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The University of Pennsylvania

The medical department of the university of Pennsylvania is rapidly increasing in respectability, and in the number of its pupils. The aggregate amount of the students, during the last winter, was not less than 270, or 275. The greatest number of these were from Pennsylvania, and from the states south and west of Pennsylvania. A few were from New-England; a greater number from the state of New-Jersey; two or three from the West-India islands; and at least two from Europe.

On the 27th of April last, a public examination of the medical candidates was held in the presence of the trustees and faculty of the university, and a number of the citizens; and on the following day, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon sixty gentlemen, each of whom had written and submitted to the Medical Professors an Inaugural Dissertation, which was publicly defended. The following is a list of the Graduates, a notice of the states or countries from which they came, or in which they reside, and the title of their dissertations.

1. Branch T. Archer, of Virginia, *on Cutaneous Absorption.*
2. John Arnest, of Maryland, *on Abscess.*
3. William Aspinwall, of Massachusetts, *on Diabetes Mellitus.*
4. Jacob Baer, of Frederick-town, Maryland, *on Puerperal Fever.*
5. Samuel Baker, of Maryland, *on the form of disease usually denominated Corea Sancti Viti.*
6. William P. C. Barton, of Pennsylvania, *on the Chemical Properties and Exhilirating Effects of the Nitrous Oxide Gas; and its application to Pneumatic Medicine.**
7. Samuel Benezet, of Pennsylvania, *on the Cynanche Trachealis.*
8. Samuel Betton, jun. of Philadelphia, *Observations made in two voyages to India.*
9. George Callaway, of Virginia, *an experimental inquiry into the properties and effects of the Juglans Cinerea.*
10. James Clarke, of the county of Cavan, in Ireland, *on the diurnal Revolutions of the Body.*
11. Samuel Calhoun, of Pennsylvania, *on the influence of light in producing the colours of Animal and Vegetable Bodies.*
12. Matthew Cunningham, of Philadelphia, *on Local Inflammation.*
13. John H. Davis, of Pennsylvania, *on Lunar Influence.*
14. Archibald B. Dick, of Alexandria, in Virginia, *on the Pulse.*
15. William Dicks, of South Carolina, *on Tetanus.*
16. George Fairlamb, of Pennsylvania, *on Hepatitis.*
17. Michael A. Finley, of Baltimore, *on the use of the Muriatic Acid.*
18. William Foushee, jun. of Virginia, *on Cynanche Trachealis.*
19. Alexander Frazer, of Charleston, S. C. *an attempt to prove that there is no definite period of Utero-Gestation in the female of the human species.*
20. Robert O. Grayson, of Virginia, *an investigation of the different opinions in favor of the contagious nature of Remittent and Intermittent fevers, together with an inquiry into the Laws of Miasma, &c.*
21. William Grayson, of Virginia, *on the nourishment of the Fœtus in Utero.*
22. Samuel Greenlee, of Virginia, *on the advantages of scepticism in the Study and Improvement of medicine.*
23. William Willmott Hall, of Maryland, *strictures on the use of Cold Water in the cure of fevers.*
24. Isaac H. Hampton, of New Jersey, *on Pneumonia.*
25. Arnold Hannenkampf, of Maryland, *on the Influenza.*
26. James Haynsworth, of the High-Hills of Santee, S. Carolina, *on the Yellow Fever, as it appeared in Charleston, in the year* 1807.
27. Nathan Hays, of Pennsylvania, *on the manner in which medicines act upon the living system.*
28. Isaac Heister, of Pennsylvania, *an historical and philosophical inquiry into absorption; containing a series of arguments to prove the Absorption of Substances not nutrient, whether applied externally or internally, to the human body, as well as to that of some inferior animals.*
29. Samuel Humes, of Pennsylvania, *on Dyspepsia.*
30. Samuel Jackson, of Philadelphia, *an essay on Suspended Animation.**
31. Joseph Jones, of Virginia, *on Hepatitis.*
32. Samuel Leake, of Va. *on Vision.*
33. Charles Lukens, of Pennsylvania, *an essay on Fever.*
34. Henry Marim, of Delaware, *on the Influenza, as it appeared in the state of Delaware, in* 1807: *with some observations on the nature of the disease.*
35. Robert Mayo, of Virginia, *on the Sensorium.**
36. Archibald M'Kinney, *an essay on the physiology of the Human Mind.*
37. Nathaniel Nelson, jun. of Yorktown Virginia, *on Measles.*
38. J. B. Otto, of Pennsylvania, *on Tetanus.*
39. James Page, of Baltimore, Maryland, *on Superfoetation.*
40. Robert Maskell Patterson, of Philadelphia, *in proof of the influence of the moon in diseases.*
41. John Perkin, of Philadelphia, *on the Hydrocele.*
42. William Pinkney, of Maryland, *on the Cholera Infantum.*
43. John Hunter Pope, of Georgia, *on the Vesiculoe Seminales.*
44. Philip C. Pope, of Virginia, *on the nature and treatment of Hypochondriasis.*
45. George Poyntell, of Philadelphia, *on that grade of madness, called Manalgia.*
46. Thomas Grimball Prioleau, of Charleston, S. C. *on the Aralia Spinosa.*
47. Boanerges Roberts, of Virginia, *on the medical properties of a species of Asclepias or Swallow-wort.*
48. Reuben S. Saffold, of Georgia, *on the influence of the mind on the body, in producing diseases and death.*
49. Richard Shubrick, of Charleston, S. C. *on Menstruation.*
50. Fitz R. Smith, of New-Jersey, *Daffodil.*
51. William Kilty Smith, of Maryland, *on Mortification.*
52. Isaac A. Smith, of Virginia, *on the virtues of Mineral Waters.*
53. Samuel Stewart, of Pennsylvania, *on Cuticular Absorption.*
54. John D. Thomas, of Philadelphia, *on the scrophulous disease of the Hip-Joint.*
55. Isaac Todd, on N. Jersey, *on Thirst, and the advantages of abridging the use of diluents in diseases which require depletion.*
56. Edmund H. Tucker, of Georgetown, S. C. *on Cataract.*
57. John Wilson, of Alexandria, Virginia, *on the Transfusion of the blood.*
58. John Wishart, of Pennsylvania, *on Thyrocele (or Bronchocele.)*
59. Joseph Woollens, jun. of Pennsylvania, *on Hydrocephalus Internus.*
60. Thomas Worthington, of Maryland, *on the Modus Operandi of Medicines.*

