.

DEAR SIR:

If you will furnish for publication a copy of the able Report and eloquent Address you delivered on the evening of the 15th, in the Representative Hall, you will confer an obligation on the Committee and the Public.

Yours, with great respect,

W. T. WILLIS,

*Chairman of the Comm. of the Senate.*

F. W. TRAPNALL,

*Chairman of the Comm. of the H. of Rep.*

Dr. CHARLES CALDWELL.

## ADDRESS.

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### GENTLEMEN:

In obedience to the call of your Honorable Body, I rise to submit to you a few thoughts, in the form of an official report, on the Medical Department of Transylvania University. And I beg to be understood as speaking in the name, and by the appointment, of the Medical Faculty. In the performance of this duty, of whose importance, and of the responsibility it imposes on me, I am duly sensible, a reference will be necessarily made to the origin and progress of the institution, the means it has received in furtherance of its operations, the services it has rendered, its present condition, including what it wants, as well as what it possesses, and somewhat of its prospects and designs for the future. It is obvious, therefore, that, to do justice to the subject, the Report must be of considerable length. The patience and kind forbearance, then, of your Honorable Body is respectfully solicited. Before proceeding however, to the exposition intended, let me ask your indulgence in offering to you a few preliminary remarks, not altogether, I trust, irrelevant to the occasion.

This is the second time I have had the honour of appearing before the Legislature of Kentucky, in my present capacity. Sixteen years ago, I was deputed by my colleagues of the Medical School, to report to your Honorable Predecessors on the same subject which now claims my own attention, and to which I respectfully solicit the attention of the House. To some portions, at least in substance, of the Report which was then submitted, I shall find it requisite to refer in the course of my observations.

Far different, at the period alluded to, were the aspect and condition of the subject reported on, from those which will now be presented to you. And equally different were the prospects of usefulness connected with it, the expectations it awakened, and the hopes it inspired. To complete the dissimilarity of the pictures, no less different were my own feelings and relations, while engaged in the performance of the duty intrusted to me. For such feelings in myself, moreover, and such prospects in respect to the school, there were substantial reasons.

I had no claim on the people of Kentucky, on account of any thing done or even attempted by me, in promotion of their interests; and the institution I represented had nothing but a bare existence and a name. *It* was an infant of feeble promise, and *I* a stranger, embarked in an untried experiment, which most persons deemed of very doubtful success. Nor had my colleagues as yet attained the standing and distinction which they now possess, in consideration of their public services. They now hold solid and lasting reputation *in hand*, which they then had only in *prospect* and *hope*.

Such, at the date referred to, was the condition of the Medical Department of Transylvania, and of those to whom its administration was confided. The issue of the attempt to erect and sustain a school of this kind was enveloped in a cloud of disheartening uncertainty, which neither foresight could penetrate, nor enthusiasm dispel. Though no one actually *despaired* of it, because no effort in its favor had been made and defeated, yet so numerous and weighty were the obstacles presented, that few had the firmness to hope in opposition to them.

Under the influence of circumstances so inauspicious and unpromising, had your Honorable Predecessors listened coldly, and withheld their patronage, especially as that patronage involved a draught on the treasury of the Commonwealth, whose funds at the time were discouragingly limited, the event would not have been surprising. On the contrary, it would probably have been deemed by many, *discreet* and *natural*—particular-



ly by cautious and calculating *State economists*, who too often shrink from wise and advantageous public expenditures, lest a *possible* failure might affect their popularity and standing with their constituents. Such, however, were neither the feelings nor the conduct of the gentlemen who composed the Legislature of Kentucky. They listened kindly to the representation made, and the petition preferred to them, and generously aided the enterprize contemplated. And I trust to make it appear to the entire satisfaction of your Honorable Body, that, in the measure thus adopted, they were no less guided by wisdom and sagacity, than actuated by motives of liberal patriotism and public spirit. If the high value of the issue of an experiment prove the wisdom of the views that led it, the measure referred to was unquestionably wise. But however just in itself, and gratifying to my own feelings this humble tribute of respect, commendation, and gratitude, to the magnanimity and sound judgment of your Honorable Predecessors may be, I must indulge in it no further, but must enter immediately on the duty assigned me.

The Medical Department of Transylvania was organized in 1819, and commenced its operations, in the form of lectures, in November of the same year. The Chairs were then six in number; namely, of

Anatomy and Surgery,  
 The Institutes of Medicine,  
 The Theory and Practice of Medicine,  
 Materia Medica and Medical Botany,  
 Chemistry, and  
 Midwifery.

Of these Chairs five only were then filled. That of Materia Medica and Medical Botany being vacant, the duties of it were performed, during four Sessions, by the individual who now addresses you, without any additional charge on the pupils. To the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine were soon afterwards attached the duties of a Chair of Clinical Practice, without the actual erection of such a Chair, or any increase of the fees for instruction; and, at a subsequent period, Anatomy

and Surgery were separated, and formed into two Chairs, both of which were filled then, and still continue to be filled, by the same person. In October last a Chair of Medical Jurisprudence was created by the Trustees, it being deemed advisable, if not necessary, that pupils should have an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of that important branch of the profession. That Chair is filled by the individual who occupies the Chair of the Institutes; but an attendance on it is not made essential to a degree in medicine. The fee is light, and pupils attend the lectures from it, or not, at pleasure.

The School, at present, then, consists of eight Chairs, and six Professors, with two Assistants; one Assistant in the Chairs of Anatomy and Surgery; and another in the Chair of Chemistry. The Assistants receive no remuneration from the pupils, for their public services. Each of them, however, instructs a private class, for a moderate fee; but pupils enter those classes, or decline them, at option. A Librarian, who is usually a graduate of the institution, completes the number of school-officers.

The Sessions of the School open on the first Monday of November of every year, and close on the first of March. During that period, each Professor lectures generally six times a week, the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery, and of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence excepted. Each of these lectures from nine to ten times a week. Though the School contains no Chair of Mineralogy or Natural History, instruction in those branches is given by the Professors of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Such is the present organization of the School; and it is believed to be equal to the organization of any other in the United States. It embraces a provision for the teaching of every thing requisite to a liberal education in medicine.

