

An appeal to the medical profession of the United States / by James Conquest Cross.

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Cross (Gas. Co.)
AN

APPEAL
TO THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

✓
BY JAMES CONQUEST CROSS, M. D.

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CINCINNATI:

PRINTED AT THE DAILY ATLAS OFFICE.
1846.

West (Mr. Dr.)

WEDNESDAY

AT JAMES F. GROSS, N. D.

PRINTED AT THE DAILY APPALACHIAN
1891

A P P E A L .

I have been guilty of a great dereliction of duty, and have, in consequence of it, I fear, suffered much in public estimation. This has consisted in my forbearance towards a man whom it was always in my power to have demolished, so far at least, as his intellectual, scientific and moral claims have given him consideration with the reflecting and upright part of mankind. Of this he shall have no reason, so far, at least, as I am concerned, to complain in future, nor shall he congratulate himself that he has a license to perpetrate every variety of atrocious outrage without the apprehension of being held to a strict accountability. To those familiar with the peculiar, I had almost said anomolous, and unprecedented structure of Lexington society, my silence in relation to grievances, so diversified and aggravated, as to be quite sufficient to have forced the dumb to speech, may be a topic of animadversion, but certainly not a subject of surprise.

I was born, reared and educated in Lexington, and have but little real or personal interest in Kentucky out of the county of Fayette, and have, therefore, been constrained to remain here long after inclination, could I have indulged it, would have prompted me to shake from *my* feet with indignant contempt, the dust of the city of my nativity. Nor is this the first time my heart has been made to feel emotions so unnatural, if not unworthy and discreditable. Twelve years ago I was driven into exile by the same malign influence that has pursued me with the most envenomed rancour ever since. I found refuge and was honored in a neighboring city. There I was not permitted to remain. The turpitude and treachery of the man whose sway is still unfortunately paramount in Lexington, had brought the Medical Department of Transylvania University to the very verge of ruin. The Medical Faculty was

dissolved, and he and his colleague, (for although he had two, one of them justly scorned to interest himself in the matter,) the prostituted remnants of a once flourishing institution looked around in almost hopeless despair for those who would co-operate with them in supporting its ancient grandeur and glory. Repeatedly were the chairs tendered and as often were they rejected, and finally it was feared they would be obliged to give them to three subordinate men. In this situation, after irresistible importunity, having already refused it once, I agreed to take the Institutes. The love I cherished, in despite of the most causeless and ungrateful persecution, for the place of my birth persuaded me to fly, (at a heavy sacrifice,) to the rescue of my Alma Mater. When I joined my new colleagues I found, to my great disappointment and dissatisfaction, that the whole responsibility of completing the reorganization rested exclusively upon myself. They were discouraged — had, besides prevailing on me to join them, done nothing, and evidently did not know what to do. Before I had been six weeks a member of the faculty I travelled two thousand miles on the business of the School, and completed, to the satisfaction of all, the re-organization. Thus, by my energy and enterprise, was the entire overthrow of the Medical Department of Transylvania University in 1837 averted, and ever since, until the spring of 1844, was it enabled by the same means to maintain its ground; and I would have extended its popularity and usefulness, had not my exertions been thwarted by those who were too stupid to be enlightened by instruction, and too jealous to be indebted to my enterprise. Since 1844, its condition of progressive decay has been such as to mortify the pride instead of flattering the vanity of those concerned in it. This, and a brief history of the events that led to my resignation in 1844, together with the incontestible fact, that those who rule and regulate public opinion have transferred their homage from the omnipotence of truth to the omnipotence of a name, and that name that of B. W. Dudley, will be regarded, by the public at large, as sufficient apology for entertaining and expressing sentiments apparently ungrateful, and of which, under other circumstances, I should be heartily ashamed.

The necessity I was under, and am still, to remain in Lexington, was the reason why I did not, in 1844, give a full history, not only of the events that led to my resignation but of my connexion with Transylvania University, and thus have placed myself, in my true position, before the public. This would have been to render my situation as a citizen of Lexington less enviable and more intolerable than that of the fiends of hell, for these people have, on more than one occasion, solemnly determined to sustain Dr. Dudley *per fas et ne fas*. When

they rallied around and supported him and drove from Lexington Drs. Caldwell, Yandell and Cooke, in 1837, although it was established by testimony diversified, concurrent and irresistible that he was the arch-traitor to Lexington, who originated the scheme to remove the Medical School to Louisville, they permitted no one to doubt their readiness and willingness to go any unauthorized length in his defence. Such facts as this teaches me with unmistakeable clearness that I shall be exposed to the bitter and heartless baiting of the snarling emissaries of a bastard aristocracy, for daring to utter a word in condemnation of their pet and patron, but I shall derive great consolation for the fact, that they, like Romish priests, are industrious to propagate a belief in a *thing* they have not the least faith in themselves—that their mad and desperate denunciations of me will be as insincere as their bombastic panegyrics of Dr. Dudley are hollow and deceitful; for it is a fact, that while they proclaim his alledged merits from the house-tops, they instilled and secretly uttered whispers, pronounce him adequate to the perpetration of any moral atrocity—while by their injustice they drove from Lexington Drs. Caldwell, Yandell and Cooke — three men, who, whatever may be their faults or defects, are as infinitely superior to Dr. Dudley, intellectually, scientifically and morally, as the vertical blaze of a tropical sun is superior to the faint and scarcely distinguishable glimmer of the most distant star, they in private charge upon him the authorship of the crime for which they made his colleagues suffer. I must be permitted to say this condition of things induced me to desire a postponement of this *appeal* until I should be able to place myself in a community guided by a more enlightened sense of justice. In saying this, however, I do not wish to be understood to charge the conduct of the mass of the people to corrupt motives, but to a regrettable lack of that intelligence absolutely necessary to comprehend the wants and interests of a School of Medicine, but who in consequence thereof, have been scandalized as guilty, of a mean and servile sequacity to the behests of a man whose most enlarged views have always been strictly bounded by an exclusively selfish and individual ambition. Whatever his hollow-hearted friends may say of his liberality, for not one of them has any real respect for or confidence in him, he is a perfect petrification of selfishness, and all his charities are nothing more than the interest of the capital of all sorts of iniquity. This is proved by the fact that in all the numerous difficulties in which he has involved himself with his colleagues he has shrunk from his proper personal responsibility by skulking behind the Medical School; thus persuading the citizens of Lexington that the issue was not between himself and those

whom he had insulted and outraged, but between the latter and themselves. Victory has crowned his policy on so many occasions with success that it would be absurd and preposterous to suppose he will not rely upon it, in future, with unwavering confidence. Now it is not surprising that in full view of this and the complete ostracism within "*the two miles square*" that awaits me, I should say this *Appeal* is not made to the citizens of Lexington but to the Medical Profession of the United States.

I repeat, that while I am aware, I shall have no more chance in this community than *pain a discretion*, in the hands of a Frenchman, I would have been content to suffer in silence, until my appeal could have been made under better auspices, but this has not been permitted. The conduct of my tormentors and persecutors has been such as to make further forbearance on my part, a criminal and pusillanimous desertion of duty. Since I left it, the Medical Department of Transylvania University has sunk into utter insignificance, and promises soon to enable its enemies to exclaim in insolent triumph *Troja fuit*: When it shall have ceased to be, and all knowledge of its existence shall have dwindled into a legend of tradition, I will be able to say, and with a clear conscience, to the deluded and betrayed people of Lexington:

"Shake not your gory locks at me
Thou canst not say I did it."

The rapid decline of the Medical School, which I can prove I did not desire, my late colleagues know is owing almost exclusively to my withdrawel from it and their wretchedly stupid administration of its affairs, but which they endeavor to convince the public is owing to my misrepresentations. I defy them to prove that I have been guilty of a single misrepresentation, or that I have spoken to a score of medical men out of the city of Lexington, on the subject. When I was in Tennessee and Virginia advocating the claims of Mr. Clay to the Presidency, I had but little intercourse with medical men; and had enough to think and speak of, without, except incidentally and rarely, thinking or speaking of them or their school. If my withdrawel has injured the school, and this, no intelligent or candid man will question or deny the injury that has been inflicted upon it by their stupid administration of its affairs has been so great that it is now incurable. In proof of this allegation, I will advert to two facts only, although it is in my power to write a respectable sized volume on the subject. In the spring of 1844 they filled the chair of Theory and Practice with a man wholly incompetent, and in every respect unworthy. This I told them at the time, and labored with infinite zeal to convince them

they were inflicting a wound upon the institution, from which it would be scarcely possible for it to recover. In the face of facts, however, that should have persuaded and convinced the most sodden and stubborn stolidity every member of the faculty voted for his nomination, except myself. My negative stands upon the Minutes of the Faculty, and I desired it to be sent with the nomination to the Board of Trustees, in the hope that they would ask for the reasons that caused me to refuse supporting it. But this by a formal and unanimous vote was refused. Thus proving they were conscious that although they, actuated by prejudice and opposition, had resisted my reasoning, the Board of Trustees would not prove impregnable to its assaults.—The individual alluded to has been compelled, it is said, and believed, to leave the School, thus illustrating my foresight, and proving the truth of all I said on the subject.

The chair of Midwifery was vacated last autumn, by the death of Dr. Richardson. Forty-nine Physicians, we are told, applied for it, almost all of them Western and Southern men. The Class numbered a few more students, it is said, than the previous session. What was the cause of this? To strengthen their claims with the Faculty, each and all of them did what was in their power, to have themselves represented in the Class by as many students as possible. What, therefore, was the obvious policy of the Faculty? Every rational man will say a selection from amongst the forty-nine Western and Southern men for it is utterly absurd to say what they have impliedly asserted, that a competent individual could not be found amongst them. Did they select a Western or a Southern man? No indeed—they were incapable of so rational an act. They gave the chair to a citizen of Baltimore—to a man, that it was said, but now denied, did not even apply for it, and what is worse than all, to one, of but little, if any reputation or importance in the profession.* What I said of their Professor of Theory and Practice was not believed, and I ask not the citizens of Lexington to believe what I now say of their new Professor of Midwifery, at least until the result testifies for or against me, or what is still more important, until they have obtained the consent of Dr. Dudley to do so; for it is nothing but right that the serfs of the Autocrat should know his wishes before

*The appointee, (who it is said owes his elevation in some measure to the cause that I did—the Faculty is in a state of controversial insolvency, and needs some one who can write to defend it,) will, I trust, believe that I allude to him, not from personal dislike, but because the necessities of the case required it, and when obliged to speak I must be excused for preferring frankness to flattery.

they dare to consult, or express their own. But in view of these facts, what must necessarily be the feelings and sentiments of the forty-nine defeated candidates, aforesaid?—Where will that phalanx of students be found, that gave some respectability to the Class in the city of Lexington, last winter, but which the stupid vanity of Dr. Dudley and his journeymen ascribed to their extraordinary, but unrecognized and incognosible merit. Think you in the halls of Transylvania? If so I am ignorant of men—They will be found in Louisville, Cincinnati and the Eastern cities; for it is impossible that the forty-nine should be satisfied with having their claims set aside, for those of a man superior to few, and inferior to many of them. When a Faculty is capable of conduct so palpably stupid and irrational, as to make it impossible for sophistry to obscure or disguise it, it is the silliest of all nonsense for them to seek in my alleged misrepresentations, or in any other cause, the decline of the institution of which they are the unworthy and incompetent guardians. Their supidity which was congenital, and their rascality, a disease they caught in early life, through all the stages of which they have passed with nosographic regularity, are the most formidable enemies they have to contend with; and when they subdue these, they will not find what I say or do, a cause of serious embarrassment. Into this digression I have been lured by a desire to show that the rapid decline of the Medical School, of this city, is ascribable to other more substantial and permanent causes, than my supposed misrepresentations, for I am unwilling to be charge with “throwing water upon a drowning rat.”

I now proceed to vindicate myself from a charge that I know will be preferred against me, at least in this city, *which is*, that I am making a wanton assault upon the Medical Department of Transylvania University. Months before I left home in last September, for Europe, I was fully aware that my late colleagues were engaged in secret and insidious efforts to injure me in public estimation, and I unavailingly endeavored to obtain satisfactory proof of it. When, however, I was four thousand miles from home, in a foreign country, and the possibility of detection almost precluded, they were emboldened to tamper with my friends. Instead of acting an open, a generous and manly part, they with a baseness of heart at which humanity will shudder, seized upon my absence, when apparently it was out of my power to know what they were doing, or to defend myself against their foul and infamous machinations, to destroy me. Besides the revolting nature of the atrocity of which they were guilty, and of which any man of common honesty would have been ashamed, they have put me to infinite inconvenience and trouble. As all my friends know, and the

public prints repeatedly announced that it was my intention to remain in Europe eighteen months or two years, for the purpose of cultivating the medical, and collateral sciences. Instead of that, I have been obliged to return home after an absence of little more than eight months, and that too, for the purpose of defending my character against the assassin assaults of my enemies. This being the fact, as I will presently prove, I shall stand amply justified in the course I am now pursuing, in the estimation of the public at large, although, that great public will be surprised, and probably not believe me when I say, that this consideration will have no weight with the little public of the village of Lexington. Instead of publicly assailing me when I was at home, and the facts fresh in the recollection of every one, they took advantage of my absence to poison the public mind by epistolary communications made to the physicians of the valley of the Mississippi. They, dead to the remorseless atrocity of such a crime, dared to wield the dagger of the assassin in the dark.

Considering the secret and covert manner in which they aimed at my destruction, together with the circumstance of my great distance from home, it is very wonderful that I should ever have learned any thing of the base and pussillanimous conduct of my enemies. But there is an overruling Providence. To suppose or believe that God could or would smile upon such villany would be undeniable proof of the rankest infidelity, and this the sanctimonious hypocrites should have known. For such iniquity there is a sure and certain retributive justice, and this is discoverable in the fact that letters which they supposed would distil a poison into all ranks of the public mind and irrecoverably destroy me in public estimation, without the possibility of my knowing what the heartless, soulless and reckless assassins were doing, were copied by their correspondents, and sent to me in the city of Paris, France. Here is an example, written in the month of December last, in Lexington, by a member of the Medical Faculty of Transylvania University. His name I withhold for the present, as I wish him to writhe yet a little longer in the anguish of conscious meanness, in solitude and unknown:

"As an alumnus of our school, I feel that you have a right to know something of the official action in reference to the late Professor of the Institutes in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, and being under the impression that you have been misinformed in reference to this matter, I now give exact copies of the documents in that case, with necessary remarks:

LEXINGTON, May 25, 1844.

PROFESSOR CROSS,—*Sir*: Circumstances having occurred re-

lating to your private character, which will hereafter prevent us from co-operating with you as a member of the Medical Faculty of Transylvania University, we feel called on by an imperious sense of duty to the Institution, to request you to send to the Board of Trustees your resignation of the chair you hold, as speedily as possible. We invite you to this measure, hoping that it may appear a spontaneous act of your own.

B. W. DUDLEY,
W. H. RICHARDSON,
THOS. D. MITCHELL,
ROBT. PETER,

MEDICAL HALL, Lex., May 28, 1844.

PROFESSOR CROSS,—*Sir*: I am authorized and directed by the members of the Faculty who signed the paper sent you on Saturday last, to request that you will make known your decision in the premises by Thursday at noon, of this week, in default of which, it will be their duty to lay the matter before the Board of Trustees.

By order:

THOS. D. MITCHELL, Dean.

"On the receipt of the first note, Judge Wooley and Mr. Clay were *employed* to effect the withdrawal of the request to resign.* Finding that the efforts made could not succeed, the resignation came to the Board May 29th. In place of being a voluntary resignation, on account of the sinking state of the school, as was alledged by the late Professor, he was actually and unanimously required to resign for gross obliquities of character. The facts† were kept secret, much to our injury, while he proclaimed a false position entirely as the basis of a voluntary withdrawal.‡ I have not room here for details, but have judged it proper that you should know thus much." The individual to whom the above letter was written, and who sent a copy of it to me while in the city of Paris, very justly remarks: "If I, being an alumnus, had a right to know, &c., then every physician who has graduated since the school was first organized has—and has, of course, been furnished with the same documentary evidence which has been given to me;" and further, he says the above letter, "the

*A lie as false as perjury itself, and the scoundrel who penned the above letter knew it.