The degrees were conferred on the graduates by *John M'Dowell*, L. L. D. who is now the provost (or principal) of the university; after which an address was delivered to them by Dr. Barton, the Dean of the Medical Faculty for the present year. This address will be published.

By a late regulation of the trustees of the university, the medical graduates are not obliged to *publish* their inaugural dissertations. After the dissertations have been submitted to the medical faculty, *if they are approved of*, the publication is altogether optional, or entirely the act of the graduate. In consequence of this regulation, which has now been in operation for two terms, only a small number of the dissertations have been printed and published. Of the 60, the titles of which are given above, only three have been published. These are marked with an asterisk.* Others, however, are intended for publication, either entire or in part; and some of them, perhaps, in a state more improved, (by the authors themselves) than that in which they were originally presented to the medical faculty.

The writer of this account does not hesitate to give it as his own *individual* opinion, that the present existing regulation of the trustees, in regard to the inaugural dissertations, is an improvement upon the former system. To *compel* a young man, who acknowledges that he has nothing new or important to communicate to the world, (and whose dissertation is found on examination, to have no claim whatever to *original* merit) to appear before the public as an author, seems, to use the mildest phrase, an *unnecessary* procedure. It is not meant to be insinuated, that such is the character of *all* the inaugural dissertations which have, hitherto, been published in Philadelphia. So far is this from being the case, that it is believed, that few universities in any country, have produced more respectable original dissertations than some *(not a few)* of those which have, at various times, particularly since the year 1792, been presented to the trustees and medical professors of the university of Pennsylvania. These dissertations have not only procured reputation to their authors, but have even served to raise the reputation of the school which gave them birth.

But it is well known, that many of the inaugural dissertations of this and other universities are, at best, but mere transcripts, and even imperfect transcripts, of the opinions or doctrines of the professors. Others are crude and unfinished performances, such as only serve to diminish the reputation of the school; and such, indeed, as their authors, at the expiration of a year or two, are ashamed to see or acknowledge.—Surely, it is advisable that such essays should not be *permitted* to be published; or, at least, it is proper that the authors should not be *constrained* to publish them.

It may be said, however, as it often has been said, that the new regulation of the trustees (a regulation introduced at the request of the medical professors) serves to deprive the public of some *important* dissertations. Whatever foundation there may be for this suspicion, it is certain, that the new rule does not necessarily lead to this evil. On the contrary, it is even probable, that the dissertations which are really worthy of publication, will sooner or later, be printed and published in a more finished form than that in which they were originally presented to the professors. In regard to several of the dissertations of the present year, it is known the publish intention of the graduates more leisure for the task or shall have repeated, upon a more enlarged scale, the experimental parts of their essays.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the People of the United States.
No. IV.