The whole expense to a pupil, for an attendance on every chair necessary to a degree in his profession, is one hundred and ten dollars, for each session. To be entitled to become a candidate for a degree, the pupil must attend two full courses of lectures in Transylvania, unless he has already attended

one full course in some other School well organized and of acknowledged reputation, or been a regular and respectable practitioner of medicine, for the term of four years. In either of the two latter cases, he may offer himself as a candidate, after attending one full course in Transylvania. The fee for graduation is twenty dollars. This is an additional charge on the pupil's last session in the School. Those who have attended two full courses of lectures, are accounted perpetual pupils, and may attend subsequent courses free of expense.

Examinations for degrees, which commence as soon as the lectures close, are held in the presence of the professors, as a Faculty, and are very strict—as much so certainly, as in any other School in the United States. A diploma, therefore, from Transylvania is the well earned reward of professional knowledge. Nor is this all. To guard the Profession as much as possible against vice, as well as ignorance, measures are also adopted for the moral and religious instruction of the classes. As means toward this end, sermons and suitable lectures are delivered by the clergy of Lexington, at convenient hours, to which the classes are specially invited. The Rev. Dr. Coit, President of the University, is at this time engaged in a course of Sunday-evening lectures, on the necessity and uses of a Divine Revelation, and the evidences of Christianity, designed in particular for the benefit of the students of Medicine, Law, and Theology.

I have been thus circumstantial in this part of my Report, that your Honorable body may be the better prepared to judge of the organization, exercises, expenses, and entire administration and economy of the institution. This step is deemed the more necessary, because unfounded representations on the subject have not only gone abroad, but been industriously propagated, for unworthy purposes. And to present the School to you in its whole compass and character, that you may see it *as it is*, a variety of matter not unimportant is yet to be added. To this end, it is requisite that you be informed, as already intimated, not merely what the institution *is*, and

how it is *now* acting, but also what it has *done*, and the *means* it has received in *aid* of its action. To these points, then, permit me to solicit the favour of your attention.

As heretofore mentioned, the School commenced its operations in November, 1819, and the numbers of its classes and graduates, from that period to the present, have been as follows:

Years.	No. of each class.	No. of graduates.
1819-20	37	7
1820-1	93	13
1821-2	138	37
1822-3	171	51
1823-4	200	47
1824-5	234	57
1825-6	281	65
1826-7	190	53
1827-8	152	53
1828-9	206	40
1829-30	199	81
1830-1	210	52
1831-2	215	74
1832-3	222	69
1833-4	262	66
1834-5	259	83
1835-6	261	75
	3330	923

This statement discloses two facts worthy of a place in this report, and not, I trust, unworthy of the notice of your Honorable Body. The Medical Department of Transylvania has educated three thousand three hundred and thirty pupils, of whom eight hundred and forty-eight have already received the highest honors of the profession, and seventy-six more will probably receive the same next spring; the number of graduates amounting then to nine hundred and twenty-three; and her annual classes, compared with those of other institutions, show her to have been, for the last twelve or thirteen years, the second Medical School, in numbers, in the United States. The Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, an institution whose age is near a century,

and which stands in the midst of a dense and wealthy population, has alone surpassed her. All others have fallen far below her.—The means she has received from the State of Kentucky, in aid of her operations, and the uses she has made of them, shall next be communicated to you.

It doubtless appears on the journals of the Legislature of that date, that, in the year 1820, your Honorable Predecessors granted to the Medical Department of Transylvania five thousand dollars, the currency at the time being in a depreciated condition—about one third, I think, below par; and that was the only pecuniary benefaction conferred on it by the Commonwealth. And I do not despair of making it satisfactorily appear, that the Commonwealth has already received in return, by the operations of the School, several hundred fold the amount of money thus bestowed on it. In plainer terms; I shall respectfully contend, and, if I mistake not, conclusively show, that, even in a pecuniary point of view, the State is deeply indebted to the School. And the benefits she has experienced from it, in other respects, cannot be calculated in dollars and cents. They are of an order and an amount, which throw all money valuation immeasurably below them. To speak of nothing else, in this place, the lives of thousands of her citizens have been saved by it; and they are beyond price.

With the sum thus received, and funds derived from other sources, one of the professors proceeded to Europe, at his own expense, in 1821, procured the best chemical and other apparatus, on the best terms, and, by fortunate purchases of books, laid the foundation of an excellent library. By further funds, arising from the matriculation and library fees of the institution, the collection of books has been annually increased, until it amounts at present to upwards of four thousand volumes, most of them standard works, and some of them of great value, and exceedingly costly. It is believed that no other medical library in the United States, of the same size, contains an equal number of productions of as high authority and unquestioned merit—especially of the productions of the



fathers of medicine. The Professor of Chemistry has added materially to the apparatus of his laboratory, from his private resources; and by the assiduity and skill of the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and his able assistant, the Anatomical Museum is rising into great respectability and usefulness. Under the auspices of the School, especially by the industry and enterprise of the gifted and excellent assistant of the Professor of Chemistry, some progress has been made in the formation of a cabinet of Natural History.

All these means of instruction have been already seen by sundry members of your Honorable Body; and it will be peculiarly gratifying to the Board of Trustees, and the Faculty of Medicine, to exhibit them to such committees of the Legislature as may be appointed at any time to visit the institution. It may be finally added, that the edifices for the accommodation of the school, in all its departments, though not showy, are spacious, substantial, and sufficiently neat, and among the most commodious in the United States. The lecture rooms are large enough to accommodate a class of from three to four hundred pupils. The buildings were erected by the professors themselves, partly from their own resources, and in part by a stock-fund, on which they pay an interest.

Such, in form and substance, arrangement and means, is the Medical Department of Transylvania University; and such in part the work it has done. But its entire story is not yet told. If I do not judge of it too partially, there are many other considerations which recommend it to the favor of the State of Kentucky, as well as to that of the *people of the West*. Let me hope for your continued indulgence, therefore, in making it the subject of farther remarks. And here an inquiry of peculiar importance to it naturally presents itself.

What relation does the School now bear, in what it has already done, and in its present standing and character, to the expectations that were formed of it sixteen years ago? Whether has it disappointed those expectations, simply fulfilled them, or greatly surpassed them? Answers to these questions involve a knowledge of the amount of expectation

formed of the institution, at the time of its establishment. And I have already intimated to you, that that amount was extremely limited. In proof of this, the views of the future usefulness, standing, and general destinies of the School, contained in the report presented to your Honorable Predecessors, in 1820, were deemed by almost every one *extravagant* and *visionary*—and therefore *impracticable*. I know this to be true; because the views were presented by myself; and I was considered, on account of them, a sort of dreaming enthusiast, if not an actual *castle-builder*. The report having been printed, by order of the Legislature, those views are on record, and therefore accessible. And the chief of them are, in substance, as follows, and may be compared with the realities which have since occurred, and which are now in existence.