†What facts? Those which go to prove that the author of this letter and his colleagues, have been guilty of all that is deliberate in malignity and of all that is depraved in crime?

‡This is a falsehood at which perjury itself would blush, as can be proved by Professor Gross, of Louisville, to whom I wrote, and by Prof. Geo. McClelland, of Philadelphia, I believe, to whom I also wrote—by Prof. Smith, of Baltimore, and Prof. Bartlett, of Lowell, to whom a friend promised and did write, and by the fact that I affected no concealment on the subject, and requested my friends when they should speak of my resignation to give all the necessary facts.

original of which I have in my possession, I have no doubt, is a faithful abstract of *thousands* which have been circulated through the West and South."

Redemptionless as I knew Dr. Dudley and his tools to be, the reception of the above letter both shocked and amazed me. They had already committed an act that bore the indelible impress of almost unimagined atrocity, and I, in mercy, supposed they must have so loathed themselves on account of it that they would never venture upon its repetition or do any thing to provoke me to a public exposure of the enormous outrage of which they, in an extempore fit of mad and desperate depravity, had been guilty. But in this I was mistaken, and am now ready to admit that I know not the excesses into which double-dyed, incarnate exemplifications of turpitude are capable of running. I did not believe, I confess, that even they would dare boast of having sunk their souls into

"A pit of ink, that the wide sea
Hath drops too few to wash away."

Without in this place entering upon an analysis of the above letter, which, as my correspondent correctly remarks, is a faithful abstract of thousands that have been circulated through the West and South," I will simply ask is there a living human being who can or will condemn me for making this *appeal*, if I shall be able to neutralize, counteract or destroy the force of the impression it was designed to make? Where is the shameless sycophant that will attempt to fix on me the brand of public reprobation for standing on the imprescriptible law of self-protection, to vindicate my character from an injury the most deadly that human wickedness could inflict? Certainly not beyond the limits of the "two miles square," and I scarcely believe that one so lost to all sense of honor—so insensible to every generous impulse of justice, can be found within them. Indeed were I willing, I think I might with safety confide in the decision of the people of the consequential little village of Lexington itself. As, however, I have not consulted their wishes on the subject, and as I do not intend to be disturbed by their sayings or doings in the premises, I proceed at once to give a history of the train of events that led to my resignation, and leave those to whom I *appeal* to determine whether my resignation was voluntary or forced, and whether or not my late colleagues had recourse to means so base that the most profligate and abandoned scoundrels upon record would have disdained to employ.

The incompetency of Dr. Bush as a teacher of anatomy was not a novel or an original suggestion of Dr. Pinckard, although

he formally and publicly made it for the first time in the spring of 1844. It was an allegation that had been constantly made by certain members of the Faculty, particularly Drs. Mitchell and Richardson, ever since the session of 1837-38.* On this subject their complaints were uninterrupted, bitter and rancorous. A stereotyped remark of the former was, that Dr. Bush was the most ignorant and illiterate man he ever knew connected with any school of medicine. This opinion I endorsed, and I am fully convinced that any competent judge, personally acquainted with him as a teacher, would not be able conscientiously to do otherwise. Dr. Richardson was more emphatic and boisterous in his complaints against Dr. Bush than any other member of the Faculty, but his loose, disjointed way of expressing himself, and his every day inconsistencies defrauded what he said, of much of its weight and influence. That Dr. Smith looked upon the utter incompetency of Dr. Bush as a fixed fact, I had the assurance of Drs. Mitchell and Richardson, and I may say also of Dr. Peter, for he informed me when I asserted that the Introductory Lecture of Dr. Bush, which had been published by the Class, would disgrace the School, that it would have been infinitely more discreditable had not Dr. Smith reviewed it in manuscript and made all the alterations that were possible without re-writing it. Although the relations that subsisted between Dr. Smith and myself were of the most friendly character, I do not recollect to have heard him express himself in relation to Dr. Bush, but as he is a distinguished Anatomist and Surgeon, he could not have thought otherwise than was reported to me by Drs. Mitchell and Richardson. With Dr. Bartlett my intercourse was more intimate and confidential than with any other member of the Faculty, and his opinion of Dr. Bush, as a teacher, was substantially that of Drs. Mitchell, Richardson and myself. He was cautious in the expression of his opinions in the presence of the two former, and not too communicative in his intercourse with me. He had no faith in the veracity or candor of Dr. Mitchell—no confidence in the judgment or consistency of Dr. Richardson—much fear of my prudence, while I had every reason to believe he relied upon my honesty, veracity and rectitude of intention. While there seemed to be no difference of opinion between Drs. Mitchell, Richardson, Bartlett and myself, in relation to the incompetency of Dr. Bush, the two former very frequently and obstinately urged the necessity of decided action on the subject, while the two latter were op-

*Dr. Richardson is no more, and the reader will believe me, I trust, when I assure him that it is with the utmost regret I find it impossible to make this *appeal* intelligible, or indeed to make it at all without frequent reference to his name. Allusion to him is, therefore, absolutely necessary and unavoidable, being in no way whatever the result of inclination or choice.

posed to any movement, on the score of policy, unless the cheerful concurrence of Dr. Dudley could be obtained and of this they had no hope. With Dr. Bartlett I had frequent conversations on this subject, and at the last one that took place which was in my house just before the last time he left Lexington, he said: "Sir, to use your own language I do not believe there is any remedy."* This is the response frequently made by me to those who seemed anxious to make a move against Dr. Bush, independently of the consent of Dr. Dudley. I must explain here why I regarded the concurrence of Dr. Dudley as, in some measure, indispensable. Firstly, judging from the past, I believed his influence with the Board of Trustees sufficiently great to defeat any attempt that might be made against Dr. Bush, that should not receive his support: secondly, even were it possible to succeed in despite of his opposition, it would give him, in all probability, so much dissatisfaction as to cause him to resign, and thus seriously injure the School: and thirdly, I never had given and determined never to give a vote or promote a movement for the gratification of personal animosity, and this interpretation I knew would be put upon my conduct by those who were impatient to find cause of complaint against me.

The settled conviction of two thirds of the Medical Faculty, that Dr. Bush was wholly incompetent, cannot now be made a subject of serious controversy. They expressed themselves so fully and freely, both in and out of the Faculty, that it would be preposterous for them to attempt its denial. The necessity of his removal being admitted, it was however, very difficult to determine how it was to be effected. Both Drs. Richardson, and Mitchell, but the former particularly, urged me to take the initiatory step, assuring me at the same time, that I should receive their energetic and zealous co-operation. To this I was earnestly pressed on the alleged ground of my greater influence and popularity with the Class. To which I uniformly responded, that I was the last man in the Faculty to whom so important a measure should be confided, for however necessary the removal of Dr. Bush might be regarded, my conduct would be ascribed to motives of hostility towards Dr. Dudley, and that defeat would be the inevitable consequence. Had no other reason existed, the equivocal relations that had subsisted between Dr. Dudley and myself, ever since I became a member of the Faculty, was entirely sufficient to prevent my taking a leading or prominent part in the matter. But this was not the only cause of my declinature, for I could not easily be made to shrink from a proper degree of responsibility, in any case

*Dr. Bartlett will pardon me for using his name in this connexion, and whenever occasion shall render it necessary in the subsequent parts of this *appeal*, when he reflects that it is almost unavoidable.

where the interests of the School were involved. I knew well, I thought, the men with whom I was expected to act. In the firmness of Drs. Mitchell and Richardson I had no confidence. That they would pusillanimously shrink from responsibility on the slightest indication of difficulty or danger, I had no doubt, and the truth of this apprehension the result fully proved as the reader shall hear, although I took every precaution not to suffer myself to be placed in a leading or prominent position.

When Dr. Richardson found his efforts to flatter me into open hostility with Drs. Dudley and Bush ineffectual, he changed his plan of operations. He pretended that in his conversations with Dr. Dudley, he had ascertained that it would not be long before he would ask for a separation of the chairs of Anatomy and Surgery, under the expectation that the Faculty would nominate Dr. Bush to the chair of Anatomy, which would be thus vacated. He insisted that his colleagues should do nothing to remove this impression from the mind of Dr. Dudley—that the first object to be attained was the separation, and that when this should be accomplished, we could and would put into it whom we pleased, regardless of the wishes and expectations of Dr. Dudley. This is what he called diplomacy.

The incompetency of Dr. Bush was not the only ground of complaint against him. His views and those of Dr. Dudley in relation to the teaching of Anatomy, were highly obnoxious to the aversion of every member of the Faculty. They contended, and perhaps persuaded some of the students to believe that it was altogether useless for them to dissect. That by observing Dr. Bush dissect, they would be made good practical Anatomists in a shorter time than if they were to dissect themselves; than which no sophism could be more perfectly absurd. As well might the ridiculous attempt be made to teach a youth a mechanical art, without permitting him to use the appropriate tools, as think of making an Anatomist without handling the scalpel. But the attempt to refute such an argument is wholly superfluous, as it evidently had its origin in a purely sordid and grasping spirit. The views however of Drs. Dudley and Bush ultimately became so offensive to certain members of the Faculty, to Dr. Mitchell in particular, that they absolutely refused to recommend the students to join the dissecting Class, in consequence of which the number that cultivated practical anatomy was very small, but the number whom we were obliged to graduate, but who had never dissected an hour in their lives, was very great. In looking over Dr. Yandell's *Narrative*, I discover this is not a new complaint, for I find at p 21, the following remarks:—"That it was his (Dr. Dudley's) reiterated confessions—to which no honorable man, who knew the value of anatomical knowledge,

could listen without feelings of deep humiliation— *that students of medicine, in this School, were lulled “into the delusion that dissections were not necessary, in order to keep out of sight the poverty of the dissecting room.* On this subject Dr. Caldwell remarks in his *Thoughts on Schools of Medicine*, in relation to the provisions of the School of Transylvania, for the teaching of special anatomy:—“Certain it is they are extremely meagre. The Professor of Anatomy *even discourages them as to dissection, if he does not openly dissuade them from it, as an unnecessary and useless employment.* For this he has his reasons. He has no subjects to spare to them for that purpose; and he is anxious to conceal the poverty of his department.” What now, I ask, must be thought of the moral integrity of that man, who, after this public exposure of the very reprehensible subterfuge, to which he was, and is, in the habit of resorting, dares still to impose upon the credulity and unsuspecting simplicity of those who have a right, in as much, as they pay him for it, to expect solid and substantial instruction at his hands.

I have given a plain unexaggerated statement of the estimate placed by the Faculty upon Dr. Bush as a teacher of Anatomy. This, humble as it was, and mortifying as it must have been to a proud and ambitious man, was not peculiar to them. Before much interest was taken in the subject by those members of the Faculty to whom we have referred, the students had with extraordinary unanimity pronounced him incompetent. Their complaints were loud and often indignant, and more than once formal attempts were made to petition the Board of Trustees to remove him, and they failed, chiefly because of the interposition of him, whom he and his master pertinaciously continued to regard as their greatest enemy. On one occasion in particular, and that was during the session of 1840—41 through my agency exclusively, a memorial addressed to the Board of Trustees, demanding his removal, and already signed by more than one hundred students, was suppressed.— This I say was done at my instance, and in obedience exclusively to my wishes, and I was induced to interfere because I did not consider it a proper mode of proceeding against him.— Notwithstanding the obligations he was thus placed under to me, not only then but since, when similar attempts were made, the faction over which he ruled intimated in language that could not be misunderstood, that I was the instigator of the opposition to him, that prevailed amongst the students. Such conduct as was ascribed to me, I regard not only as disreputable but disgraceful, and I would willingly have voted for the expulsion of any member who had been found guilty of it.— While, however, I who was wholly innocent, was made the ob-

ject of much unmerited persecution, another who was guilty was apparently looked upon in the light of a friend. In a publication made by Dr. Pinckard, the 20th September, 1844, we find this charge made against Dr. Richardson, in the following words:

"Dr. R. did also approve last winter, as we are informed by a medical friend of undoubted veracity, of the Memorial to the Trustees, which was circulated by the medical students for the purpose of effecting a re-organization in the anatomical department of the School. He asked why the students did not sign it? as it was right that they should, for the good of the School."

For such conduct no explanation was given — no apology made and no defence attempted and for the simple reason that it rested upon proof too palpable to be denied or obscured by sophistry. These statements are made not for the purpose of gratifying any animosity which I may be supposed to have against Dr. Bush, for I am incapable of cherishing hatred against such a man, but in justification of the course which events, over which I, at least, had no control, obliged certain members of the Faculty to pursue; and to correct the impression that has been industriously propagated, that I was the cause of his unpopularity with the students. This I not only deny, but assert that I never, directly or indirectly, attempted to impair the standing of a colleague with the students, either while I held a professorship in the Medical College of Ohio or in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, unless the refutation of the ridiculous dogmas of Dr. Dudley be susceptible of that interpretation.

In the spring of 1844, I visited, with my family, the Eastern cities. During my absence from Lexington Dr. Pinckard, with a view to a separation of the chairs of Anatomy and Surgery, and the substitution of a competent individual in the place of Dr. Bush, published in the Lexington Inquirer a series of articles, in which the wants of the school were freely, fully and fairly exhibited. I was in New York when the fact was communicated to me by Dr. Sayre, of that city, and I expressed to him my gratification that I was not in Lexington, because if there, I felt certain I should be charged with being their instigator, and perhaps author. This circumstance, which should have exculpated me in the estimation of every candid mind, was, however, overlooked by Dr. Dudley and his satellites, and I was boldly charged with being their author. The publication of the three or four articles did not occupy more than so many weeks, and they were answered in the order of their appearance consequently the second, third and fourth of Dr. Pinckard were rejoinders, and dwelt mainly on such topics as had been

suggested by his respondent. This shows that while there is a bare possibility that I might have written the first article before my departure, it is utterly absurd to suppose I could have written those that appeared subsequently. That I did not write the first is proved by the perfect uniformity of style that pervades the whole series. If Dr. Pinckard did not write them, of which however, I have no doubt, there was more reason to suspect Dr. Mitchell of being their author than any one else, for he was on the ground and so delighted with their contents that he could not wait for the appearance of the *Lexington Inquirer*, but hurried the evening before to Second street to read them in proof, and the proof of at least one of them he aided in correcting.

The day after my return to Lexington I saw Drs. Mitchell and Richardson, and the joyous countenances which they sported would have awakened the jealousy of Harlequin himself. They declared that the articles of Dr. Pinckard were strong, efficient and capitally timed—that they had brought Dr. Dudley to his senses—that he had become so alarmed for the School that he was willing the chairs of Anatomy and Surgery should be separated and that if I would earnestly co-operate with them there would be no difficulty in removing Dr. Bush, and obtaining an able teacher of Anatomy in his place. This was all very fine and very flattering, but I confess I thought it, and I told them so, too good to be true. But they were sanguine, and would listen to no discouraging suggestion, for when I told them they would find Dudley like the Irishman's flea, which was not under his thumb though he thought him there—they charged me with timidity and an unwillingness to risk any thing for the good of the School. So satisfied were they that Dr. Dudley would submit to every requisite reformation, that they had actually, before my return to Lexington, prevailed on General Combs to write to Dr. George McClelland, of Philadelphia, on the subject of taking the Anatomical Chair, which was, however, yet to be vacated. In the plenitude of their imagined power they made an informal tender of the Chair of Anatomy to Dr. McClelland. I endeavored to moderate their exultation, for I thought I saw plainly they had not won the victory of which they were so proud, and emphatically told them they need not look for my co-operation in the enterprise in which they were engaged except on one condition, which was that Dr. Dudley should voluntarily submit to the changes contemplated and desired, for otherwise I thought it probable he would resign, an event which could not fail to injure the School in its then very precarious state. To remove my scruples on this point, Dr. Richardson not only assured me that he had it from the lips of Dr. Dudley repeatedly that he would consent to the proposed changes but permitted me to read two letters that had been ad-

dressed to him by Dr. Dudley, in which he (Dr. D.) fully committed himself to the necessity of an immediate disjunction of the Chairs of Anatomy and Surgery. In one of them I thought I discovered a very intelligible intimation that after the separation he, (Dr. D.) would expect the Faculty to nominate Dr. Bush to the Chair of Anatomy. When I informed Dr. Richardson that I did not believe Dr. Dudley would submit to the much desired separation unless the Faculty would give a pledge that Dr. Bush should receive the nomination, he flew into a passion, declared that I had misinterpreted the letter, but, if not, before he would yield to such degrading terms, he would resign. This was very energetic talk, but the result proved that it was as unmeaning as the "tinkling cymbal and sounding brass."