We proceed in the necessary review of the manner in which England has enriched and attempted to aggrandise herself at the expense of the true and absolute rights of neutrals, of her own allies, and of adversary belligerents; and *in which she has drawn upon us the like treatment from her foreign enemies.*

Tho' *neutral* states can have no *war* rights against co-neutrals, or against belligerents, their allies, England, then a neutral state, committed all the breaches we have seen of the rights both of neutrals and allied powers in her detentions of the ships, cargoes and property of neutral friends and neutral and belligerent allies from the date of her proclamation of the 15th of November, 1792, till the commencement of her war with France on the 1st of Feb. 1793. England, then neutral, stopt them in her own ports, and captured them on the high seas, particularly in their voyages from the feeble and *disjointed* Hanseatic towns. The first victims of the crafty naval despotism of *neutral England* were the weak and *disunited.* Americans, ye are lost forever, if ye do not believe, that the sowers of *the seeds of disunion* among the commercial and agricultural states of America are dangerously hostile to your *just influence* among the powers of the earth.

The unprecedented engagement between Britain and Russia of the 25th March, 1793, to deprive unblockaded France of *all* neutral commerce, and the neutral states of all innocent French commerce, enormous as it is, must be considered as a sin of *neutral* England. This convention was published in London as early as the 25th of March, 1793, within fifty-three days of the commencement of the war between France and England. It is therefore certain, that the treaty must have been formed full three months before, while *neutral* Britain, disregarding all decency and public law, was taking the vessels of neutral Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck on their voyages with *innocent* goods the fruit of the labors of the Westphalian and Saxon subjects of the king of England and of his German relations and allies. If allies, relations and connections by blood and marriage, their own subjects, and confederated Brethren of Hanover were thus treated by neutral G. Britain, by Britain in the time of peace and in the earliest stages of her war with France, *an intelligent firmness* at this time on our part must be deemed necessary to our existence. "*Nemo repente turpissimus.*" These recorded sins of *neutral* Britain are nothing to those she has since committed against us. Governed by a legislature, in which the seats are publicly* bought and sold. Every thing is reduced to the acquisition of gain, *per fas et nefas.* Their Berkley's, their Cochrane's, their Whitby's, their Humphrey's, and their Love's, *et hoc genus omne*, can purchase these seats, *to give law to neutrals*, with a very little of their neutral plunder. It is no wonder that their navy rules in Britain. As long as we were known perfectly to understand and without measures of remedy *to endure these things*, it could not be expected, that the other belligerents, enemies of England, would respect our neutral rights. Hence the wisdom and the unavoidable duty of shutting our rivers against their *immense sea-army.* Hence our exclusion of an *impressive* portion of their redundant manufactures. Hence the incidental withholding of our precious raw materials and more precious food. Hence the withdrawing of *the persons* of our honest seamen from the field of undisguised foreign *slavery*—the scene of an odious and infamous impressment.

Of what avail is it that the people of America have acquired an exemption from British rule *in all the forms of* strict law, public and municipal, if the foreign legislature and crown they successfully resisted, openly maintain that rule *in fact?* Is the American seaman *free*, who is made *a degraded prisoner* in any spot of the terraqueous globe by a British press gang? Did the ensanguined body of *John Pearce*, when exhibited to the people by *Rufus King*, evince the actual exemption of Americans from the domination of England? Did the defeated fleet of admiral D'Urvilliers, slain and mangled in forced opposition to a sister republic and to *the principles of the American revolution*, then actually common to America and France, prove *the actual* termination of all British authority over the people of these states? Did the daily exaction of the *convoy* duty from American merchants support the important truth, that "taxation and representation are inseparable?" Do the forcing our ships into British harbors, and the *extortion* of money, without a shadow of law, under the *fraudulent* color of legitimate duties, prove that we are exempted from the avaricious rule of our colonial state?—The degree of resistance, which we had begun to make to this *government de facto* of G. Britain, occasioned us to be exempted, in reality, from the operation of the French decree of Berlin, down to the time when England under the pretence of retaliation for what we had in truth not acquiesced in, issued her *nine* orders in Council of November last.—The British *avowal* of an intention to issue such orders, and the declaration at Copenhagen that there could be no neutrals, brought on the execution of the Berlin Decree.