I. *The School being established in the great Western Valley, will throw much new and important light on the diseases of that Valley, which must lead to a more rational and successful treatment of them*

This view, which was but *prophesy* when presented, and which few received with entire favor or credit, is *history now*. In evidence of its correctness, the pupils of Transylvania are, as a very general rule, the ablest and most successful practitioners of their age, both in medicine and surgery, in the Mississippi Valley. However unacceptable and perhaps displeasing to some this assertion may prove, experience and observation testify to its truth. Though I make it therefore fearlessly; yet, in doing so, I mean neither offence, condemnation, nor disparagement toward any physician, or any school. My object is to state what I know to be true. The statement, moreover, is but a *tribute of justice* to the sons of Transylvania, for their devotedness to their profession, the high standing they maintain in it, the benefits they confer on their fellow-men in the practice of it, and the credit they reflect on their Alma Mater. *And I glory in awarding it*. Having first by persevering industry as pupils, rendered themselves competent to their professional duties, they are now faithfully performing them as practitioners. A knowledge of this induces their

fellow-citizens to confide in them and employ them. Hence the ascendancy they so usually attain. Another leading cause of this result is plain. The professors of Transylvania being familiar with the nature and treatment of western complaints, can best communicate a knowledge of them to their pupils. For this reason alone, the School is worthy of every form and degree of patronage the public can bestow.

Apart moreover from all other considerations, the period has arrived, and seems to be mature, when the western people should patronize and encourage western institutions alone. In no other way can such institutions be brought to the perfection they are destined to attain. Nor can they become otherwise productive of the full amount of usefulness, for which they are intended, and to which they can be made competent. To say nothing then of western pride, which should prompt the desire to become less dependent on eastern resources, the measure is called for by the INTEREST OF THE WEST. The valley of the Mississippi is believed to contain between four and five millions of inhabitants, and is increasing in wealth, population, and power, with a rapidity undreamt of in any other section of the Union. It is but manly in it then to throw off its minority, proclaim its literary and scientific independence, and set up for itself. And I confidently trust that the day is near at hand, when the proclamation will be issued, and carried into effect. The enterprise is easy; and, I repeat, that the GREAT WESTERN COMMUNITY owes it alike to its INTEREST AND ITS HONOUR. Within less than half a century, the preponderance of power in the Union will be in the Mississippi Valley. Nature herself, by the unrivalled magnificence of her western works, proclaims the "coming event," which already begins to "throw its shadow before." Let the people of the valley then, by providing for every form of mental cultivation, prepare themselves for the wise and virtuous exercise of this power, when in time it shall become theirs! In this way alone can they discharge their duty to themselves and their country, their contemporaries and posterity!



II. *The School will so far reduce the expenses of Medical Education in the West, that persons in moderate circumstances, no less than the wealthy, may easily attain it.*

The accomplishment of this view nobody questions. To the youths of Kentucky, and of the States still farther to the West and South, the expenses of a medical education in Philadelphia, compared to the expenses of it in Lexington, are necessarily about as five to three; but commonly not less than as two to one. Five hundred dollars in the former case will be as certainly expended, as three hundred in the latter. Indeed five hundred dollars a session in Philadelphia, travelling and incidental expenses included, is a moderate allowance; while three hundred in Lexington is an ample one. Two hundred and fifty dollars, in the latter place, even tolerably economized, is an abundant supply. I have repeatedly known two hundred made to meet all demands—and in some cases less. In this statement I am fully sustained, by the experience of those who have attended a session in each of the schools. I make it moreover from personal knowledge.

III. *A Western SCHOOL OF MEDICINE will promote inquiries into the character and effects of the western climate, especially its influence in producing peculiar diseases, and in modifying common ones, and also into the nature, variety, and uses of the animals, vegetables, and minerals of the West.*

In no inconsiderable degree, this prediction has been already verified. On the several points just enumerated, as well as on western topography, five-fold more is known now, than was sixteen years ago. Inquiries respecting them are extensive and active; many important facts relating to them have been discovered, and valuable papers on them written and published. In confirmation of this, the Lexington "Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences," furnishes of itself abundant testimony. That work, which was established, and, directly and indirectly, supported chiefly by the School of Transylvania, has reached its eighth volume, and contains many able and excellent articles on the climate, weather, topography, and diseases, as well as on the animals, vegetables, and mine-

rals of the Mississippi Valley. On these points it abounds in original matter. In addition to the papers written by the Professors and Alumni of Transylvania, gentlemen of talents and standing, educated in other Schools, but long resident in the West, have been induced to communicate to the Journal the fruit of thier experience and observation for years, accompanied by their reflections, which they would not have communicated to the Periodicals of the east. This latter event was also predicted, in the Report made to your Honorable Predecessors. Though no full western Treatises in medical and physical science have yet been produced, the elements of such works are daily developing—a sufficient guaranty, that the works themselves will ultimately appear.

My worthy and distinguished colleague, the Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany, is indefatigable in exploring and describing our rich and magnificent vegetable kingdom. In proof of his strenuous and successful exertions, he has collected already and now possesses, a more extensive and valuable Herbarium, than any other individual Botanist in North America. The fruit of his labours will no doubt appear hereafter, in a style worthy of the splendour of their subject, and will perpetuate the name of their author among those of the benefactors of the West, and of the ornaments of our country, when his dust shall be reposing in the midst of the beautiful Flora he shall have depicted. It need hardly be added, that, had there been no medical institution in the West, these numerous and valuable contributions to western science would not have been made—certainly not so extensively, or at so early a period. Though the School of Transylvania has not been the only labourer in this great and glorious cause, she has been the most active and powerful co-operator, and has excited, by precept and example, hundreds of others to embark in the enterprize. She has been a *leaven* to awaken the mass to action.

One of the most abundant and valuable sources of information respecting the history and diseases of the West and South, is yet to be mentioned. I allude to seven or eight hundred

Inaugural Dissertations, written by the Medical graduates of Transylvania. These are bound up in manuscript volumes, containing in the whole perhaps *five and twenty thousand pages*, (possibly more) and carefully preserved in the library of the institution. Many of them are productions of peculiar merit; and, united, they embody a much greater amount of historical and philosophical intelligence respecting the Valley of the Mississippi, than is any where else to be found. To the future historian of Medicine in the West, they will serve as documents of unequalled value. I need not add, that they are the product of the Medical Department of Transylvania.