The following memorandum, taken down about the time, has been furnished by a friend, from which the reader will be able to form an accurate idea of the position occupied and the course pursued by Dr. Mitchell: "The day after the first article (of Dr. Pinckard) appeared, as well as I now remember, Prof. Mitchell was at my office and we were conversing about the views of Dr. Pinckard, Dr. M. remarked in the course of his conversation that he was just about to send off the catalogues which were to go out of the State, but that he would now keep them until a re-organization was effected, which he thought ought to be done by the 1st June. On another occasion Dr. Mitchell told me that he had gone so far as to write complimentary notices of the new Professors which were to be, meaning as I supposed Drs. McClelland and Watson. Prof. Cross had not then resigned. Dr. Mitchell as fully concurred as a man could well do in the course advised and recommended by Dr. Pinckard. He expressed himself unreservedly, at my office, without any regard, as it struck me, as to who was present at the time. He never enjoined secrecy, nor said that he spoke in confidence. Indeed I admired very much the bold and decided stand which he took. He was decidedly opposed to the election of Dr. Bush to the Chair of Anatomy, and even expressed himself in opposition to his being retained in the School as Demonstrator." It was remarked by the writer of this memorandum, that "if Dr. McClelland had agreed to come here he would be a great acquisition to the School, and supposed that Dr. Bush might be allowed to retain the place which he originally held; but even that was objected to on the part of Prof. Mitchell." There is much more that is important and interesting in the memorandum that lies before me, which future events may induce me to spread before the public, but as I have already quoted enough to answer my present object, I shall merely say that the author closes his memorandum with the remark that "I have avoided stating any thing except what was known to me personally and my own opinions."

Thus the reader is put in possession of the views and purposes entertained by Drs. Mitchell and Richardson before I returned to Lexington, as far at least as they could be discovered from their actions and language; and I agreed to co-operate with them only after it was distinctly understood that I should not be required to take the initiatory step in any of the movements that were contemplated, and that my support of any measure which I thought would probably drive Dr. Dudley from the School, must not to be expected. In a few days after my return to Lexington, I distinctly understood that Dr. Dudley was not so completely at the disposal of Drs. Mitchell and Richardson, as they had pretended to believe in their conversations with me. This was what I strongly suspected from the beginning. When Dr. Dudley committed himself to a separation of the chairs he occupied, I presume he supposed his colleagues would be satisfied, and would willingly give Dr. Bush the chair of Anatomy. He was however soon undeceived on this subject, and went so far, as I learned from Dr. Richardson, as to require a positive pledge from the Faculty, that they would nominate Dr. Bush to the chair of Anatomy, before he would consent to a separation. Our situation now was too palpable to be misunderstood—we must either submit to the insolent dictation of Dr. Dudley, or appeal to the Board of Trustees.—The former I was determined not to do, and so expressed myself to both Drs. Richardson and Mitchell, but particularly the former. I formally and emphatically declared that the matter had now assumed such a form, in consequence of the haughty and imperious tone recently assumed by Dr. Dudley that if he did not submit, and that too by the 1st of July, to the changes which we regarded as absolutely indispensable to the future prosperity of the School, I would leave it; and remarked that I could not see how any high-minded and honorable man could do otherwise. Never did I announce a determination that was more sincere or irrevocable, for I would leave the most profitable and prosperous institution that ever flourished, before I would be a tennis-ball—a shuttle-cock or a scullion to any man on earth. Under this new aspect of the case, I urged Drs. Mitchell and Richardson to make an appeal to the Board of Trustees; and as an inducement to do so, proffered them my earnest co-operation.* I thought it due the Board of Trustees and the citizens of Lexington, that they should be officially informed of our reasonable demands, and if

*My readiness now to act without consulting the wishes of Dr. Dudley, arose from two causes, i. e.—his arrogance and the humiliating position we should have been placed in, in the event of our abandoning the reforms spoken of. To the achievement of them, Drs. Mitchell, Richardson and myself were fully committed, and this the physicians and people of Lexington knew.

then, they should not be granted, we would be justified in pursuing the only course that, I believe, was left, to men who were not disposed to be regarded as mere automata ready to execute the will of a master. That I had known these men for years, was now apparent—that I had rightly appreciated them could not be doubted.—I saw plainly they had rather submit to Dr. Dudley, than pursue a course, which in the event of failure, and of this I had but little doubt, would leave us no alternative but an immediate and simultaneous resignation. Thus they were for several days in a state of the greatest and most laughable irresolution. They both strove with commutual zeal in acts of such bitter abuse of Dr. Dudley, as plainly to show that hatred and revenge are not solely endemic in the region of

“The Pyrenean and the river Po.”

While at the same time the least sagacious could have seen that should he raise his bristles, they were ready to crouch to him, with a sycophancy at which oriental adulation would blush. While things were in this condition, and even before, I emphatically declared to many individuals that I would not submit to the dictation of Dr. Dudley, and that the moment I received positive proof that the proper concessions were not to be expected from him, I would resign.

In a few days the irresolution of Drs. Mitchell and Richardson had vanished. General Combs had received a letter from Dr. McClelland, which led them to believe that he would take the chair of Anatomy. This immediately transformed those men from timid sequacious agitators, into bold and blustering braggarts. They declared they were now perfectly indifferent as to the course Dr. Dudley might think fit to pursue—that should he determine to resign, so far from regretting, they would be glad of it, for they would be thus rid of a despot, and obtain in his stead an abler man and better surgeon than he ever was. It was now their design to place Dr. McClelland in the chair of Surgery, in the event of the resignation of Dr. Dudley, and look out for a teacher of Anatomy. All this they considered very practicable, and very expedient; and determined at once to call a meeting of the Faculty—to make known our wishes to Dr. Dudley, and in the event of his refusing to gratifying them, to appeal forthwith to the Board of Trustees. Such a course without a further effort to induce Dr. Dudley voluntarily to yield to our demands, I considered not only inexpedient, but fraught with the most disastrous consequences. Instead of so summary a mode of proceeding, I recommended that before any official action was taken on the subject, Dr. Richardson, whose intercourse was more intimate with Dr. Dudley, than that of any other member of the Facul-

ty, should go to him and inform him of the intelligence which had been received through General Combs, from Dr. McClelland—in a courteous but decided manner communicate to him our wishes, and the course which his opposition would compel us to pursue, and ask his co-operation. To my surprise this proposition was at once indignantly rejected, by both Drs Richardson and Mitchell declaring that they scorned to ask a favor of him, and would not have his co-operation, that they were able, and would effect the reforms desired, in despite of him. I asked—You surely do not desire to drive Dr. Dudley from the School? To which Dr. Richardson responded, and Dr. Mitchell assented, to it “We are willing to keep him, but we will not beg him to stay.” To all of which I was opposed, not because I had any high opinion of the capacity or knowledge of Dr. Dudley, but because he had some how or other acquired a great reputation, and his loss would be a great injury to the School. After much vague and scarcely intelligible discussion, it was determined that a Faculty meeting should be immediately summoned, for the purpose of adopting such resolutions as would embody our views in relation to the chairs of Anatomy and Surgery, it being distinctly understood, at the same time that every precaution should be taken to prevent the intelligence that had been received from Dr. McClelland, coming to the knowledge of Dr. Dudley. Their motives for this, I confess, were not very intelligible, but I agreed to observe silence, in order to have officially communicated to Dr. Dudley, our wish to have the chairs of Anatomy and Surgery separated, that he might refuse it in a formal manner, as I had reason to believe he would, from what Dr. Richardson had told me. This I desired, for as I had in an already avowed contingency, decided to resign, it was my intention to base my resignation upon that circumstance. On the 16th of May, 1844, a meeting of the Faculty was summoned, and for the purpose above indicated. All the members of the Faculty were present except Dr. Dudley. It was then resolved that the interests of the School imperiously required a separation of the chairs of Anatomy and Surgery—that the Dean be desired to communicate this resolution to Dr. Dudley, and that he (D) be requested to give the Faculty an answer the ensuing evening. These resolutions were supported by Dr. Richardson, Mitchell and myself—Dr. Peter, I believe, voted against them.

The morning of the 17th of May, I met Dr. Dudley on Mill, a few steps from Main st. He seemed exceedingly gratified at seeing me, greeted me as *my friend*, and I, at his request retraced my steps, locked arm in arm with him, towards his house. The only subjects of conversation, were those of the separation of the chairs of Anatomy and Surgery, and the nomination of

Dr. Bush by the Faculty, to that of the former, when it should be vacated. His only object appeared to be to procure my co-operation for the achievement of the latter object. I informed him, that in all I had said and done, I had been prompted exclusively by a desire to promote the interests of the School—that I had no personal animosity against Dr. Bush to gratify—that the opposition of Drs. Mitchell, Richardson and myself to him, arose as far I could judge from an honest and thorough conviction of his incompetency—that even if I were disposed to second his views in behalf of Dr. Bush, it was now impossible, for my honor was pledged to aid Drs. Mitchell and Richardson in the achievement of the reforms at which they aimed, and that as all three of us had committed ourselves in the fullest manner, in so many forms, and to so many persons, to retreat from the position we had taken, without disgrace, was utterly impracticable. Furthermore, I declared, that even were it possible for me to be guilty of such treachery as to desert Drs. Mitchell and Richardson, nothing could reconcile them to the elevation of Dr. Bush to a Professorship. To which he responded in substance:—"I would rather lose my right arm than do, or suffer anything to be done, that would reflect on the character of a colleague,* but Sir, if you will agree to it, (make B. Professor of Anatomy,) I care but little what they (Mitchell and Richardson) think or do.† "Sir, said I, "it is impossible, nor do I believe a single member of the Faculty will agree to it, with the exception, perhaps, of Dr. Peter. He immediately turned from me evidently much irritated, saying at the same time "good morning."

Within a few hours afterwards I saw Dr. Richardson, and I communicated to him my accidental interview with Dr. Dudley—I told him that I was satisfied from what he had said that he would not submit to the separation of the Chairs of Anatomy and Surgery without a pledge that Dr. Bush should be nominated for the former when vacated, and that this would be the import of the communication we would receive from him that evening. Then, said he, in that event we will appeal to the Board of Trustees, and if they refuse to listen to reason you shall see that you are not the only member of the Faculty who will not submit to the insolent arrogance of Dr. Dudley.

May 17th. The Faculty met in the evening according to ad-

*This idle and ostentatious display of affection for the reputation of his colleagues, is only equalled by the gratitude which the dog feels for the bull that is tossing him, or the mouse for the cat by which he is worried; and this *amiable* feature in the character of Dr. Dudley, we may find it necessary hereafter to illustrate and explain.

†The above do not profess to be the precise words of Dr. Dudley, but they embody his meaning, at least as I understood him.

jourment, and instead of receiving from Dr. Dudley a written communication as was expected, he met us in person. The moment the object the meeting was stated, Dr. Dudley let us know with an air of as haughty self-importance and supercilious contempt as if he had been the Great Mogul himself, surrounded with his guards, that "it was utterly impossible for him to resign either of the chairs he then held." At this announcement Dr. Mitchell bounced as suddenly as if he had been bitten by a tarantula—Dr. Richardson shrunk back as if scorched by the glance of Dudley's eye—and Dr. Peter, his mouth like the aperture of a poor-box, with a fawning, cringing, parasitical grin, seemed to say, "I told you so." After this avowal, which to me was not unexpected, Dr. Dudley paused for a few moments and then said in a more conciliatory tone that Dr. Bush had not had a fair chance—that he had always occupied a subordinate and consequently an embarrassing position in the Faculty—that he had been allowed to lecture but three times a week, and that he was convinced that if he were permitted to lecture twice as often, and thus be placed nearer on a footing of equality with us, he would be able to give satisfaction. Immediately after Dr. Dudley had closed his remarks, Dr. Richardson instead of moving, as was expected, an appeal to the Board of Trustees, to my surprise made a long rambling speech and if I understood him correctly he did not differ materially on any important point from Dr. Dudley. While this speech was being made exultation glistened in the eyes of Drs. Dudley and Peter, the latter of whom believing from the sentiments to which Dr. Richardson had given utterance, that he had deserted Dr. Mitchell and myself, and that as we were now in a minority we would yield, had the unblushing assurance to propose that the Faculty should unite in condemning the conduct of Dr. Pinckard, in contradicting his statements, and if this were done it would be easy to discredit all he had said and written. At this Dr. Mitchell took fire, and turning upon him asked him indignantly if he wished the members of the Faculty to lie. Seeing no chance of an appeal to the Board of Trustees being made, and every chance of the evil of which we complained being aggravated instead of remedied I moved that the consideration of the subject for the present be dismissed, and that the teaching of Anatomy and Surgery be suffered to remain *in statu quo*. Believing that Dr. Bush had already lectured too often for the good of the School, my object in making the above motion was to prevent his obtaining the privilege of lecturing six times a week which seemed to be the aim of Dr. Dudley. The motion was adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

May 23d. I met Dr. Mitchell at Phillips' corner, who, with a fluttering, anxious expression of countenance that looked per-

fectly awful, the color of his face changing almost prismatically, informed me that he had just learned that it was the intention of Dr. Dudley to have himself, Dr. Richardson and myself expelled the Faculty. This intelligence I treated with the contempt it deserved, for great as I believed his influence to be with the Board of Trustees I had no idea he could prevail upon them to commit so gross and indefensible an outrage. In the midst of this conversation, which I did not consider worth continuing, Judge Wooley passed and signified that he wished to see me, when I abruptly left Dr. Mitchell to the comfort of his gloomy forebodings.

May 24th. I was followed into the store of Messrs. Boyd & Colwell by Dr. Richardson, who, with a most portentous and obstetrical cast of countenance, a sure indication that he was parturient with something prodigious, informed me that he wished me to go home with him as he had matter of importance to communicate. He began immediately to speak of the rumor that had evidently disturbed the tranquility of Dr. Mitchell, and here I must remark that while both of them hated Dr. Dudley with the utmost intenseness they dreaded his wrath more than the Gentoo's do a visit from Peshush, or than they did that of their God, whom they hypocritically professed to serve. When I said to Dr. Richardson that Dr. Mitchell had impregnated him with his fears he responded that although he had spoken to him on the subject he had also heard it from other sources, and that he had reason to believe the subject was seriously agitated in a certain quarter. He also informed me that Dr. Peter had been to see him a few hours before on an errand from Dr. Dudley, who wished the two letters he (R.) had received from him, (D.) and which committed the latter to the reforms we desired, with the assurance that they (the letters) should be returned so soon as he had obtained copies of them. When he told me that he had granted the request of Dr. Dudley, and that the letters were then in his possession, I at once charged him with having been guilty of a most silly indiscretion, and told him that instead of sending the originals, he should have sent him copies of them only, that it was a shallow trick to obtain possession of them, and that he would never see them again. Well, said Dr. R, perhaps you are right, for he is capable of anything, and if I had them again, it would take more than the jesuistry of Peter to dispossess me of them;" but like the chicken sliding in the egg down the Irishman's throat he spoke too late. Now I venture the allegation that those letters have not been found by those who have possession of the papers of Dr. R, while letters purporting to be copies of those written by Dr. R to Dr. D. have and this I do, because I have had the most conclusive assurance that this was not the first time he (Dudley) had

repossessed himself of his letters under false pretences. Dr. Richardson then read to me the letters to which I have just referred, and which I have no doubt have been found amongst his papers, but which I had not seen before, in order to obtain my opinion of their contents, for he said he feared it would become necessary to publish them, and he wished to know if they contained anything that could not safely meet the public eye. I did my utmost to tranquillize him, for he was very much disturbed, and indulged in the most intemperate denunciations of Dr. Dudley. I saw plainly that he thought he was to be victimized, for he proposed that should Dr. Dudley attempt the expulsion of either himself, Dr. Mitchell or myself, the moment this should be certainly ascertained, all three of us should simultaneously resign, and make a joint publication against Dr. Dudley. To which I responded: "Sir, you and Dr. Mitchell are at liberty to pursue what course you may think expedient—in relation to myself you are already aware of my determination, for I have repeatedly told you that if by the first of July, Dr. Dudley does not recover his senses, and submit to such changes as the interests of the School demand, I will resign, and I now say in addition, that I'll not only resign, but I will give to the public my reasons for doing so.*

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, I received the following notice:

MEDICAL HALL, May 24, 1844

A FACULTY MEETING will be held in the usual place, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, Dean

For PROFESSOR CROSS.