The President of the United States, irresistibly impelled by a sense of public duty, seasonably represented as a solemn truth to our Legislative Body, that G. Britain on the subject of the colonial trade, had interpolated the law of nations. And here we are brought to examine a new example of that inadmissible practice. Instead of a retaliating *blockade* of France, when France by her Berlin decree *blockaded* England, the British adopted measures of a different or more excessive nature and called them "*retaliations.*"

She insolently ordered us, wherever found on the high seas, to be *coerced at arms*, to trade through British ports, to France! She adopted a monopoly of commerce! She ordained "*a tribute*," under the veil of a municipal duty; and she granted "*perquisites*" out of our property, under the name of fees of office, to men who were impeachable for extorting them, before that act of indemnity for these crimes, that *deed of shame*, which has blasted the reputation of the three states in the British Parliament in the face of the world. When acts of a sovereign Legislature, in high contempt of justice and decency are hung, like harlots mantles, upon the unhallowed walls of its public chambers, to cover the perpetrators of any deed of [illegible] misfortune or to encounter danger.—*Conscience* must make cowards of the leaders of the nation and *a wounded spirit* must unman the good. Such must ultimately be the case with every British observer of every class in society, who traces *the contempt of sound policy, of constitutional law, and of all public justice*, in the commencement, the progress, and the present state of their orders in council.

What then must be the effect of this long series of orders upon the temper and conduct of the adversaries of England. They know the history of these orders of England from the days of her neutrality in 1792. They knew well all that neutrals have done in consequence, and suffered. They cannot but think they have the best grounds to retaliate, *as against England;* and they would believe that they had a right to retaliate, as against us also, *but for the determined stand we have openly made.*

The noble protest against all the details of British impressment from the date of Mr. Madison's letter on that subject of January, 1804, to the termination of his recent correspondence with Mr. Rose, appear to have convinced the European continent, that we will not endure the incarceration and enslavement of our marine citizens in the floating prisons of England, nor the perversion of their neutral hands in illegitimate war upon her enemies. Connected with this subject, the exclusion of the whole marine *army* of England from our ports, in consequence of the afflicting treatment of John Pearce of the impertinent insolence of *Love*, and of *the base and sanguinary outrage* on the frigate Chesapeake must carry convictions, the most satisfactory and decided, into the councils of the injured adversary belligerents. The open imposition of *an avowed fine* on England, by means of the non-importation law, for her early and indisputable violations of the law of nations and for all the consequent injuries she has *herself* inflicted, or *drawn upon us*, from her allies and her enemies, must add to the convictions of our just determinations, in the European world. The serious effects upon the extensive and complicated British political œconomy, which the whole world knows our embargo will produce, including *the all important business of our own manufacturing system*, will convince Europe, that we have devised means to deprive the rapacious navy of England of spoliated food and replaced *a vulnerable foreign commerce* by great domestic *invulnerable* operations, in all the manufactures and the useful arts.

* William Cobbet, whom the Pennsylvania democrats expelled by the coercion of the laws, from the city of Philadelphia in 1800, declares in the 11th volume of his Political Register, A. D. 1807, that he has read in the daily papers of the city of London fifty-seven public advertisement for the sale and purchase of seats in their *imperial* parliament! These were all of his *Britannic* majesty's *most faithful* Commons! The *right* honorable the viscount *Melville* is, as we know, the recorded standard of the virtue of the Lords, spiritual, and temporal! Him, with all his blushing honors thickened on him, *his right reverend and right honorable peers* have declared to be innocent upon their *honors!* To complete the system, his imperial majesty of the united kingdoms retains the name of the virtuous *Melville* upon the list of *his most honorable* Privy Council, to aid him in the formation of those orders in council, *the letter* of which that independent prize judge, sir William Scott, has declared to be the rule of his court! Gracious Heaven! Can it be Timothy Pickering of 1776 and 1793, who *now avows* an ardent love for that government? Mark what Cobbett, (whom he well knew when President Adams removed him) says of this venal state of things. He gives it plainly to be understood in his own print, under the eyes of all the members of the three estates in Parliament, with all the common law terrors of "*contempts*" hanging over his head, that he can find "nothing more *disgraceful*, or more *damnable* than what is described *in these advertisements.*" If the French understood the X Y Z of corruption in the time of Cheif Justice Marshall's embassy, it appears pretty certain, that England must understand the rest of the Alphabet. We might appeal even to *Cobbett*—"*Nothing* more *damnable*" than these overt corrupt sales of seats in the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, says *Cobbett*, the apostle of the Pitt administration, to the Americans!