IV. *The School will benefit the West, by retaining at home large sums of money, which would be otherwise expended on the education of western youth, in the Schools of the east.*

In her fulfilment of this prediction, the School of Transylvania has surpassed immeasurably all anticipation that reason seemed to warrant, or hope to inspire. A brief exposition will prove this.

Since the commencement of her operations, in 1819, the institution has educated thirteen hundred and seventy-one pupils from the State of Kentucky. Had all these repaired for education to the School of Philadelphia, attended two full courses of lectures, and graduated there, each must have carried with him at least a thousand dollars, (many would have carried much more) all of which would have been lost to the State. For, of all the money that passes the mountains, and makes its way to the eastern capitals, very little returns. A thousand dollars multiplied into thirteen hundred and seventy-one, gives a product of one million, three hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars, of which the State of Kentucky would have been drained, through the channel of eastern education. Suppose the pupils to have attended but one course of lectures in Philadelphia, and not graduated, the sum they would have taken from their native State, and bestowed on another, would have been six hundred and eighty-five thousand, five hundred dollars. Admit that one third of them only had attended two courses of lectures and graduated, which is perhaps a fair esti-

mate; in that case Kentucky would have lost, by the measure, about a million of dollars. So much then has the School of Transylvania saved already to her parent State.

Shall I be told that, had not the School of Transylvania been erected, half the number of thirteen hundred and seventy-one Kentuckians would not have devoted themselves to medicine? and that therefore the sum specified would not have been thus transported to the east? Be it so. The alternative is the greater evil of the two. If Kentucky had not been drained of her money by eastern schools, her young men would have remained *uneducated*. Comparative ignorance therefore would have accompanied her saving of wealth. And that ignorance would have been more discreditable to her present and future generations, than the hoarding of ten millions of dollars could compensate. Nor would it have discredited her only—it would have deeply injured her. She *must* have had physicians of some kind. These then would necessarily have been either unlettered and many of them *unprincipled empirics*, or eastern young men, educated in eastern Schools, where a competent knowledge of western complaints could not be imparted to them. The consequence is plain. Lamentable unskilfulness in practice must have prevailed for a time with every new-come physician from the Atlantic Schools, and abundant suffering and mortality have been the issue.

But the School of Transylvania has not merely *saved* money to the State of Kentucky; she has also brought into it a very large amount, which would not otherwise have reached it. She has educated from the surrounding States (several eastern States included) nineteen hundred and fifty-seven pupils. Of these, a great number have attended two and some three courses of lectures; and not a few of them have resided in the State, from eighteen months to two or three years. On an average, therefore, they must have expended in the State at least five hundred dollars a piece—I doubt not considerably more. Five hundred multiplied into nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, gives nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand, five-hundred. So many dollars then has the School of Transylvania brought

into Kentucky, which would not have been received through any other channel. This sum, added to the million saved, makes a grand total of one million nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand five hundred dollars, with which the institution has enriched the Commonwealth—a most munificent return for *five* thousand dollars, bestowed on her fifteen years ago.

Nor is this the only return, nor even the most valuable one the School has made. Far from it. When properly estimated, the professional and scientific character it has conferred on the State, is worth five-fold the sum. I should rather say, that, as far as money is concerned, it is *beyond price*. To compare the wealth of the mind with that of the purse, betrays equal ignorance and tastelessness in him who makes the comparison, and is a wrong if not an insult to education and knowledge. The thirty-three hundred and thirty physicians, whom Transylvania has educated, and who are planted and flourishing in fourteen or fifteen States, and in all the Territories of the Union, have given to Kentucky more standing and consideration, than would thirty-three millions of dollars have done, in whatever way she might have expended them. While other and wealthier States boast of their gold and their diamonds, Kentucky, like the Roman matron, may point to brighter and more inestimable jewels, in her *glorious family of educated sons*.

V. *The School will elevate in the West, the standing and dignity of the medical profession, and give it more weight and influence in effecting its benevolent and praiseworthy purposes.*

This prediction also has been amply fulfilled. Twenty western pupils are now ambitious to attain, and do attain, the highest honours of their profession, where one entertained that ambition sixteen years ago. At that period, but few physicians in the western States were graduates in medicine. Nor was the want of a degree either mortifying or discreditable to them. The reason is plain. It was so common a want, that few noticed it, and none complained of it. At present the case is altogether different. Without a degree, no physician ranks high in his profession, whatever may be the



extent of his business, and the success of his practice. He does not, I mean, bear a high rank in professional honours and consideration. He feels moreover that he is an unfinished character—an officer without his commission—or a column without the grace and ornament of its capital. In consequence of this dissatisfactory consciousness, more than fifty practitioners in reputable business, some of them considerably advanced in life, have left their families, homes and professional engagements for four or five months, repaired to Transylvania, attended lectures with great assiduity, submitted to an examination, received their degrees, and returned to their calling with a self-satisfaction, and a pride of character, which they had never felt before. And this is the product of the labours of our School. She instituted the measure at an early period, and has persevered in it no less to the benefit than to the credit of medicine, in the Mississippi Valley. She has also conferred a number of honorary degrees, as tokens and rewards of professional distinction in those who have received them; and as incentives to the attainment of distinction by others. By such means, I say, she has elevated professional rank. In fine; in 1819, she found the standard of medicine comparatively low in the Mississippi Valley; and she has been the chief instrument in raising it to as high a point of consideration and influence here, as it has attained in any other part of the Union. These remarks are made from no feeling of disrespect towards the physicians who migrated, at an early period, to the western country. Far from it. Many of them were men of excellent minds, great personal worth, and no small share of professional skill—the latter acquired by extensive and correct observation, and sound experience. They do not appear, however, to have claimed for their calling that rank and dignity, to which, as one of the learned and liberal professions, it is justly entitled. In point of standing and merited influence, they did not appreciate justly either themselves or their vocation.

The last but not perhaps the lightest evidence I shall offer of the influence of Transylvania in conferring rank on medi-

cine, is the recent establishment of a College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of Lexington. That institution is intended, and I trust also destined, to improve the science and add to the weight and dignity of the profession. And it owes its existence in part at least to the School of Transylvania.