That the defection of Drs. Mitchell and Richardson was neither suspected nor feared on the 21st of May 1844, only four days before their treachery became manifest, is proved by the following quotation extracted from an article of Dr. Pinckard, that was published in the *Lexington Inquirer* of that date.

"At a Faculty meeting a few evenings since *resolutions* were passed by a majority of the Professors expressing the necessity and urging Dr. Dudley to

*This, although strictly true, as to what was my fixed purpose, was a most indiscreet publication of what I intended to do after resigning, for it had, I am fully satisfied, a controlling agency in driving my colleagues to the adoption of an expedient, evidently full of difficulty and desperate hazard. They might have been willing, perhaps, to have suffered me to retire in silence, but to permit me to leave the School under auspices propitious to an assault upon the insolent and arrogant assumptions of Dr. Dudley, was too much to expect, and to betray my design to men of whom I had some knowledge, and that too of a character not very flattering, was a great weakness. Besides the necessity which there was to deter me from an exposure of the conduct of Dr. Dudley, the recent defection of his colleagues, Drs. Richardson and Mitchell, made it indispensable that I should not be allowed to comment on their turpitude and treachery.

resign one of his professorships, giving him the privilege of retaining the one he should prefer (supposing he would retain the chair of Surgery) so that a *competent Anatomist* might be appointed.

What do you suppose was the result? And that too, after he had expressed his willingness to do what his colleagues might think would be for the best interests of the School?

Dr. Dudley positively refuses to resign either of his chairs, unless the faculty will concur with him and appoint *his incompetent adjunct* to the Professorship of Anatomy! Thus striving to make the school more objectionable than at present, and insulting the majority of his talented colleagues by such an offer *when they had expressed their belief that he was incompetent for the subaltern position he now occupies*. A majority of the faculty, with a dignity becoming the elevated position which they occupy, and that self-respect which should characterise all honorable men, and especially when the interests of science are concerned, very properly and promptly rejected his offer; *nothing then has been done*.

The result is our School will go down, *effectually down*, unless the reorganization we have so frequently urged, is effected *immediately*. Who shall bear the *odium* of its wreck, its ruin? We unhesitatingly say Dr. Dudley—all the physicians say Dr. Dudley—three to one in the Faculty say Dr. Dudley; and you the Trustees who are the guardians of the School, will we know, when too late, have to unite and join the universal cry, Dr. Dudley—You the Mayor and City Council will then properly inquire, who promised that our Medical Class should *double its number*, at that time over two hundred; would you borrow and appropriate the enormous sum of more than \$50,000 for the exclusive benefit of Transylvania Medical School—you borrowed and appropriated that sum, believing in the promises of Dr. Dudley. [That Dr. D. made these promises we have the statement of several councilmen.]

The Faculty, with the exception of Dr. Peter, have done all in their power, to place the School in a position to command respect at home, and confidence abroad, by their efforts to have the proper vacancies, so that they might appoint a distinguished Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy. For this they deserve the thanks of every friend of our Profession and of Medical Science, and in an especial manner, do they deserve the thanks of the citizens of our city, for doing all in their power to sustain our sinking School.

Now what shall be done? Will you, the Trustees stand idly by, indifferent to the best interests of the School, not only as expressed by us, but by the Faculty, and the physicians generally, which requires its immediate reorganization? Will you the Mayor and Council and the citizens of Lexington, remain silent upon this subject of such importance and interest to you? For whom have the citizens made so many pecuniary sacrifices, to benefit and to sustain the School? For Dr. D. Yet, Dr. Dudley is now doing all in his power to sacrifice your School, by preventing its reorganization—although he said he was willing to do anything that was honorable to advance its interests. The Professors, his colleagues, the physicians of the city, the friends of science and of the School, unite in saying it is *honorable*, it is right, it is imperatively demanded by the sinking condition of the School, and for its future success that he resign one of his chairs.

But he refuses. He still domineers as he has always done, to the injury of our School, and thus prevents Professors Mitchell, Cross and Richardson, from filling one of the chairs, which he should vacate, with one of the ablest Anatomists and Surgeons in the United States.

Are you willing to see the School go down? The School that you have nurtured by the most lavish expenditures, and the greatest pecuniary sacrifices? If so, do nothing, and your splendid Medical hall will be deserted by the proud aspiring youth of the great valley of the Mississippi. We respectfully say to the Trustees, you should now act, and come to the aid of a majority of the Faculty. If you refuse, we call on the Mayor and Council and the citizens generally, to come to

their aid, and say to Dr. Dudley, Sir, you have no right, either morally or officially, as an honorable man, to resist and oppose the efforts of your colleagues, to elevate the Medical School and promote the true interests of the city of Lexington, by making the required reorganization.

Better, far better, that he, Dr. B. W. Dudley, should leave the School, than that all the talent in it besides should leave it. What honorable man, what talented man would stay in it, or what honorable or talented man would come in, if Dr. Dudley is still to be their ruler?"

May 25th, 1844. About 9 A. M., I met Dr. Mitchell on the side-walk before the Medical College, when he told me there would be no Faculty Meeting that day—that it had been deferred. The cause of it I did not ask nor did he inform me. After having been about the public square two or three hours I turned towards home, and on the way I found before Dr. Darby's office Drs. Pinckard, Lewis and others. The subject of conversation, before I joined them, was the difficulties in which the Medical School appeared to be involved, which was continued to be discussed after my arrival, as will appear by the following letter addressed to me by Dr. Lewis:

SHORT STREET, Lexington, 13th June, 1844.

PROF. CROSS,—*Dear Sir*: I received your note of the 12th, (yesterday,) requesting me to give you the import of the conversation that took place on Saturday, the 25th of May, before Dr. Darby's office, in which you, Dr. Pinckard and myself were engaged.

The subjects of conversation at the time referred to were briefly the reputed compromise in the Faculty by which Dr. Bush was to fill the Anatomical Chair the ensuing session on trial; the propriety of taking before the Trustees the resolution passed by the majority of the Faculty, touching the importance of separating the Chairs of Anatomy and Surgery, the qualifications of Dr. Bush to fill the Chair of Anatomy, and lastly the intentions of Dr. Dudley towards the majority of the Faculty whom it was reported had passed said resolution.

You distinctly denied a knowledge of the existence of a resolution by which Dr. Bush was to fill the Anatomical Chair on trial the ensuing session, and stated that you had offered a resolution in the spirit of compromise—that the Chairs remain as they were before a reorganization was proposed, and which resolution was passed unanimously. You remarked that it would be impolitic to urge the reorganization before the Trustees as it could not be effected and would injure the School. My recollection does not serve me as to any remark made by you in relation to Prof. Dudley's feelings and supposed intentions towards the majority of the Faculty. You further stated in the conversation alluded to "that it was hard or you did not know why if Dr. Pinckard chose to write against the School,

and get up a difficulty that you and others should be held responsible for it.

I am, very respectfully,

Your friend and ob't servant,

JNO. T. LEWIS.

P. S.—Professors Richardson, Mitchell and yourself were censured, by the company present, for not taking the resolution passed by a majority of the Faculty before the Trustees. The opinion was expressed that Prof. Dudley intended making a clean sweep of all the Chairs occupied by those not in favor of his views, and you were told that the Trustees were ready to hear any complaints from the Faculty, but would pay no attention to the communication of "A Friend to Lexington."

JNO. T. LEWIS.

Immediately after the conversation in which the topics referred to in the above letter were spoken of closed, I resumed my walk towards my house as the dinner hour was fast approaching. On my way I observed the Medical College door standing open, and thinking it probable that I should find Dr. Mitchell in the Faculty room, as he spent much of his time there, I entered for the purpose of telling him what I had just heard. To my surprise instead of finding him alone he was in company with Drs. Richardson and Peter. They appeared about adjourning, but when I remarked that I wished to speak to Drs. R. and M., they remained and Dr. Peter departed. I gave to them my understanding of the resolution that I had offered, in relation to Dr. Bush, which accorded exactly with the explanation I had just given to Drs. Pinckard and Lewis, and asked them if such was not their understanding of it. When I remark that this resolution had been a subject of conversation with both Drs. Mitchell and Richardson since its adoption, and that they agreed with me in regard to its import and intention, the reader will be able to conceive of my surprise and disappointment when they both declared that the resolution merely dismissed the subject without any reference to the teaching of Anatomy the ensuing session. For a flat contradiction of this statement I appeal to the Minutes of the Faculty, and will abide by their testimony if they have not been disfigured or defaced, for I proposed the resolution. I then told them that we were much censured for not having sent the resolution in relation to the separation of the Chairs of Anatomy and Surgery to the Board of Trustees, and urged upon them the necessity of it. This they both opposed, and Dr. Richardson with great vehemence. Now it is a notorious fact that both Drs. Mitchell and Richardson had approved of every step that had been taken by Dr. Pinckard, and

boasted of the support of the physicians of Second street, against whom the latter inveighed bitterly on this occasion, denouncing them as agitators, meddlers and disturbers of the peace of the town. The reader may well imagine my amazement at this announcement. Both Drs. Richardson and Mitchell appeared very restless and impatient to have this interview brought to a close, for they ran about the room like geese in the agonies of egg-laying, but this I did not intend to suffer, for I was now convinced, from what I had just heard, particularly when connected as it was, in my mind, with the conversation I had had with Dr. Dudley on the morning of the 17th May, that they had been, by him, debauched from their allegiance to me, and were now traitors; and I fancied in looking upon them I realized something of the truth of the remark made by Pitt, "that there were men in whose countenances villany is so impressed it were impiety not to believe it." I told them it was currently rumored and confidently believed that it was the intention of Dr. Dudley to have those who voted for the resolution demanding a separation of the Chairs of Anatomy and Surgery expelled the Faculty, and that if such was the fact now was the time to act upon the proposition Dr. Richardson had made the day before, which the reader will recollect was that Drs. Richardson, Mitchell and myself should resign and make a joint publication. The moment I reminded Dr. Richardson of this they both started for the door as if the avenger of blood was at their heels, Dr. Richardson remarking as he went out that he should not at least for the present, for he was not afraid of being turned out. Then said I, if they turn me out they must do it quickly. As I returned home from the Medical College I met Dr. Dudley on the side-walk, who greeted me with his usual stereotyped Macsycophant grin.

That no doubt may exist of the truth of the account I have given of the conversation had with Drs. Mitchell and Richardson in the Faculty room, on the 25th May, 1844, I here give a letter addressed to me by Dr. Pinckard, with whom I had a conversation on the following Monday, and which the reader will at once perceive could only refer to the discoveries made by me in the one held with those men on the previous Saturday:—

LEXINGTON, July 23d, 1846.

DR. CROSS,—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 21st inst., (mailed at Louisville,) was received to-day. You request me to send you at Cincinnati my recollections of a conversation that accidentally took place between you and myself near the 1st Presbyterian Church in Lexington, on the 27th of May, 1844. I recollect the date as it was the Monday after the Saturday we had the

conversation before Dr. Darby's office, in which Dr. Lewis participated.

On Monday, the 27th of May, 1844, I met Professor Cross on the pavement at the corner of the 1st Presbyterian Church, and asked him why he, Drs. Richardson and Mitchell did not press the reorganization of the School, and stated that I had understood from Dr. Mitchell at Dr. Darby's office the week before, that he, (Mitchell,) Richardson and Cross had, by a resolution at a Faculty meeting forced Dr. Dudley to place himself *in the hands of the Faculty*. I further stated that I knew *they* (Mitchell, Richardson and Cross,) *were all unanimous in the belief* that the future prosperity and very existence of the School depended upon the resignation of Dr. Dudley of one of his professorships, and the removal of Dr. Bush on the ground of incompetency—that although Dr. Lewis had stated a few days before on the authority of a member of the Board of Trustees, with whom he had conversed, that they (the Trustees) had threatened to turn out all those who opposed Dr. Dudley, I could not believe that they would be guilty of such enormous injustice to a majority of the Faculty, merely for the purpose of ministering to the vengeance of Dr. Dudley. The reply of Dr. Cross to my interrogatory and the remarks that accompanied it was as follows: That all hope of effecting any reform in the School was extinguished—that Drs. Mitchell and Richardson had not only abandoned him, but every position they had heretofore taken in regard to the proposed reorganization, and that they so far from again urging the necessity of Dr. Bush's removal from the School, for which they had been so clamorous, were now willing to vote for his nomination to the Chair of Anatomy, which Dr. Dudley was willing and would resign only on that condition. This appeared to me incredible, and I asked him his reason for supposing that they (Mitchell and Richardson) could be guilty of such turpitude. He replied he could say no more at present, but requested me to recollect what he had said. This was before I knew any thing about Dr. Cross' having been requested to resign, and before any one suspected Drs. Mitchell and Richardson of such inconsistency and treachery as he plainly said they had been and would be guilty of.

The night after this interview I was at Dr. Cross' house with Dr. Darby, when he explained to us why he had spoken to me as he had, the day before. I then said to Drs. Cross and Darby that the hint which had been given by Dr. Lewis, had not been lost on Drs. Mitchell and Richardson, for they knowing how obnoxious Dr. Cross was to the aversion of Dr. Dudley, immediately determined to offer him up as a sacrifice to propitiate Dr. Dudley's anger, and thus to obtain from him permission to remain in the School.

Subsequent events proved the truth of all that Dr. Cross, had predicted, for Drs. Mitchell and Richardson did vote for the nomination of Dr. Bush to the chair of Anatomy, and he was elected by the Board of Trustees. My predictions would also have been fulfilled, had not Drs. Mitchell and Richardson proved traitors to their colleague Dr. Cross. For this, and agreeing to support the nomination of Dr. Bush, they were permitted to remain in the School.

T. B. PINCKARD.

Many of the allegations embodied in the preceding history, were presented to the public by Dr. Pinckard so long ago as the 20th of September, 1844. These particularly affect the conduct and character of Drs. Mitchell and Richardson. As neither of those individuals have ever dared to answer or attempt their refutation, the public is bound to believe that they are true, and insusceptible of refutation. We therefore deem it perfectly legitimate to quote an extract from the article of Dr. Pinckard, which was published the 20th of September, 1844. in confirmation of what we have said. Dr. Pinkard, remarks:

"Yes, Dr. M. and Dr. R. did approve and express an entire approval of all we wrote previous to the return of Dr. Cross from the East. They urged him by letter, as we are informed, to hurry home and unite with them in re-organizing the School. He did hasten home for that purpose, and to assist in filling the vacant chair of Theory and Practice, and heartily united with them in the opinion that all we had written was true, and that the best interest of our city required Dr. Dudley to resign one of his Professorships, either the chair of Anatomy or Surgery — the vacant chair to be filled with an experienced and able Professor of unquestionable abilities. Did not Dr. Richardson, after the publication of our fourth number and before the return of Dr. C. from the East, feel so confident that Dr. Dudley would be forced by public opinion, and a majority of the Faculty, if not by the Trustees, to resign one of his chairs, that he got a friend to write to Dr. Geo. McClelland, ex-Professor of the Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia, to get him to accept the vacant chair? These same Professors, Mitchell, Richardson and Cross, did also concur with us fully in the opinion that Dr. Bush was incompetent as an Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, and Dr. Richardson, as we are informed, addressed one or two letters to Dudley, insisting on the re-organization of the School, &c.

Do not these facts prove that Drs. Mitchell, Richardson and Cross, were as anxious for the re-organization of the School as we were, and that they made just the same effort that we did to *put down the School*, — if desiring its re-organization and the appointment of the ablest men in our land to fill the vacant Professorships, was an attempt to put it down? Yes, they went farther than we did, — they acted in a different sphere, in their *official* capacity, they passed, as we stated in our last article, *a resolution at a regular Faculty meeting*, requiring of Dr. Dudley, for the benefit of the School, that he should resign one of his Professorships.

Will it not be strange if we should be covered with shame and infamy, as the 'Professor's editorial' predicts for our agency in urging a re-organization of our Medical School, and *these gentlemen* go without a '*cover*' in these particulars, when they co-operated with us, and sustained us by *endorsing* all we said as true? We leave to the public to answer the question, and say what part of the '*cover*' belongs to us, and what part to them.

Now, we again repeat that all we wrote was designed for the best interest of the School, and of our city, and if our suggestions had have been adopted which

were sanctioned by these *three professors*, which was to procure the most talented and experienced men in the nation, we may confidently ask the question would not our School possess at this moment more *power* to accomplish the great ends of its organization, than it now has?

But it may be replied, it is not certain now, that Dr. Bush is to be permanently Professor of Anatomy. Dr. Dudley has only placed him in that important chair this winter, *on trial*, as we have been informed that Dr. Peter has stated; and that if he proves himself an *able professor* contrary to the opinions so frequently expressed by Professors Mitchell, Richardson and Cross, and the physicians and students generally—then he is to remain permanently as Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy in Transylvania Medical School; otherwise he is to leave the School, and give place to some man of acknowledged talents and experience competent to teach this important and primary branch of our profession.

We were not for making any experiments of this sort; nor were Drs. Richardson and Mitchell, while they were acting in union with their talented colleague Dr. Cross. But strange to tell, these same Professors, Mitchell and Richardson, (from some cause or other, — known doubtless to themselves, we assert the fact, and leave them to explain) changed their position. Abandoned not only *us*, but also proved traitorous to their brother Professor, Dr. Cross, by deserting him, and joined themselves to Dr. Dudley, who by some *peculiar operation, mesmeric or cabalistic*, enabled these very Professors at *once*—with the rapidity of '*presto change*'—to *change* their opinions, long, deliberately and rationally made up, expressed time and again—that Dr. Bush was *incompetent* to teach Anatomy as an Adjunct; and *now* they say he is *competent* and well qualified to make an *able Professor of Anatomy!!!*

Immediately after the conversation above referred to, as having been held with Drs. Mitchell and Richardson, in the Faculty room, on Saturday the 25th of May, 1844, I returned home. No sooner did I enter my office, than I sat down and wrote a letter to M. C. Johnson, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in which the Professorship I held in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, was resigned. It ran thus:

LEXINGTON, May 25th, 1844.

M. C. JOHNSON, Esq., *Chairman, &c.*

Alarmed and astounded at some remarks which fell to-day from Drs. Mitchell and Richardson, but more particularly from the latter, I decided at once to put into execution an act which I had for some time determined on, and expressed to several individuals—which was that, in the event of all hope being lost of re-organizing the School, I would resign. You will, therefore, be pleased to consider the Chair of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence as vacated.

JAMES C. CROSS.

This letter it was my intention to send to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, immediately after dinner. Indeed it would have been sent before, in which event I should have anticipated the precipitate vengeance of my enemies, but the servant who would have been the bearer of it, was wanted in the dining-room,—dinner being already served. I had scarcely risen from the table, after dinner, when the Curator, shaking

like an aspen leaf and disclaiming with the most significant zeal all knowledge of its contents, handed me the following letter. The reader who knows that character is a Phœnix which can expire but once, and from whose ashes there is no resurrection, will, after reading it, believe me, when I say that it not only astonished and confounded but overwhelmed me.

LEXINGTON, May 25th, 1844.

To PROFESSOR CROSS,—Sir,

Circumstances having occurred relating to your private character,* which will hereafter prevent us from co-operating with you as a member of the Medical Faculty of Transylvania University, we feel called on by an imperious sense of duty to the institution, to request you to send to the Board of Trustees, your resignation of the chair you hold, as speedily as possible.

We invite you to this measure, hoping that it may appear as a spontaneous act of your own.

B. W. DUDLEY,
W. H. RICHARDSON,
THOS. D. MITCHELL,
ROBT. PETER.

My feelings upon reading this infamous epistle, an epistle written during a vindictive paroxysm of exasperated rascality, and designed, not only to rob me of every residuary hope or topic of consolation, but to condemn me to everlasting infamy, may be imagined but cannot be described. It struck me perfectly speechless and motionless with the mingled emotions of terror, indignation and contempt. Human depravity had resorted to an expedient of which I had no conception, and in the exis-

* This vague and general impromptu allegation was unaccompanied by a single specification, and, therefore, like a ghost story or an avalanche, increases in horror, as it goes. It would be stupid in me to anticipate my enemies, for

“Mischief thou art swift

To enter in the thoughts of desperate men,”

especially of those who know that

“The world a willing stander by,
Inclines to aid a specious lie.”

When the “gross obliquities of character” with which I am charged are specified, it will be time enough for me to notice them — it will be time enough then for me to appeal from the gossiping credulity of scandal to the justice of those who are far removed from the sphere of *personal feeling* and *personal influence*. Cato may surpass me in virtue and St. Paul in spirituality — my infirmities may be numerous and great, but they are those of an honest man, who is not only ready and willing to defend Rome but to carry the war into Africa. No man needs more the propagation of the sentiment embodied in the Spanish proverb, “Write the private faults of men in sand, their public virtues on brass,” than Dr. Dudley. He should recollect that Phalaris roasted Perillus in his own brazen bull.

tence of which even the too prompt suspiciousness of my nature did not permit me to believe. I saw at once into whose hands I had fallen. Two of my colleagues, who for weeks had striven with me, with commutual zeal in a common and laudable enterprise, had but a few minutes before proved to me that they were cowardly traitors; but now they forced me to regard them, with their comrades, as incarnate concentrations of the worst vices, and the perfect antithesis of every thing generous, benevolent or ennobling in the human character. Knowing that I had determined to resign, and that too immediately—that I intended to give my reasons for doing so to the public, and that if I should, it would blast forever the prospects of the institution, they thought it necessary, if possible, to avert so dreadful a calamity, and therefore taking “base counsel of their fears,” they hesitated not to have recourse to an expedient at which current scoundrelism would have blushed; they paused not at the commission of an act of moral assassination, from which the most cold-blooded and motiveless inhumanity would have recoiled in terror and disgust.

Here I ask the reader to pause, and reflect upon the fact, that in the brief space of less than two hours, my private character had become so obnoxious to the aversion of my colleagues that they were obliged to decline association with me as a member of the Faculty. This declaration they had the daring effrontery to make in the face of the facts that I had every day previously been in consultation with Drs. Richardson and Mitchell—had walked the streets, on the 17th of May, arm in arm with Dr. Dudley, though there was less honor than discredit in that—had late on the day before received a notice from the Dean of the Faculty, that there would be a Faculty meeting on that very day, and had been less than two hours before I received their written invitation to resign, with two of them, ex-officially, it is true, conversing on the business of the School. Never, and to this I am willing to testify on oath, had my colleagues, individually or collectively—directly or indirectly, given me to understand that my conduct was in any respect objectionable. The first intimation I ever received from them on this subject was contained in the note of the 25th of May, 1844, inviting me to resign. Besides I had been present at every meeting of the Faculty since my return from New York, and had actively participated in their proceedings as its minutes will most conclusively prove. Nor is this all; during the same week, a number of my brother practitioners of the city of Lexington, paid me as high a tribute of respect and admiration as any reasonable man could desire. That my proofless and unsupported dictum may not be relied on, I give the transaction to which I refer, in the language of Dr. Pinckard, who remarks:

"That the distant public may form a proper estimate of the standing and reputation of Dr. Cross in Lexington, we insert a memorial written by a Physician, and signed by *ten* of the most respectable practising Physicians in the city, and others equally as respectable were willing and preparing to sign it, but they had been informed that Dr. Watson had been appointed to the vacant chair the very day the memorial was circulated, and they were unwilling, very properly, to interfere after the appointment was made. *This memorial was gotten up and circulated without consulting Dr. Cross, and without his knowledge."

"The Subscribers, alumni of Transylvania University and others, informed of the fact that the chair of the Theory and Practice, in the Medical Department of the University, is now vacant in consequence of the resignation of the late Prof. E. Bartlett, would most respectfully recommend to the Hon. Board of Trustees of Transylvania, Dr. Jas. C. Cross, as a Physician and Gentleman, in our judgments every way qualified to fill that Chair.

Many reasons induce us to make this recommendation, among which are the following:

No chair in the School has perhaps changed its occupant more frequently than has that of the Theory and Practice. Since the re-organization in 1837, it has been filled by three gentlemen, each one distinguished and deservedly popular as a Teacher. Death removed the lamented Eberle. Smith and Bartlett have found greater inducements in an Eastern City. It now remains to be determined whether we will be more fortunate in obtaining the services of a man who will be more likely to remain among us. No one denies the importance of having a permanent Teacher in this most distinguished and useful chair. Nothing can more retard the onward progress of our School, than frequent changes in the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Physicians in the Southern and Western States are eminently practical men. The diseases which they have to treat are not such as are likely to recover without the aid of Medicine. Facts the most abundant prove this; nor are they such as will yield to a temporising or expectant course of treatment. Not only the Faculty of Doctors, but the people are fully of this opinion.

How important, is it not, then, that the Physicians who have the first care of medical students, throughout the great valley of the West, should know who it is that fills this most important of all the chairs in any Medical School. Notwithstanding the annual announcements, the fact is nevertheless true, the changes in this chair have been so frequent that numbers of Medical gentlemen, are every year uninformed who fills the chair of Theory and Practice in the Lexington School. A Professor has hardly been here long enough to make himself known, through the Students to the Doctors and people of the West and South, before he resigns, and goes elsewhere; carrying with him, of course, if he is a man of distinguished ability, some of the Students, who would, otherwise, form a part of our class.

Who is more likely to be permanent among us, than our fellow-citizen Dr. Cross? Those early associations and ties which induce other men to return to their early homes, all combine to induce him to remain among us.

And when, we are able to say, as we can in strictest truth, and without a

*The most infamous means were resorted to to prevent the Physicians of Lexington signing the memorial. To some it was said by one of my colleagues and another individual connected with the University, who made themselves particularly active in opposing, for they could not defeat, the memorial that Dr. Bartlett had not resigned, and to others that the chair of Theory and Practice had been already filled by the election of Dr. Watson, neither of which statements were true. Besides, it is believed the election of Dr. Watson to the chair of Theory and Practice, was precipitated, to the great injury of the School, simply to exclude me from it.

shadow of flattery, that no Physician is more favorably known, throughout the Southern and Western States, as a man of extensive and critical knowledge of the Science of Medicine, and as a successful Practitioner, one too, who has already acquired a most enviable reputation as a Teacher, both in this and the Cincinnati School; we feel persuaded that the Medical Faculty and the Board of Trustees, are bound to give due weight and a respectful consideration to our recommendation.

No medical school in the West, as far North as Kentucky, or in the Eastern cities, so far as we are informed, has ever been so fortunate as to have a teacher in this Chair who has ever practised in a Southern State. Is not this a desideratum? Dr. Cross practised for several years in a very sickly section of Alabama, and there learnt, in the only manner it can be learnt, the true character of Southern diseases. What has contributed so much to make Dr. James Johnson, of London, one of the most distinguished medical writers of the age, as his extensive and practical experimental knowledge of the diseases of hot climates? His works are the *Vade Mecum* of every Southern Doctor. We want a man who has treated Southern fevers, to teach our students how to treat them. The practical lessons which Prof. Cross introduces into his physiological lectures are at this time practised upon by hundreds of Physicians throughout the Mississippi Valley.

As Physicians of the city of Lexington, we take pleasure in saying that there is no Physician more gentlemanly in his deportment, and whom we are better pleased to meet in consultation than our fellow townsman Dr. Cross, and no man whose suggestions at the bedside we are more disposed to act upon.

In conclusion, we earnestly recommend him to the Board of Trustees, and to his brother members of the Medical Faculty of the University, to fill the vacant chair of the Theory and Practice in Transylvania University.

Lexington, May, 1844.

Now, is it not strange and inscrutable that during the same week, and not more than two or three days asunder, I should receive from four of my colleagues, a letter in which I am told that my private character is such as to prevent their co-operating with me as a member of the Faculty, and be presented with a memorial signed by ten of the most respectable physicians of Lexington, in which amongst many other complimentary things it is said:—“As physicians of the city of Lexington we take pleasure in saying that *there is no physician more gentlemanly in his deportment, and whom we are better pleased to meet in consultation than our fellow-townsmen, Dr. Cross, and no man whose suggestions at the bed-side, we are more disposed to act upon.*”

So detestable and diabolical a conspiracy was never perhaps formed for the destruction of any man. Having already committed a crime unrelieved by a single circumstance of mitigation, I had no right to suppose or believe they would hesitate at the perpetration of any atrocity to compass their purpose. My situation can be readily imagined; instead of having, as I thought a few hours before, at least two professing friends in the Faculty, I found myself surrounded by and in the merciless hands of blood hounds, of monsters in human shape, who were ready to signalize their zeal in the cause of a man whom they despised, by pouring the venom of a venal turpitude into the heart of one who had not insulted or aggrieved them. Not only did I see

that the influence of my resignation was neutralized and destroyed, at least for the present, but that they had placed me in a situation from which immaculate purity would be unable to escape unscathed by the lightning of their vengeance. With feelings which this conviction was calculated to inspire, I determined to consult Judge Wooley. I laid the facts before him as intelligibly as I could, and he at once said, as he then declared, that I was not in a state of mind to act discreetly or prudently in the premises, and therefore insisted that I should speak to no one on the subject, but suffer him to take the control of the affair wholly into his own hands. Having the fullest confidence in his prudence, wisdom and friendship, I surrendered the matter to his management. What he proposed to do or did, I knew not, nor do I now know. Three days after the reception of the letter above given, I received the following note from the Dean of the Faculty:

LEXINGTON, May 28th, 1844.

TO PROF. CROSS,—*Sir*: I am authorized and directed by the members of the Faculty, who signed the paper sent you on Saturday last, to request that you will make known your decision in the premises by Thursday at noon, of this week, in default of which it will be their duty to lay the matter before the Board of Trustees. By order, THOS. D. MITCHELL, Dean.

I immediately saw Judge Wooley and exhibited to him this second letter, at which he appeared surprised and indignant, and declared he had never known a more outrageous proceeding on the part of men who claimed to be honest or respectable. I remarked that speedy action seemed to be necessary—that the course I intended to pursue I had long decided on, but that I did not wish to take the affair out of his hands until he voluntarily relinquished it. He advised me to take my own time—that he would not be hurried—that it was preposterous in the Faculty to think of forcing me to decide before I had had ample time to consult with my friends—that Mr. Clay wished to see me at his house that afternoon at 5 o'clock, and that I must do nothing until I had heard his views on the subject. I saw Mr. Clay and had a conversation with him in relation to the two letters I had received from the Faculty, when he at once and emphatically declared the conduct of my colleagues to be an indefensible usurpation of authority. He proffered his interposition and from what he said I left him under the impression that he thought it a difficulty which ought and should be easily settled. Reflecting on the subject, however, it appeared to me that he had misunderstood my wishes—that he supposed I desired to remain in the Faculty, and that if he interposed under this im-

pression, and should succeed in effecting a settlement of the difficulty, I would be under an obligation to remain in the school, which, days before, I had determined not to do under any circumstances. I therefore addressed to him the following note:

LEXINGTON, May 28th, 1844.

Hon. H. CLAY,—*Dear Sir:* I should feel bound to remain in the School in the event of the success of the effort you propose making on my behalf. This is wholly irreconcilable with my feelings, and therefore I decided after I left you to take the course which I had marked out immediately after a conversation I had on last Saturday with Drs. Mitchell and Richardson, but which I was prevented pursuing by the reception of a letter from four of the members of the Faculty. While, therefore, I express my gratitude to you for the interest you are disposed to take in the matter, I must inform you that putting yourself to any trouble on the subject is wholly unnecessary.

Yours, truly and respectfully,

JAMES C. CROSS.

The above note was written at a late hour on the 28th, and sent to Mr. Clay at a very early hour on the morning of the 29th.

ASHLAND, 29th May, '44.