There is yet another mode of testing the rank and usefulness of the School of Medicine I have the honour to represent. It is that of comparing it with other Schools, erected and conducted under similar circumstances. As the most suitable institution, with which to make such comparison, I shall select the Medical College of Ohio, which was established about the same time, with the School of Transylvania.

I well know that comparisons of this sort are deemed exceptionable. And I readily acknowledge that, usually, they are so. Instances may occur, however, where they are perfectly admissible. And, if I mistake not, the present case is a striking one. The reason is plain and easily rendered. In her circulars, advertisements, and other official publications, the college of Ohio has never been either delicate or scrupulous in comparisons and contrasts—especially where she fancied she had any thing to gain by them. And she has never, I think, failed to include in them, in some way, the Medical School of Transylvania. Certainly she has often and unceremoniously included her. Having repeatedly set the example, therefore, for the express purpose, as there is reason to believe, of benefitting herself at the expense of Transylvania, she will have no just ground of complaint, should that example be followed *for once*, though but little to either her gratification or credit.

The College of Ohio went into operation in 1820, since which time it has received from the State of Ohio near *forty thousand dollars*, and is still receiving sixteen hundred dollars a year. Yet, notwithstanding that munificent endowment, it appears from the report of a committee of inquiry, that in March, 1834, it was in debt to the amount of two thousand

four hundred dollars, and had a library of only *sixteen hundred and eighty-four volumes!* Compare this with the economy, condition, and means of instruction of the School of Transylvania. She received from the State of Kentucky only *five thousand dollars* in *depreciated* money, is free from debt, has at command the library and matriculation fund of the present session, and possesses, as already stated, a choice library of between *four and five thousand volumes!*

Nor are these the only points, in which she is strikingly superior to the College of Ohio. A fair contrast of what the two institutions have done for medicine, in the education of pupils, during the last fifteen years, speaks on this topic in a tone, and with a decisiveness, which need no comment. The following are the numbers respectively of their annual classes.

Years.	<i>School of Transylvania</i> No. of Pupils.	<i>College of Ohio</i> No. of Pupils.
1820-1	93	25
1821-2	138	30
1822-3	171	18
1823-4	200	00
1824-5	234	15
1825-6	281	30
1826-7	190	80
1827-8	152	101
1828-9	206	101
1829-30	199	107
1830-1	210	124
1831-2	215	131
1832-3	222	72
1833-4	262	102
1834-5	259	83
1835-6	261	By report 125
	<hr/> 3292	<hr/> 1144

Of the pupils of the College of Ohio nearly one hundred have been *beneficiaries*, receiving their instruction *free of expense*—a circumstance which never fails to swell the classes of an institution beyond the limits they would otherwise attain.



Without this aid, her total number of pupils may be estimated at about one thousand and fifty or sixty—less than one-third of the number of the pupils of the institution I represent.

Such is the sketch of the abstract condition and services of the School of Transylvania, and such the differences between it and the Ohio School. Nor will it be denied that those differences are surprisingly great. A few remarks more, and my report shall be closed.

Having finished my account, as far perhaps as it may be requisite to carry it, of what the Medical School of Transylvania has done, permit me now to offer an assurance to your Honorable Body, that that institution feels a much higher gratification and pride in the *course of action*, by which she has been thus successful in her efforts, than in the character and amount of her *success itself*. And your approval of the *former*, should it meet your approbation, will be much more flattering to her than your approval of the *latter*. The reason is obvious. The one involves moral, the other only intellectual considerations. And as far as morality transcends mere intellect, in usefulness and worth, so far does *even failure* in a moral course of action, transcend, in a court of honour and conscience, the highest success that intrigue and chicanery can ever achieve.

Without consuming the time of your Honorable Body, by a circumstantial recital of the line of conduct, which the School of Transylvania has uniformly pursued, I assert it to have been such, as she can look back on without a blush, or a feeling of self reproach. No artifice has been practised by her, for the accomplishment of her purposes. She has never attempted by open parade, or secret machinations, to attract public notice; nor has she interfered in any shape with the interests and designs of contemporary institutions. She has simply made known to the public, through newspapers and other periodicals, the time of the commencement of her lectures in the Autumn, practised industry during the Summer, to be in readiness for her classes, and laboured during the

Winter, to impart to them such knowledge as she had previously laid up. In a word; while she has endeavoured to act on such principles, and to regulate her own conduct by such rules, as might meet the approval of honorable men, she has felt indignant at certain designing measures of other institutions that might be easily named, which tend to the inevitable degradation of the profession she is endeavouring to sustain, and to the prevention of that harmonious co-operation, and respect for each other, which schools of medicine should earnestly cultivate.

As a subject of great importance in itself, and deeply interesting at this time to the community you represent, let me solicit the attention of your Honorable Body to a few remarks on general education.

In proportion to her wealth, population and present prosperous condition, Kentucky is doing less, much less for education, especially for the higher branches of it, than any other State in the Union. To make this remark is painful to me, and I do it with reluctance. It is painful, however, only because it is *true*. In fact, while the subject excites an intense and still increasing interest, accompanied by vigorous action elsewhere, Kentucky, with her pecuniary means, is doing nothing for education, either as a body politic, or a population of seven hundred thousand individuals, almost all of them comfortable and independent, and many of them opulent. I mean that she is doing nothing for education, as a source of real science and elegant literature.

True, she is at present appropriating her means with wisdom and liberality, to some of the great interests of *internal improvement*. In works of this description no little has been already effected, and much more is held in contemplation. But what other form of improvement is comparable to that of the improvement of the mind? None, certainly, can for a moment compete with it. Mental improvement, which is but another name for the fruits of education, is the source of every other kind of improvement, as certainly as the sun is the source of light, and the fountain, the parent of the stream

which it emits. All other kinds but follow it, as the shadow does the substance, and attain perfection, as it is made perfect. Wherefore, is it then, that, in her catalogue of improvements, Kentucky has not included the *first* and most important one? And how injurious and humiliating is the condition which this neglect imposes on her? Let me ask your honorable body briefly, but calmly, to contemplate this subject?

As respects her internal improvements, the interests of Kentucky are dependent chiefly on the construction of roads and canals, the improvement of the navigation of her creeks and rivers, and the exploration and development of her mineral wealth, including the character and capabilities of her various soils, and the forms of agriculture most suitable to them. To the proper accomplishment of these objects, so vital in their influence on the prosperity of the commonwealth, extensive and accurate examinations and surveys, scientific as well as practical, are essentially necessary. And I ask you, where is the individual, *educated* in *Kentucky*, who is qualified to make them? If one such exist, I have no knowledge of him.

Do you want an accomplished engineer for a rail-road, or a canal, or to make a thorough and practical survey of your water courses? You must bring him from a distance. Do you wish to know what your hills, cliffs, and mountains yield of iron, coal, zinc, gypsum, and other valuable mineral productions? Where is the native Kentuckian, possessing nothing but a *home* education, capable of informing you? No one, I believe, can reply to this question, otherwise than in the mortifying terms, "I do not know!" Assuredly no other form of reply can be rendered by me.

Do you want a presiding officer of a literary and scientific institution? He too must be *imported*, not selected from the growth of the State. Of professors and competent tutors in your colleges the same is true. When you want them you must look abroad for them; because literature and science are not sufficiently encouraged in the State to induce Kentuckians to qualify themselves for such stations. And were they ambi-

tious thus to qualify themselves, they must repair for the purpose to distant institutions. *Your own are incompetent.* Most even of your common school teachers, and I believe by far the best qualified of them, are the product of other regions. Such is our crude and humiliating condition—the fruit of our culpable neglect of education! Nor are we doing aught to redeem ourselves from this *comparative* dependence and *actual degradation*.

For such redemption, common school education is wholly insufficient. It was a conviction to this effect that induced Mr. Jefferson to labour most ardently during nearly a quarter of his long and illustrious life, for the establishment of the University of Virginia, and to account the completion of the enterprise one of his greatest and most glorious achievements. As proof that he did so account it, he made the record of it a part of his epitaph, in common with his authorship of the Declaration of Independence. He saw with the mortification of a patriot, and the grief of a philanthropist, the sun of Virginia influence in the Union fast descending, with the disappearance of her highly educated men. He saw, moreover, that this light and glory were about to be obscured, not merely for a season, but that they would depart from her forever, unless they were restored and brightened by the beams of education, encouraged and conducted within her own borders. The faint and almost expiring lustre of education derived from other States, was comparatively useless. He therefore erected a great *centre light* near his own dwelling, which, for ages to come, will shed its radiance through Virginia, and restore to her, I doubt not, even more than her former splendour, which she never could have regained through any other agency. The individual who would do for this commonwealth (*and the enterprise is perfectly practicable*) what Mr. Jefferson thus did for his native State, besides bestowing on the community incalculable blessings, would immortalize himself, and have his name hereafter emblazoned on the same tablet with that of the “FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, and the AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,”

On this point of such deep and vital interest to her, compare Kentucky with some of the States of the east, and mark and seriously ponder the difference.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been recently appropriated to the establishment of an University in Western New York, a region which, long after Kentucky had been erected into a State, was a fruitless wilderness, roamed by the savage in quest of his game. In New Jersey, a State far behind Kentucky in population and wealth, an arrangement is made to raise one hundred thousand dollars, for the improvement of education in the college at Princeton. For the old and rich University of Pennsylvania, an equal sum has been recently provided. Virginia, South Carolina, and, I believe, also Georgia, are regular and bounteous in their annual supplies to their Colleges and Universities. And toward many of their literary institutions, the States and people of New England are still more munificent. Let the consequence be noted and seriously reflected on. At the commencement of the present term of Yale College, in the small State of Connecticut, one hundred and thirty-six students entered the *Freshman* class—a greater number than belongs to the *four* classes of any college within the limits of our commonwealth. And in the State of Rhode Island, which is not much larger than one of our counties, stands Brown University, liberally endowed and in a flourishing condition.

Respecting this subject, so absorbing elsewhere, and so important everywhere, Kentucky *almost alone* is supine and inactive. Within *her* domain there is not a well endowed and well patronized institution. And the result of this neglect and want of patronage is most pernicious. Our higher seats of learning are in a miserable condition. Neither the college department of our university, nor any of our other colleges draw pupils from either of the surrounding States. On the contrary, many of our youths resort to the institutions of other States for the procurement of an ordinary college education.



Thus is Kentucky, the elder sister State of the West, dependent on some of the younger ones for science and letters—*the possession which, beyond all others, gives lasting greatness and splendour to communities.* Were we dependent for beef, pork, and bread-corn, or other sorts of food for the body, the State would be in a ferment, until the dependence were removed. But, under the more humiliating dependence for mental food, we are not only content with our degradation, but seem to be enamoured of it. It would be scarcely unfounded or extravagant to say, that, in that respect, we hug our chains, and aid in rivetting them more hopelessly around us! Unquestionably we do not proudly fling them from us, as we ought to do, and might do, were we only to determine, with a becoming resolution, on *State independence.* We all pride ourselves on the Independence of the Union, and boast of it as loudly and earnestly as the people of any other State. But where, let me ask you, *in a literary and scientific point of view*—where is the proud and manly spirit of KENTUCKY INDEPENDENCE? To my own question I reply with a blush, *stat nominis umbra*—the spirit of Kentucky independence is no where to be found—it is but an *empty form of words!*—the representative of a feeling, which, in her capacity as a *State,* Kentucky does not *practically* recognize. In fine; such, in relation to science and letters, is our dependent condition as a community, that were we cut off from all intercourse with the other States of the Union, we would be unable to proceed with our *internal improvements*—unless we could procure aid from beyond the Atlantic. Yet are we either *callous* or *contented* under our humiliating lot, and make no suitable efforts to improve it!

Respecting one of our college establishments, a gentleman of high distinction, both in rank and intellect, said to me the other day, “It must do something for itself, before the State of Kentucky will be justified in doing any thing for it.” I confess the sentiment surprised me. A college do something, before it has either the ability or the means!—before it has either funds to furnish salaries to its officers, or a

library and an apparatus for those officers to work with! As well may you proclaim, that an infant must plant corn and bake bread, before it shall be permitted to eat! or that a soldier must vanquish his foe, before he is armed and provided for the combat! No; if you demand work from your collegas, you must fit them for that work. You must give them strength and the means that are required. No *HIGH SEAT of learning has ever flourished without an endowment*. If the endowment has not been received from a Nation, a State, or a City, it has been conferred by individuals, or by religious denominations; or it has come from some other source of liberality and wealth. This is true of all institutions of the kind that have ever been prosperous; and those of Kentucky will never prove exceptions to the general rule. As soon shall you find a ponderous body moving spontaneously *from* the centre of gravity instead of *towards* it!