My dear Sir: Notwithstanding the honor of your note to me to-day I had this morning an interview with Dr. Dudley. He promised to endeavor to have a conference with his colleagues this evening or to-morrow, and communicate the result. I shall be in the city between 11 and 1 o'clock to-morrow, when I can inform you what may have taken place, unless you have resolved finally to abandon the matter.

Yours, respectfully,

H. CLAY.

DR. CROSS.

I did not call on Mr. Clay at the time appointed, for I had, before receiving his note, sent in my resignation with the following explanatory letter:

LEXINGTON, May 28th, 1844.

M. C. JOHNSTON, Esq., Chairman, &c.—*Dear Sir:* Finding in a conversation I held in the Faculty Room on last Saturday, near the middle of the day, with Drs. Richardson and Mitchell, that I was abandoned by them in our joint attempt to effect a division of the Chairs of Anatomy and Surgery, I decided at once to do what I had several times declared to Dr. Richardson, as well as other individuals, I would do; which was to resign my Professorship in Transylvania University, if the Chairs

could not be divided. I immediately returned home and wrote the letter of resignation, here inclosed, to you, which would have been sent to you during the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th inst., but for the reception of a letter from four members of the Faculty asking me to resign, or in other words, requesting me, terror-stricken, to sneak out of the School. It has, therefore, been retained thus long only for the purpose of consulting my friends as to the course I ought to pursue under the circumstances.

At the close of the conversation held with Drs. Richardson and Mitchell, in the Faculty Room on last Saturday, and as we were passing out of the door I remarked that if they, (the Trustees,) turned me out they must do it quickly. This was sufficient, for they well understood what I had threatened to do, and they therefore determined to prevent my voluntary resignation, and avert its consequences, if possible, by asking me to resign, and thus have a feeble pretext to allege that it was the result of necessity and not choice. Consequently, I received about 2 o'clock a letter from Drs. Dudley, Richardson, Mitchell and Peter, to that effect. This was not, at the utmost, more than two hours after I left the Faculty Room.

The letter from the Faculty attempts to put the necessity of my resignation upon other grounds, but I am fully justified in affirming that Drs. Richardson and Mitchell fully concurred with Drs. Dudley and Peter in the letter to me, because of the rumor that they, with me, were to be sacrificed by the Trustees to please Dr. Dudley, which rumor they feared would soon prove to be a reality, all of which I can sustain as well as that they concurred with Dr. Pinckard before my return from the East.

Yours truly, and respectfully,

JAMES C. CROSS.

This letter closed my official connection with the Medical Faculty of Transylvania University, and it has been ever since, and it shall be through the whole future of my existence, my unceasing prayer to God to preserve me from derogatory association with any of his works that he has thought fit, from motives however scarcely intelligible to man's fallible and feeble powers of reason, to clothe in the form and lineaments of humanity, so dead to every touch of compunction.

That it had been my fixed purpose weeks before I ultimately resigned, to do so rather than submit to the high and domineering airs of Dr. Dudley, does not rest upon the declarations made by me to Drs. Richardson and Mitchell, but upon the testimony of those who may be credited, not only as impartial witnesses but as men over whom a sense of justice has a paramount and controlling influence. The following letters, which were ad-

dressed to me, and they could easily have been multiplied, for my determination to resign in a certain event was fully disclosed on frequent occasions, and to many persons, are adduced in proof of the truth of the above allegation.

LEXINGTON, June 14, 1844.

DR. J. C. CROSS:—I received yours of the 12th inst., yesterday evening.

In reply I state that somewhere about the middle of May last, we fell in company, on our way home, and you mentioned the subject of the difficulties in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, and we continued the conversation until we arrived at your steps. You informed me that a majority of the Faculty had requested Dr. Dudley to resign one of his Chairs—that he had refused—that the only alternative left was the action of the Board of Trustees, and if they failed to do anything the School must go down.

You further stated that unless Dr. Bush's place was filled by a man of more knowledge and reputation, the School would sink, and concluded the conversation by saying, "You may rest assured, sir, that I will not sink with it." I understood your determination to be, that unless Bush was gotten clear of, and Dudley's Chair divided, you would quit the School.

Respectfully,

H. I. BODLEY.

"Since the question of dividing the Chairs of Anatomy and Surgery has been agitated, I have had frequent conversations with Dr. Cross, upon the whole subject, and came to the conclusion from what he said in these conversations that unless the reorganization contemplated was effected, Dr. Cross would leave the School. I stated my opinion as to Dr. Cross' course to Prof. Richardson, (I think on Monday, 20th inst.,) and to several other gentlemen.

JNO. C. DARBY, M. D.

May 28th, 1844."

"Since Professor Cross' return from the East, I have been confident he would dissolve his connection with the Medical School of Transylvania University, if the required re-organization of the department of Anatomy and Surgery was not effected. This opinion was founded on remarks made to me by him and from my frequent conversations with a friend who reported them to me.

T. B. PINCKARD, M. D.

Lex., May 28th, 1844.

LEXINGTON Ky., 20th June, 1844.

I met with Professor J. C. Cross at the Dudley House, the day after his arrival from the East, and in the course of conversation asked him what prospect there was for a re-organization in the Medical School, and at the same time remarked that I

was impressed with the opinion if something was not done speedily the School would be injured by the publications of "A Friend to Lexington." The Dr. responded that he did not know what would be done—nor did he care; that he had nothing to do with the difficulties that had arisen in his absence: but if something was not done in two weeks (or a short time) he knew what *he* would do. My impression was, that he intended resigning, and so told Professor Mitchell a few days afterwards, who seemed to concur with me in opinion.

JOHN T. LEWIS, M. D.

"Soon after the return of Dr. Cross from the East, and sometime before his resignation as Professor in Transylvania, a conversation took place in the store in which I live, in the presence of Mr. Thomas Grant. When the subject of the School difficulty was named—he said unless the School was re-organized he would resign. We insisted that he should not—he said that he would, and had told Mrs. Cross so on their way home. We still insisted on his continuing, that he as well as the School would be losers by his resignation, when he replied that the School was going down, and that he was independent of it.

M. B. MORRISON.

Lexington, June 18th, 1844."

The above statement by M. B. Morrison is literally correct.
T. GRANT*.

Besides the declarations made by me in reference to the difficulties that were the immediate cause of my resignation, the reader will discover from the following letter of Professor John T. Shotwell, that as early as March 1844, I desired to leave the Medical Department of T. U.

CINCINNATI, June 15th, 1844.

PROF. CROSS,—*My dear Sir.*

Your letter of the 13th inst. is now before me, and in answer I can state that your resignation in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, did not surprise me. I was satisfied in my own mind, from our confidential conversation, in this city, last March, that you did not feel agreeably situated, and that you would relieve yourself of it at the earliest opportunity. In fact you so stated, but gave no particulars. What the reasons of your dissatisfaction were, you did not state—neither did I ask.

*The venal Scribbler of the Transylvania Medical Faculty, [has denied that the "sinking state of the School" had anything to do with my resignation. The readers of the testimony of Messrs. Bodley, Morrison and Grant, will doubtless come to the conclusion that his title to truth rests on very apocryphal authority.

Your letter to me of the 6th of February, last, is, as you request, copied on the the next page.

I am very respectfully,

Your obed't Servant,

JOHN T. SHOTWELL.

The letter to which Professor Shotwell refers, is here subjoined, and is of such a nature as scarcely to admit of misinterpretation; but to preclude all doubt as to its import and design, I will say that I had become so dissatisfied with all my colleagues, with the exception of Dr. Bartlett, that I wished to leave the School, and learning that Dr. Morehead was going to Europe, and did not intend to return, I wished to intimate to Dr. Shotwell, that I was willing to take the Chair of Theory and Practice in the Medical College of Ohio. Professor Shotwell wrote me that Professor Morehead had no thought of resigning, and consequently further correspondence on the subject was unnecessary.*

LEXINGTON, February 6th, 1844.

PROF. SHOTWELL,—*My Dear Sir:*

I regret that it is not in my power to visit Cincinnati before the close of the session, but if it were to happen that I could see you, I doubt not that I could communicate to you, that which would be of much service to you in your official capacity, and in doing so it would not be disagreeable to me. On this you may reflect, but what I have said must be regarded as strictly confidential.

Yours, very truly,

JAS. C. CROSS.

P. S. Is it true, as I have heard, that Dr. Morehead returns to Europe in the spring and *intends then to resign* the chair of Theory and Practice?

The following paragraph appeared in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, for February 1844:

*Besides the reasons for wishing to leave the Medical School of Transylvania growing out of my dissatisfaction with my colleagues, was the conviction that Dr. Bartlett would not remain in Lexington. I do not mean to say that he told me so in so many words, but such was the impression made on my mind in my intercourse with him, although it is possible he did not design it. This impression I communicated to my friends, and the result proved that it was correct. His resignation was also one reason, why I, so soon after my return from New York, took no pains to conceal my intention to leave the School. While I had him for a colleague, I felt in some degree secure from the machinations of Dr. Dudley and the venal baseness of his sequacious subordinates, and for his conduct on a memorable occasion I shall ever be grateful. When he ceased to be my colleague it required no Œdipus to see what would be the result. I was convinced that from the hands of those with whom he left me associated, I had no more chance of justice than a comet has of being known when in its aphelion, and therefore upon the slightest temptation was willing to leave them.

"MEDICAL SCHOOL IN TENNESSEE.—From the Knoxville Argus, intelligence is received of an intention on the part of the Trustees of the University of Tennessee, to organize a Medical Department. In connection with the project, the name of Dr. Cross, of Lexington Ky. is associated. Having the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the gentleman, we can bear full testimony to the suavity of his manners, and to his eminent literary and scientific qualifications, which would give character to any institution to which he might be called. But why should the University of Transylvania, allow the suggestion to go abroad, that Dr. Cross might resign his chair. If there is a spark of that ambition still remaining in Lexington, which has been so eminently conspicuous for many prosperous years, the University will not allow such talent to be withdrawn."

The paragraph above is, says the Editor of the *Kentucky Gazette* on the 16th of March, 1844, from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, of February last. What authority the Knoxville Argus may have for this surmise, we know not, but we feel warranted in saying that Dr. Cross has not the slightest intention of leaving the chair which he so ably fills in our University. His fine talents, varied acquirements, and extensive Medical knowledge, are properly appreciated here as well as in Boston and Tennessee, and Transylvania could not be easily induced to surrender him to any other institution."

This document is of no further importance than in so far as it proves that the impression was abroad that I could not desire to remain in an institution where I was the object of constant, unrelenting and undeserved persecution. Every session for the last four years that I was in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, the opinion prevailed in the classes that I intended to resign the ensuing spring, and scores of students, with expressions of regret, asked me if such was the fact. With the exception of the sessions of 1841—42 and the last I served in the institution, I invariably responded in the negative. On these occasions my responses were equivocal. My dissatisfaction with my colleagues was at the close of the session of 1843—44, familiar to Dr. Bartlett, and I am persuaded he will say he did not believe it was my intention to remain in the institution for any considerable length of time. That such also was the opinion deduced by Dr. Sayre of New York, from the conversations I had with him, while in that city in the spring of 1844, I am perfectly satisfied. Indeed there has not been an hour since the spring of 1842 that I would not have left the Medical School of Transylvania, with as little regret as Baron Trenk experienced when he left his dungeon. Independently of the causes of dissatisfaction that peculiarly affected me, the sincerity of the assertion just made will not be questioned if the reader calls to mind the conduct of those Professors who had been summoned from beyond the mountains, for they, and I beg to assure them that in saying so, I mean nothing offensive,

"Like pampered vermin from a falling house,
Retreated with the plunder they had gained."

But one of them, it is said, will return. This I cannot but regard as resting upon apocryphal authority, but if so, it only

shows that he does not consider discretion the better part of valor. The facts above referred to are sufficient to explain how the opinion got abroad that I was willing, if not desirous, to break up my connection with the Medical Department of Transylvania University. When the establishment of a Medical School in Nashville was contemplated, it was natural enough, in view of these undeniable facts, that my name should be connected with such an enterprise, without any direct agency on my part. I have friends enough in Tennessee who would have hailed such an event with undisguised satisfaction. On the 20th of September 1844, Dr. Pinckard held the following language:

"But to return to the causes of Prof. Cross's resignation which we consider it our duty to give to the Medical Public, to correct the many false rumors that have gone abroad. Dr. Dudley's persisting to fill *two professorships*, to the evident injury of the School had dissatisfied Dr. C. as well as the professors generally with the organization of the School. He saw, as every intelligent *Medical Man* must have seen, that the *Rival Schools* properly and differently organized must outstrip ours, and that he, as a professor, must decline in reputation as the *rival Schools advanced*, and *ours diminished* in public estimation. All these anticipations and fears of the Professors were realized the past session; the Louisville and Cincinnati Schools had advanced so much in public estimation, as for the *former* to out number us *twenty per cent.*, and the *latter* to have more *bona fide* or pay students, as we believe than "Old Transylvania."

Dr. Cross went East some time after the close of the session, for the purpose of remaining some months, but the publication of four of our *articles*, in quick succession, showing the absolute necessity for the *immediate reorganization* of the School, the resignation of Dr. Bartlett, with the opinions expressed by us, that the physicians and a *majority* of the Professors, approved the views we published; and also letters received by him from medical friends in relation to our published articles; and to assist in advising the selection of an able Professor to fill the chair of Theory and Practice; hurried him home to assist in the proposed reorganization. (It is due to Dr. C. and ourself, to state, that he has no agency, direct or indirect, in any thing we have written and published, and neither has he in the present article; he is ignorant of our plan of proceeding. What we have written, published or prepared for the press has been from a sense of duty we owed to the Profession, of which we are a member, to our *alma mater*, to the medical public generally, and to our city.) On his return home from the East, as previously stated, Dr. Cross heartily united with Professors Mitchell and Richardson in approving the proposed reorganization of the School, expressing himself freely to his friends that *unless the reorganization was effected he would resign the Professorship and leave the School*, and *Dr. Cross did resign*, so soon as he found his *two colleagues* had deserted him and united themselves to Dr. Dudley; and what talented, what honorable man would have remained in the School?"

Again on the 25th of December, 1844, he said in the *Lexington Observer and Reporter* "As for Dr. Cross, we again repeat that he did resign his chair, in the School on account of its defective organization, viz: the monopoly of two chairs by Dr. Dudley, and the incompetency of Dr. Bush." Now these assertions have been before the public nearly two years, and as it was believed but could not be proved that a different impression was being secretly propagated, they were distinctly and emphatically made, in the hope that they would provoke a contradiction. But

they dared not venture upon so dangerous an enterprise until I was in a foreign country, four thousand miles from home, and then in a secret, clandestine and most cowardly manner. When they thought the possibility of detection and consequent exposure absolutely precluded, they ventured upon an act of pusillanimous baseness that must, in the estimation of every generous and high minded man, sink them forever into the unfathomable depths of human degradation. During my absence, that graceless hypocrite, Thos. D. Mitchell, in a Valedictory Address to the graduates last March, declared, as we have been informed, that all that had been said and published in relation to my resignation was false. This he had never dared to do while I was in Lexington, nor could he be provoked to do it, as the above published assertions of Dr. Pinckard prove. This address of Mitchell's was written for publication, but his colleagues discreetly determined, knowing his allegation to be false, not to venture upon so hazardous an enterprise. Epistolary assassination was more to their taste, and would answer their purpose better.

That I never, as the letter-writer of the Transylvania Medical Faculty asserts in the letter above quoted, "*employed* Judge Wooley and Mr. Clay to effect the withdrawal of the request to resign," is proved positively by the very witnesses he has summoned to sustain his charge.* The following letter was addressed to both the Hon. H. Clay and the Hon. A. K. Wooley, on the subject, and the responses they returned me are here subjoined:

LEXINGTON, June 28th, 1844.

Dear Sir: My enemies are attempting to injure me by stating, on your authority, that I desired, through your influence with my late colleagues, to be re-admitted into the Medical Faculty of Transylvania University. Will you be good enough to say whether or not you had any authority to make any such proposition to them from me?

I have the honor to be, dear sir,

Yours, most obediently,

JAMES C. CROSS.