In her common college establishments, the State of Ohio is greatly in advance of us, because she extends to them the kind and fostering hand of a parent. Even Indiana and Illinois, which, in their capacity of States, are but the creations of yesterday, are fast taking the lead of us in the career of education. And the evil so pernicious and mortifying in its effects on us, will necessarily increase, unless Kentucky arouse from her apathy, become true to herself and her high-gifted youth, and support, as she should do, from her abundant means, her seats of education. In a word; if she does not change her policy on this point, it requires neither a sage nor a seer, to foretel the *consequence*. And it will be equally disastrous and discreditable to her. She will become intellectually degraded, and will lose her standing and influence in the Union, as certainly and necessarily, as day follows the rising, and night the setting of the sun; or as any other effect follows its *natural* cause. In strength and excellence of native intellect, the sons of Kentucky are *unsurpassed*, if not themselves *surpassing*. Unless that intellect, however, be duly cultivated, it will be impossible for it to contend successfully, either in public or private, with the disciplined intellect

of other portions of the Union. The issue of such a contest will be that of untrained militia contending in the field against veterans in arms.

On this subject I shall only add, that through the munificence of the late Colonel Morrison, Transylvania possesses by far the most splendid college edifice west of the mountains, if not the most splendid in the United States. She has also now a presiding officer distinguished alike for talents and learning. Nor is he less distinguished by his fitness to instruct and govern, and his devotedness to the high duties of his station. Let him be sustained with a liberality corresponding to his merit and the objects of his ambition, and he will give eminence to the institution, and confer by it on the State incalculable benefits. But he cannot be expected to labour in vain. If the State therefore continue to withhold her patronage, it can hardly be doubted that he will retire from office, and leave the college department as he found it—a *literary ruin!*

I shall only add, that there appears to be, among the people of Kentucky, a disposition to begin Education, if they begin it at all, at the *wrong end*. The loudest if not the only call is for *Common School* education. How, I ask, can that be obtained, and diffused through the Commonwealth, without *competent teachers*, in numbers sufficient to supply the demand? And where can *they* be formed, but in the *higher* seats of learning? I say, "*competent teachers*;" for if they be *incompetent*, they are an *evil* rather than a good, and should be treated accordingly. Kentucky must either *form able teachers* herself, or *procure ordinary* ones from other States. Accomplished instructors will be retained elsewhere, where they are more esteemed, and better paid. In a word, colleges and other high seats of learning are as essential to the establishment and maintenance of common schools *of the proper caste*, as the sun is to the diffusion of light, or the cloud to the rain that falls from it. Let Kentucky then encourage to the requisite extent, college and academical education, and valuable common schools will be one of its products. The colleges and academies will supply the common schools with good teachers;



and common schools will supply them in return with well instructed pupils. And thus will the general and great enterprise go gloriously on! Well prepared teachers are the *only instruments* by which good common schools can be conducted; and I need hardly add, that without suitable instruments, no valuable work can be accomplished, and no end of high and permanent usefulness achieved.—To return from this digression.

Though Committees of sundry Legislatures of Kentucky have repeatedly visited the Medical School of Transylvania, and expressed their approbation of her, in very flattering terms; though Chief Magistrates of the Commonwealth have done the same; and though the people of the West very generally have signified their approbation, by their liberal and continued patronage of her—notwithstanding these and other marks of satisfaction and approval from distinguished sources, I am authorized to say that the School is not satisfied with herself. She is ambitious to do more than she has yet been able to do, and to reach a higher point in usefulness and public esteem, than she has yet attained. In a special manner, she is anxious to become more creditable to the Commonwealth that has created her, by rendering herself an object of stronger attraction and higher regard to the western community at large. But she wants the means to gratify these wishes, by compassing the objects of them. Her library and apparatus, though choice and valuable, far beyond any others west of the mountains, are still defective. And ampler funds, than she can command from her own resources, are indispensable to their augmentation. And such augmentation is again indispensable, to enable her to accomplish the good she has in view. The entire funds that she has been able to raise by her fiscal operations, and to save by her economy, she has faithfully applied to the increase of her library, and her other means of instruction. To aid her in this, the Professors have borrowed money on their own responsibility, and extinguished the debt again, as means were received. But all that has been done, or that ever can be done, in this way, is inadequate to the end

so desirable in itself, and so earnestly aimed at. Something further, therefore, must be effected, else praiseworthy views and wishes will be frustrated, and important interests will ultimately suffer.

The Medical School of Transylvania is the daughter of Kentucky. I trust I may call her a favorite daughter, because she has been a dutiful, a useful, and an honorable one. And though she was not sent into the world, to seek her fortune, altogether penniless, it must be acknowledged that her patrimony has been exceedingly small—far, very far below what has been bestowed on any other State-medical School in the Union. As heretofore represented, the Medical College of Ohio has already received from the State of Ohio near forty thousand dollars, and is still in the receipt of *sixteen hundred dollars a year*, while its return for such munificence has been dissatisfactory to the donor. But, while the Legislature of Ohio has rebuked that School for its comparative inefficiency, it has still sustained it out of the funds of the State. The Medical Department of the University of Virginia, though its classes are very small, has also received, in annual appropriations, from its commencement, a liberal support from the public purse. So have the Schools of South Carolina, New York, and Massachusetts, and of other States that might be readily named. The School of Kentucky alone has been flattered and encouraged from year to year, with expressions of kindness and approval—I might almost say of *exultation*, from *her parent*—but, from the time of her first slender endowment, fifteen years ago, has received not a cent from the treasury of the Commonwealth.

Considering then what she has already done, and what she earnestly wishes and purposes to do, provided she be enabled to accomplish her designs, is not the Medical School of Transylvania entitled to ask for a further supply? This her second application, I say, is to the *source of her existence*; and she cannot be accused of having been hasty in making it. Fifteen years, I repeat, have elapsed, since she received her portion; and you are already apprised that she did not, like a

prodigal daughter, squander it uselessly, or, like an indolent and a thriftless one, bury it in the earth. No; she faithfully improved it, and rendered it fruitful; and several members of your Honorable Body have witnessed the product, and expressed their admiration of it. Nor did she dream of asking for more, until years of trial had clearly shown, that, from the profitable employment of the boon already received, she is not *unworthy of more*. And had she, from her own faultiness, been unable to make this commendatory demonstration of her stewardship, she would have been silent on the score of additional favours—most assuredly the same lips that solicited her first endowment, would never have been the organs to sue for a second.