*Here we have an excellent illustration of the blundering candor of a talkative liar. Not only are the base and perfidious, false and treacherous in all their relations with men, but God has so arranged it, for wise and good purposes, that they shall not be faithful even to their own villanies. A cunning scoundrel would not have named his witnesses unless he knew them to be suborned perjurers who were ready to repeat any lesson they were taught.

"The scorn of earth and curse of heaven,"

should rest upon the head of the reckless calumniator for daring to take upon his prostituted lips the names of such men as Henry Clay and Aaron K. Wooley, for so detestable a purpose.

ASHLAND, 29th June, 1844.

My dear Sir: I have received your letter stating that an injury is attempted to be inflicted upon you, by representing that my interposition to retain you in the Medical Faculty of Transylvania University, was at *your instance*. Such a representation was wholly unfounded. I had but one interview with any member of the Faculty or Trustees on that subject, and that was with Dr. Dudley, and prompted by my own feelings. Moreover, at the time of the interview you had resigned, and previous to it had notified me that such was your purpose.

I am, respectfully,

Your friend and ob't servant,

H. CLAY.

DR. CROSS.

LEXINGTON, July 16th, 1846.

Dear Sir: To your note, received a few days since, respecting the part I acted as your friend in the difficulty between the Professors of the Medical School of Transylvania and yourself, immediately before your resignation, I answer that I was not authorized to pledge or commit you in any manner whatever, by any course of my own. You consulted me as a friend, and I determined, without your knowledge, to have conversations with the Professors and ascertain, if practicable, if an honorable adjustment could be effected. In every conversation I had with any of the Professors I distinctly informed them of my purpose, and that I had no authority from you to commit you. Pending the negotiation, and without consultation with me, you resigned. I did not inform you of any thing which took place between the Professors and myself, either at the time or since, and your resignation was altogether independent of my action.

Very respectfully, your friend, &c.

A. K. WOOLEY.

DR. J. C. CROSS.

The question may be asked why I did not permit the matter to go before the Board of Trustees? In the first place I had inflexibly determined, and this the reader will not now doubt, not to remain in the Faculty under any circumstances, and this fact had already become known. It being known, therefore, that it was my fixed resolve not to remain in the Faculty, it would have been too much to expect that the Board of Trustees would have found it to their interest to sustain me and condemn the conduct of my colleagues, and that, too, for no other purpose than that I might resign under the most favorable auspices, and thus be enabled to make war upon my late colleagues, and, as an unavoidable consequence, upon the Institution in

which they are teachers, to the best possible advantage. Secondly, I knew the character of my accusers. Experience had already taught me of what they were capable, and as they were to be the principal witnesses against me, or the suborners of those who needed only to be told what to say, I would have been a most unsuspicious fool not to have expected, with doubtless assurance, that all would be established against me that those capable of every human abomination could conceive or invent, at least, to the satisfaction of those who were to be my judges. Of their notions of justice public proof had already been given. Thirdly, Dr. Dudley, if not the concoctor was at least the living principle of this conspiracy, and his unbounded sway, as had been proved on more than one prominent occasion, over the Board of Trustees was acknowledged, therefore, in the estimation of my friends and myself it was useless to appeal to them. One fact, amongst others, was particularly fresh in my recollection, and that was perfectly decisive in convincing me that I had nothing to expect but defeat. If I do that body injustice, and I should be very sorry to do so, they must excuse me, for the allegation above made is founded on testimony that has been for years before the public, and they have not attempted to deny or controvert it. I allude to their conduct in driving Drs. Caldwell, Yandell and Cooke from Lexington.

"The Medical Faculty of Transylvania University was dissolved on the 25th of March, 1837," and in the organization of the new Faculty, it is known that Drs. Caldwell, Cooke and Yandell "were not included." It was charged by B. W. Dudley, that "the said Caldwell and Yandell have been jointly and severally guilty of treacherous and faithless conduct towards Transylvania University, its presiding guardians, and some of their associate Professors.

"They have *secretly* conspired, and perseveringly urged the removal of the Medical Department from Lexington and Transylvania University."

Although Dr. Dudley had the unblushing effrontery to prefer this charge it was proved, unanswerably, on the trial that the scheme to remove the School to Louisville originated with himself. The following is an extract from the testimony given by Dr. Cooke on that occasion:

"Q.—Who first proposed the removal of the Medical Department of Transylvania to Louisville, in the Faculty?

A.—Dr. Dudley.

Q.—On what occasion?

A.—He proposed it one evening in the Library, when we were about going out; and on my looking surprised, he laughed; and at the time I thought he was not serious. But, a few days afterwards, he made a formal proposition to that effect, dwelling

largely on the difficulties he encountered here, and on the advantages he should enjoy there.

Q.—What have you heard him say about his difficulties in procuring subjects?

A.—I have heard him speak often on the subject—more formerly than latterly. When I first came to Lexington he spoke in such a manner as to alarm me. He spoke of being *unable to get a single subject* for the class; and of being compelled to continue on the bones, waiting for one. He spoke on one occasion in the strongest possible language of his *unwillingness to meet the class*. He said, for example, that he “would as soon be damned,” as to meet them in the present unprepared condition. On another occasion he spoke so strongly that I urged him to *send to Baltimore, and he did so*; though without effect, I think from mismanagement. He spoke also of *discouraging dissections by the students*, [which he and Dr. Bush, do still,] *because he had not the subjects to give them*. Of late, we have had little intercourse, and I have heard little from him on the subject.

Q.—Did not the *exigencies of his Chair* chiefly prevail with the Faculty in favor of the removal?

A.—Certainly. It was *the* reason.

Q.—Would it ever have been resolved upon without him?

A.—I never had thought it.

Q.—Was it not enjoined before the Faculty to keep the matter secret?

A.—It was.

Q.—Did you not consider him as assenting to it?

A.—I did, and as joining in the injunction.”

Dr. Yandell says at page 8 of his *Narrative, &c.*, “And I aver, with the testimony of my colleagues still to sustain me, that *he* (Dudley) *first proposed the removal*, in the Medical Hall, and in the presence of the Faculty; and that he was one of the most ardent advocates of the scheme in the second and regular Faculty consultation. It will also be shown, by separate evidence, that my accuser, as late as the middle of June, acted upon the presumption of a removal.” Here we are referred to Appendix B, and there we find D. A. Sayre saying, under date of March 23, 1837, that “near the middle of June, Dr. Dudley called on me and wished to cancel the contract, (for the Masonic Hall, which Dr. Dudley had purchased to convert into a hospital,) offering at the same time to pay any loss I might sustain, and giving as a reason, that he did not wish to purchase at present, as *he thought the Medical School would be moved to Louisville, and wished me not to mention it to any person that the School would likely be moved from this place; as he felt himself bound to tell me of it, as being the reason why he wished to cancel the contract.*” Dr.

Short's testimony was, that "Dr. Dudley first moved an adjournment to Louisville—that he had no intimation that Dr. D. would not go until mid-winter." In a pamphlet published by Dr. Caldwell, in the autumn of 1837, which we have always regarded as amongst the highest efforts of octogenarian genius on record, although the critical acumen of Dr. Dudley discovered it to be the dotard offspring of drivelling idiocy and consequently unworthy of notice, simply because it was unanswerable, we find him, (Dr. D.,) on account of his conduct in relation to the removal of the Medical School to Louisville, denounced as a traitor—as a trader "in falsehood and defamation,"—as a slanderer who "sips it (slander) in and pours it out with the deep *gusto* of the *savage* at his *fire-water*, or the ravening tiger at his banquet of blood." Further and more pungent extracts from this masterly production, in which he is perfectly daguerreotyped, can and will be made, if necessary, for the special edification of the people of Lexington, as few of them have been so fortunate as to see it. In fact, and this is the most wonderful part of that most discreditable transaction, particularly when we recollect the conduct of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Dudley substantially admitted the truth of the charge made against him by his colleagues, although he had solemnly denied having been the author or the favorer of the scheme to remove the Medical School of Transylvania to Louisville. In the *Narrative, &c.*, of Dr. Yandell, it is stated that Dr. Dudley admitted that he "had used *strong language* to his colleagues; but then it was *only to bring others out*." On this frank but fatal admission, Dr. Yandell discourses in the following murderous manner:—"Be it so. A book of high authority with all good men, though despised by him, says, 'As a mad man who casteth firebrands, arrows and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, am I not in sport.' " He "used strong language to bring others out." He admits, then, with his candid friend, Dr. Richardson, that he has "*prevaricated and stated every thing but the truth*." But if he meant to deceive his colleagues only, and entrap them, why tell Mr. Sayre that the School would probably be removed to Louisville, and that, therefore, he did not wish to purchase his house, &c., &c. Why say to Mr. Peers, late in June, that "he need not be surprised at seeing him in Louisville—that it was possible the School could be removed there"—that, whether or not, he, (D.) would prefer bringing up his sons in a large city, &c., *authorizing him to mention their conversation to the citizens of Louisville*. Why, in the winter, tell a Professor in another department, a citizen of Lexington of high standing, that *he was under a pledge to his colleagues to go, which he could not get over*—creating in the mind of that individual so positive a certainty of the removal,

that he wrote to Dr. Drake, to enquire whether he would come to Lexington and organize a new Faculty." Now will it be believed that in the face of this manifold, undeniable and overwhelming proof of graceless guilt, Dr. Dudley could find a Board of Trustees, in a civilized country, who were willing to stand between him and the derision, hatred and contempt of mankind—who, after the windings of his deceit and cunning, stood fully exposed, not only kept him from being the despised object of the "hissing, stinging bolt of scorn," but dared to drive from Lexington, for the gratification of his malignity, Drs. Caldwell, Yandell and Cooke?

When such men, with such a cause, could not withstand the influence of Dr. Dudley with the Board of Trustees, what had I to expect but complete and irrecoverable defeat, especially as he had overawed and overwhelmed my hollow-hearted friends, more than was the Cimbrian slaves who quailed in the presence of Marius, and who were ready to share with him the deep and abiding disgrace of a crime, at the perpetration of which perfidy itself would have hesitated. No sane or honest man will pretend that any other result could have been expected. Nor will this conclusion be weakened or invalidated when we call to mind that he was aided in his crusade by two men who, while they hated and feared him much more than I ever did or will, had already been debauched from their allegiance to truth and honor, as the price of their being allowed to remain in the School. No one believed at the time that after submitting to the degradation they had they would hesitate at the perpetration of any outrage that he might suggest. In illustration of the truth of this declaration I remark that one of these worthies after having declared to numerous individuals, both in and out of the profession, that Dr. Bush was wholly incompetent—after approving repeatedly and publicly of all that Dr. Pinckard had said—after proclaiming that he would resign rather than vote for his nomination, was made by Dr. Dudley, to present the nomination of Dr. Bush to the Board of Trustees, and when asked by one of them, laughing at the time with derision in his face, if the nomination was unanimous, responded that it was; thus proving that after aiding in an enterprise that will ultimate in the destruction of the School, (for it is now struggling in the agonies of dissolution,) both Drs. Richardson and Mitchell virtually pronounced themselves detractors, slanderers and calumniators. With such a monstrous union of turpitude and treachery, I felt my constitutional inability to contend, and therefore in obedience to the convictions of my own judgment, and the advice of my friends, I determined not to submit to an investigation before the Board of Trustees, for "*judgment was already rendered against me in the Castle,*" but to appeal, at the proper time, to the medical profession of the United States.

Upon this simple statement of facts, and to the truth of those referred to, as having come under my personal observation, I am willing solemnly to testify. I feel inclined to make, at present, at least, no further comment than to say that they led to the attainment of an object, for the achievement of which Dr. Dudley had labored with more zeal than discretion, almost ever since I was so unwise as to be prevailed on, by his importunities, to become his colleague. That Dr. Dudley has pursued me through the agency of his tools, with the most rancorous animosity, during the seven years I held a Professorship in Transylvania University, is a fact too familiar to all the classes that have assembled in Lexington, during that time, to need illustration or proof, for it cannot be contradicted or denied. His envy was such that it could not be disguised by sophistry, and his jealous hatred too palpable to be palliated by hypocrisy. Long before he finally succeeded, he would have compassed his object, but for my popularity with the students, and their detestation of his machinations against me. With the Board of Trustees he was omnipotent, and this he knew, but with the great body of students, at least, after I unfortunately became his colleague, he was almost powerless, and this he also knew. So greatly have I, on numerous occasions, been outraged by Dr. Dudley, that I cannot refrain from referring, in general terms, to a transaction that seriously threatened the very existence of the School, and solely because he aimed at the disgrace and ruin of a colleague. I allude to a difficulty that arose out of an attack that was made upon me just after leaving the Medical College, by one of his private pupils and at his instigation, as I have ever suspected, if not believed, although I could not prove it. If I have been correctly informed, this has since been asserted by those who should know. Be this as it may, the course pursued by Dr. D., and every member of the Faculty, with the exception of Dr. Bartlett aroused the fiercest indignation in the Class. The state of feeling which the conduct pursued by my colleagues, Drs. Dudley, Richardson, Mitchell and Peter, produced, and which was near causing a dispersion of the Class, may be inferred from the following resolutions. This demonstration forced the Faculty into the discharge of its duty, and saved me from being sacrificed. His aim was to crush me then, but I eluded his grasp, and only because he was not as omnipotent with the Class, as with the Board of Trustees.

"At a meeting held in the Medical Hall, on last evening, at 7 o'clock, we the undersigned, were appointed a Committee to forward to Professor Cross a copy of the resolutions adopted at said meeting.

Very respectfully,

I. L. JENKINS. }
H. TAYLOR. }
W. C. PAYNE. }
W. W. ADAIR, }

Lex., Feb. 4th, 1842.

In view of the recent outrage committed upon the person of Dr. James C. Cross, Professor of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence, in Transylvania University, by one of the pupils, a large and respectable meeting was called, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, To wit:

Resolution first—That we deeply deplore and reprobate the late unfortunate occurrence as eminently calculated to bring this long established and highly honored institution into merited disrepute, and eventually to deprive it of one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolution second—That Professor Cross merits and has the unqualified respect and esteem of this class.

Resolution third—That the declination of Professor Cross to perform his duties in the College while the injury to his honor is unrepaired, not only duly merits the entire approbation of the class, but that they would consider it an insult to them were he to act otherwise.

Resolution fourth—That with due deference to the Medical Faculty and Trustees of Transylvania University, we consider the indifference which they have manifested in this matter until recently, (so far as we can learn) as evincing contempt for the feelings and honor of Professor Cross, and disregard for the wishes of the class.

Resolution fifth—That should we be driven to the necessity of leaving the institution, we will feel ourselves under no obligation to assist in the furtherance of its future prospects.

Resolution sixth—That believing his future will be as bright as his past career has been brilliant and useful, we his friends and admirers commend him to the kind consideration of all those who can appreciate the gentleman, scholar and philosopher.

Resolution seventh—That we suspend all further operations until Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. E. JONES, Chairman.

R. H. ERVIN, Secretary."

Justice was at last extorted from the Faculty, and the difficulty, after seriously compromising the prospects of the institution, was finally settled, apparently in an amicable manner. Notwithstanding this, I determined to resign, and immediately after Commencement, wrote my letter of resignation, which Dr. John A. Metts, of Liberty Hall, S. Carolina, who was living with me at the time, was to have carried to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. From this I was dissuaded, for the present, by Mrs. Cross, who wished that I should reflect a few days more on the subject. This determination came to the knowledge of my colleagues, and before the expiration of the time I had agreed to withhold my resignation, Drs. Bartlett and Richardson came to see me. Whether they came as a Committee from the Faculty, or in their own individual capacities, I know not, for I did not inquire. The cause of their visit as was said, was the rumor that had reached them of my intention to resign, and that they came to dissuade me from it. From them I understood that such a step on my part would irreparably injure the School. I stated that my situation was anything but pleasant, and that the constant and unprovoked

persecution of me by Dr. Dudley, had become perfectly intolerable, and that I could not and would not endure it any longer. They, Dr. Richardson in particular, endeavored to persuade me, that perhaps I was mistaken—that it was probable I misinterpreted the motives and conduct of Dr. Dudley, and that I magnified his power to injure me.* But all this failed to satisfy me, and I did not decide to remain in the School, until after they had assured me, that every thing should be done to render my situation agreeable, and that in future, there was every reason to believe, no difficulty would arise to disturb the harmony of the Faculty. For the confirmation of the truth, substantially of this statement, I appeal to Dr. Bartlett, for in his integrity I have the fullest confidence, although Drs. Dudley, Richardson, Mitchell, and Peter denounced him, after he resigned in the spring of 1844, as a dishonest and dishonorable man. But this is not surprising, for the Professors of the Medical School of Transylvania, are like what Dr. Johnson said of the Irish, “they are a very candid people—they all always speak ill of each other.”