As matters stand, however, I confess that I feel emboldened to ask for a further donation to the School, because I conscientiously think that she is worthy of it—in plainer terms, that she has richly earned it by her services to the State. When bestowed it will be only an equitable reward for the good she has already done, and an encouragement and ability wisely given to her for future exertions, superior in vigour and more productive in effect. Funds are granted annually, liberally, and praiseworthily to the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, to the Hospitals at Louisville and Smithland, and to other institutions, which, however valuable and deserving, have not conferred on the State an hundredth part of either the credit or benefit, that has accrued to it, from the Medical Department of Transylvania. Place at the disposal of the latter institution, then, but a small portion—a mere fraction of the interest of the money she has already saved and made to Kentucky, and she will be satisfied, and will proceed with renovated confidence, hope, and energy, in the making and saving of more, and in performing further important services to the West.

Is Kentucky far richer and more prosperous now, than she was in 1820? Have one or two millions of her additional wealth been virtually made to her by the School of Transylvania? Is that School, which, in 1820, was nothing but a name, now the second School, in numbers, in the Union, and one of the proudest boasts and ornaments of the State? And

did Kentucky, in her then comparatively impoverished condition, grant to that mere "shadow of a shade" *five thousand dollars?* She did; and each of the other questions just proposed, must receive, in like manner, an affirmative reply.

Under existing circumstances, then, contrasted with the past, is it unreasonable, or in any way unbecoming in the School, to solicit a donation of *ten thousand dollars?* That sum is small, compared to the five thousand, which were granted by your Honorable Predecessors. To you as Legislators of Kentucky, a grant of twenty or even fifty thousand dollars now would be much lighter, than one of five thousand was to them, under the heavy and disheartening pressure of the time. Besides; their donation was in all respects *a boon*, unmerited by the receiver, who had then rendered no services to the community. And though I will not repeat, that your endowment now would be but the payment of a just debt; yet, if I were to do so, to refute me, on the ground of equity and conscience, would be no easy task. Nor is this all. Your Predecessors of 1820 had no guaranty, that the money bestowed would be judiciously expended, and the proceeds of it wisely and usefully employed. For aught they knew, it might be thoughtlessly squandered, and no valuable return made for it either in credit or profit. On these points, on the contrary, *your* guaranty is ample. An institution that has acquitted itself to entire satisfaction, for sixteen years, and done more, much more, on five thousand dollars, than any other similar School in the Union has done on seven-fold the sum, (and it is fearlessly asserted that this is true of the School of Transylvania)—it is scarcely possible—assuredly it is in the highest degree improbable, that such an institution will fail to appropriate to valuable purposes, a farther donation. To make a specific proposition.

Should the donation be granted, one of the Medical Professors will proceed to Europe, early in the Spring, make the necessary purchases, and return with them, for the uses of the School, before the meeting of her next classes.

Such, in brief, is the scheme contemplated; and so important and worthy of patronage does it appear to myself, that

nothing short of a refusal to grant the means shall persuade me, that it can be differently judged of by the Legislature of the State.

Thus far have I endeavoured to report to the judgment and sense of interest—I was near saying the sense of *justice*, of your Honorable Body. Did I deem it requisite, I would now address myself to your personal feelings, of another but not a less laudable class—to your *ambition* and your *pride*—your ambition and pride as *men*, and as *inhabitants of the West*, but more especially as *citizens of Kentucky*. For, apart from reasons and motives of mere convenience, pecuniary interest, and other-like advantages, it is surely a matter of becoming pride and ambition to us, to be so far independent of the east, as to have a GREAT INSTITUTION for the Mississippi Valley. And Kentucky, as the elder of the western sister States, should be ambitious to be its parent. She should be peculiarly ambitious moreover to be the parent of an institution, equal in all respects, to the most distinguished in the Union. These are views which reason sanctions, and which State pride and honour should unyieldingly cling to, and surrender only when no longer tenable. A remark or two in conformity to them may not be out of place.

As respects these considerations, then, what, let me ask, are the bearing and influence of the School, in whose behalf I have ventured to address you? At the risk of being deemed perhaps presumptuous and vain, I fearlessly reply that it is all important to them. That School is *one* of the brightest spots, if not itself the brightest, on the escutcheon of the Commonwealth, and should be maintained in its splendour at any practicable expense. It is the only School that has the slightest claim to the *glorious* title (for it is glorious) of the INSTITUTION OF THE WEST!—and to that title *its* claim is undeniable.

From every State and Territory of the West and South, the School of Transylvania draws pupils, educates them in Kentucky, and more or less attaches them to her. In every State and Territory of the West, therefore, it renders Ken-



tucky venerable and influential—gives to her a stamp and a standing, which could not, in those places, otherwise be hers.

Permit me to say, though I say it respectfully, that the voice of the Medical Department of Transylvania has penetrated, and her precepts have been recorded and remembered as valuable lessons, where the voice of the statesman and counsellors of Kentucky has been heard but faintly, if heard at all, and been but slightly regarded.

Do the youth of the country assemble annually from every direction, and from the most distant points of this great Valley, to admire eloquence, and learn wisdom and law, within the walls of your Capitol, or elsewhere in the State? No, they do not. Their assemblages for such purposes are comparatively limited. But they do thus assemble, to listen to plain professional lessons, in the Halls of the Medical Department of Transylvania. And they return to their homes, many of them decorated with the honours of the institution, and all of them remembering, with more or less gratitude and filial regard, the State which gave existence and affords protection to their Alma Mater. Thus does Kentucky, I say, gain by the School in rank and reputation, both at home and at a distance, as well as in wealth. Independently then of all other considerations, a sentiment, I repeat, of State pride should induce her to patronize and foster, to the necessary extent, that institution, which contributes most effectually to maintain her distinction, and extend and mature her influence, among her sister States.

Let her be sustained then, I say, by competent endowments, as such institutions in other States are sustained; and ages hence, when the lips that now appeal to you in her behalf shall be silent and forgotten, and the hand that penned the appeal shall be dust, the Medical Department of Transylvania will continue to flourish in usefulness and renown, THE PRIDE OF KENTUCKY, THE SCHOOL OF THE WEST, AND A BLESSING TO POSTERITY!

With thanks for the kindness and courtesy, with which it has been listened to, and an assurance of my entire confidence that it will be liberally considered, and fairly decided on, this Report is respectfully submitted.









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