Having now laid before the reader a broad and inexpugnable phalanx of facts, which go irresistibly to establish the position, that a conspiracy was formed for my destruction, of which Dr. Dudley was the leader, I will not insult his understanding, or offend his sensibilities, by indulging in vulgar and vituperative comments upon the conduct of those who banded together for my ruin, and that too, for no other reason, than because I had resolved no longer to be associated with such men. But I must remark, in closing, that taking it for granted that I shall not be suffered, nor do I particularly desire it much as I am disposed to court peace with all mankind, to remain silent in future, those to whom this *Appeal* is addressed, must distinctly understand that I “fight not with small or great, save only with the King of Israel”—and that with Dr. Dudley I am ready to arrange all points of difficulty or difference. With his understrappers I can-

*The reluctant justice which the Class had just extorted from the Faculty, and the triumph I had consequently won over the atrocious Machiavelism of Dr. Dudley was fresh in their recollections, and they thought they could safely say that I “magnified his power to injure me.” I must here remark I had no fear of Dr. Dudley or his arts during the session, for I had invariably a popularity with the classes that securely fortified me against his assaults, whether open or insidious, but I was always apprehensive of him during vacation. My strength was with the Students, his with the Board of Trustees, and because as Professor Caldwell justly remarks:—“The sycophancy of his manners, and the frequent entertainments he was enabled to give with a view to the attainment of popularity, had not only rendered him a favorite of the town, but had made him in some degree a *leader of the ton*. Of this he was ludicrously vain, preferring it even to *real and lasting fame*, to which he has neither the loftiness of soul to aspire, nor the compass of mind to comprehend and appreciate it.”

not and will not have any thing to do. It would be to make them of too much consequence, for they are like some insignificant insects, that can only be observed when magnified. He may unken-
nel his blood-hounds at me, if he does, it will not be the first time, and I must defend myself, for he may set his venal and libellous scribblers upon me, If he does, I shall not notice them. Whatever may be said, should it be anonymous or otherwise, and I condescend or be provoked to notice it; I will most undoubtedly consider Dr. Dudley as the virtual author, and deport myself accordingly. Independently of the cause that has driven me to make this publication, there is between us a long standing and multifarious account unsettled, which I am willing should be adjusted whenever it may suit his convenience or pleasure.

Lexington, Ky. July 1846.

SUPPLEMENT.

I came to Cincinnati some ten days ago to superintend the printing of this *Appeal*, and since my arrival intelligence has reached me that Dr. Dudley, through the agency of his friends, is industriously popularizing the opinion that he should not be held responsible for the indiscretions of his subordinates. Under ordinary circumstances, if his colleagues were like to those of any other man, there would be some pretext for making, and some plausibility in such an assertion. But it is wholly otherwise—they all mere ductile instruments of his despotic will—for they fetch and carry like dogs of the Rutland breed. (Dr. Lawson is not included in this allegation, for I have no personal knowledge of how far he is, if at all, subservient to Dr. Dudley. No allusion is made to Drs. Bartlett and Annan, for the former I know thinks and acts for himself, and I have no reason to believe that the latter will do otherwise.) I know too well the dread in which he is held by certain of his colleagues to be convinced that they would dare do anything relating to the School without his knowledge and consent,—they have been much too well trained to be suspected of such presumption. I know also that when he meditates mischief, he is too wily and cunning to be caught occupying a prominent or responsible position—others are thrust forward into the station where he should be found,

and are made the instruments of his vengeance. This is the condition on which his fawners and flatterers are permitted to live and breathe in his presence. The futurity of his hate and hostility continually haunts their imagination, and they look upon it as a most disagreeable perspective. Naturally soft, slippery and sycophantic, the tortuous life he has led has refined his powers of malignant annoyance and persecution into the most repulsive fastidiousness. His eventful history has proved to him that it is not unlikely a day of retribution may come, and when it does he generally has managed so adroitly as to be able, with some plausibility, and he does it too with the most perfect Quaker-like mildness, to disclaim all connexion or agency with the matter. Though he moves along with the most confident and smiling assurance when the atmosphere is clear and the sky cloudless, he shrinks with fear and trembling (morally) the moment the tempest, which his machinations have created, begins to roar. He affects to despise public opinion, but he shrinks like scorched parchment from the fiery ordeal of its criticism. This, however, is not surprising.

"No rogue ere felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

When any one is to be punished for a real or imaginary injury or insult, or a rival to be crushed, he sets his sequacious tools to work—they are goaded by him to activity and zeal—they are permitted to know neither pause nor hindrance, but like the fabled vulture of ancient mythology, they are obliged to pursue from day to day the cruel task that has been imposed on them, until the object of his animosity is demolished or driven into exile. His group of servile slanderers, like the Chorus of the Eumenides, go searching about for their prey with "eyes that drop poison." But should the tortured object of his machinations find out the real author of his sufferings, and turn upon him and threaten an exposure of all the serpent-mazes of his deceit, he becomes as mild and modest as a debauched prude, and one uninitiated into the mysteries of his policy from the numerous petty favors, most of which are fictitious, and to none of which would a generous or high-minded man allude, that he boasts to have conferred upon him, would be led to conclude that the poor deluded wretch is most ungratefully making war upon the best friend he has in the world. He reminds me of what the poet has appropriately said of his great prototype:

"When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be,
When the devil was well, the devil a saint was he."

This is no impromptu charge suddenly got up to meet the position now assumed by his friends in Lexington. A knowledge of his character enabled me to anticipate him, as the reader

will be convinced by turning to pages 5 and 6 of this *Appeal*, which were worked off several days before the intelligence to which I refer reached me. Ridiculously absurd as the position assumed, evidently is, it will doubtless be regarded as abundantly sufficient by his *clique* to prove that he is a very much and a very unjustly abused man. With great deference to their sounder judgment and superior sagacity, I must be excused for taking the liberty of saying that those who can be trifled with by such transparent balderdash can believe any extravagance of intentional fiction or mad fanaticism. They should not be offended with me for saying this, for I am ready to admit that it is difficult, if not impossible, to see how they could, in view of what they have always been taught and constantly seemed to believe, to act otherwise. That they should admire him as an object to be little less revered than is the Grand Lama to the enlightened population of Thibet, is not to be wondered at, as it is quite in accordance with the training they have received, and the magnitude of their comprehensive ideas. They have "swathed, rocked and dandled" him with social and professional fondness so long that were the genius of Truth to appear and question his veracity, or Daniel himself to arise from the grave, and condemn his conduct, they would instinctively respond if asked whether or not they were correct, as the fellow did who said, when asked how much thirteen times thirteen were, that "the thing depends on circumstances." He may be, and no doubt is, at least in the estimation of some people, the deep and broad foundation upon which the Corinthian pillar of aristocracy is to be raised, but to my humble comprehension, competent and impartial judges would pronounce him to be the very ideal of self-sufficient folly and vulgar incapacity. His wealth and the credulity of his neighbors have given him a brevet of audacity and insolence that enables him to "cheat those he has newly cheated" with stuff, that it would not do to make dreams of.

It is true the proximate cause of this publication are letters that have been written by the members of the Faculty to the Physicians of the South and West, but the primary and real cause of it is the letter that was written to me on the 25th May, 1844, in which I was invited to resign, and which would have prompted me to make this *Appeal* two years ago had I not been unfortunately obliged to remain in Lexington, and it is only made now because the indiscreet subalterns of Dr. Dudley will not suffer me to remain silent. Had it not been for that letter, those that were distributed throughout the county during my absence in Europe, as "thick as autumnal leaves in Vallambrosa," would not have been written, and the libellous scribblers of Dr. Dudley would not have had an excuse to malign me, nor would they have

dared, even with a knowledge of the fact that I had been invited to resign, to propagate the grossest and most injurious falsehoods without being beckoned by him to prosecute, with zeal, the work of extermination. Who are the men that wrote that letter, and who conspired my ruin? Dudley, Richardson, Mitchell and Peter. Whose name stands at the head of the list of conspirators? That of B. W. Dudley. Who believes that either of the other three would have ventured to put his sign-manuel to that infamous document had his not occupied the position that it does? No one but the baby who does not know how to take its fingers out of the fire. Why was that letter written? To deter me from a public exposure of the course he had pursued in relation to the separation of the Chairs of Anatomy and Surgery, and the means he had adopted to effect the elevation of Dr. Bush to a Professorship, together with, but this was a very subordinate motive with him, the desire to save Drs. Mitchell and Richardson from public indignation, on account of their false and perfidious conduct. After having obtained the honor of a scandalous celebrity for the sacrifices they had made for him, they were entitled to this incidental favor at his hands. One of them is no more—peace be to his ashes—I will not, hyena-like, tear open his grave to banquet on his mangled and quivering members—but the other still lives to pollute heaven's atmosphere with his pestiferous breath, and he may invoke in vain the dark and dismal powers of forgetfulness and oblivion, for if there is left one single emotion of humanity in his heart, he will be secretly pursued, to the last hour of his existence, by all the avenging furies of shame and remorse.

Dr. Dudley did not write the letter to be found on pages 9 and 10 of this publication, and this I say because I scorn to do my deadliest enemy injustice even by implication. But will he dare assert that he has never written a letter in which the same impression was designed to be made—that he never, in conversation, attempted to make the same impression on strangers—that he has not patronized the idea that I was so anxious to be a member of the Faculty, that I was willing to be re-admitted on any terms, and to occupy any position—that he has not done his utmost to popularize this notion in Lexington, and on account of it to render me as odious as possible—and that he has not condescended to every sneaking and contemptible means to injure and destroy me in a city where he is almost as powerful as if he were caliph of it, and that too, almost from the very moment of my advent as a teacher in Transylvania University? When he has answered these questions to my satisfaction, perhaps I may be able to propound others that will prove whether or not I have a right to hold him responsible. If he were guiltless, when he knew that certain individuals who were considered his recognized mouth-

pieces, were insinuating or boldly asserting what he knew to be false, it was his duty not to have encouraged, as he did, the unauthorized loquacity of his minions. In doing this he was not only *particeps criminis*, but became an important principal, "for he that smiles even at a jest that plants a thorn in the breast of another, becomes a principal in the mischief."

"No florid prose nor honeyed lies of rhyme,
Can blazon evil deeds or consecrate a crime."

And Dr. Dudley is now at an age when the thought should be constantly present to his mind, that

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet in death, and blossom in the dust."

His attempt to throw the blame upon others is well understood at least by the writer of this *Appeal*. It bodes no good to some one—a head is about to fall—his colleagues, and but for their inherent donkeyism they would see it, are in the predicament of the folks in the cave of Polyphemus, waiting their turn for the spit. They may fancy themselves secure, but if they will but look back through the history of the Medical Department of Transylvania University, from its foundation to the present moment, they must be compounded of a most singular mixture of silliness and stolidity if they do not discover that their security is just about as great as that of the sleep of Hamlet's father in his garden; and if they would consult their real interests, and put their safety beyond the reach of his arts, they will fly from him as fleetly as did the Israelites before Pharaoh's police. Witness Richardson, Drake, Brown, Drake, Blythe, Caldwell, Yandell, Cooke, Short and Cross. The next victim to the Moloch of his malignant vengeance is already singled out—his doom is irreversibly fixed—should Jove himself, with his eleven gods, come to his aid they could not save him. Nor should he be saved. A self-convicted "detractor, slanderer and calumniator," who has been proved guilty of cool, deliberate and malignant falsehood deserves not mercy. Proper self-respect, or rather respect for *appearances*, demands that he should be made to feel how grossly he has forfeited all claim to consideration or confidence. This would be a redeeming act on the part of Dr. Dudley, and would incline me to forgive much that I have suffered at his hands, for

" 'Tis easier for the generous to forgive,
Than for offence to ask it."

Such an act of justice would be an oasis in the desert of his professorial life, and might lead mankind to look upon his former offences with much allowance.

I have said that I would not anticipate my enemies. This line of conduct I was inclined to follow, because to act otherwise

would be to deprive Dr. Dudley of much malignant satisfaction, and I always *feel disposed to study his comfort when it does not put me to too much inconvenience or trouble*. In his response, should he venture to make one, he would thus have had an opportunity to gloat with undisguised and insolent pleasure upon the unbecoming conduct of one whom he has done his utmost to circumvent and destroy. Now although I would not thwart his views or plans for any personal gratification, I cannot go so far, on his account, as to overlook altogether the claims of my friends, one of whom has been kind enough to transmit to me the alledged ground upon which my late colleagues took the liberty of saying in the letter they wrote to me on the 25th May, '44, that "circumstances had occurred relating to my private character, which would hereafter prevent them from co-operating with me as a member of the Medical Faculty of Transylvania University." It appears that on the night of the 18th of May, 1844, I was guilty of the shocking and unprecedented outrage of a drunken debauch, and of being found, it is said, in the company of a woman. *Parturiunt montes et naciur ridiculus mus*. That I was intoxicated on the night designated I have the shame and mortification to be obliged to confess, but that a woman was in my company I can neither deny or admit, for on that subject I have no personal knowledge. Inebriation on the part of a grave Professor is reprehensible, and unless under very peculiar circumstances highly disreputable. If any man every drank "fathom deep healths," until he became unconscious under mitigating circumstances calculated to palliate and excuse his offence, I did, and this was not only known to the *hypocritical scrupulosity of my immaculate colleagues*, but to the whole of Lexington. That the public may judge of the christian love and charity of my very *sober and chaste* colleagues, I will give a faithful account of the terrible orgies of the night of the 18th of May, based upon my own observation and the observations of those who participated in them. What is singular I have been hunted down and nearly destroyed for my participation in the revels of that occasion, while others, citizens of Lexington and other parts of the State, who deservedly stand as high as any men in the country, have never been even reproached for impropriety of conduct.

Besides being a Professor of Medicine, I am something of a politician, and have mingled more or less in politics for several years. That I was not looked upon as a subaltern in the ranks of the Whig party is proved by the fact that I was called on by my party in 1842, to greet Mr. Clay on his return home after retiring from the Senate of the United States, and was appointed by the Clay Club of Lexington, to hail as we did, with acclamations of joy, his nomination by the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency. During the cam-

paign of 1844, I addressed immense masses of people in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and have now accidentally in my possession proof from Mr. Clay's own hand, that I did good service. All that I did for that illustrious individual was at my own expense—without hope of or desire for fee or reward other than what might redound from my services to the advantage of my country, from the elevation of a man to the Presidency, whose whole aim during a long, eventful and valuable life, has been to promote his country's greatness and glory. There was nothing mercenary or mean in my motives, although those who are too feeble to resist the downward tendency of the Medical School of Transylvania attempted to defraud me of all credit by asserting that I engaged in the canvass only because it gave me ampler opportunity to injure the School. This was grossly false, for I had little opportunity and less desire to think of them or their School. What presumption to flatter themselves that I had even a vagrant thought for them or their concerns, when day after day I dwelt before masses of the people upon the merits and claims of an individual in whom the statesmanly elements of wisdom and patriotism are

"So mixed that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, *This was a man.*"

The return of Mr. Clay from his Southern tour, was looked for with intense anxiety, for several days before he ultimately arrived. It was ascertained that he would reach Lexington at night and this circumstance involved us in considerable perplexity as to what means should be adopted in order to receive him with proper distinction. It was on that occasion that the torch-light procession was first instituted, and as I believe, at my suggestion. During the several successive nights that Mr. Clay was expected, immense crowds assembled at Brennan's Hotel. Political fervor was excited to the highest degree of enthusiasm. The whigs had obtained the candidate of their choice, and we his fellow citizens thought we had peculiar cause to be proud and pleased. To strengthen his cause, it was customary, if not natural, for those who took a conspicuous interest in his election to mingle with the masses, and to adopt their convivial habits. This is what I aimed at, for I thought the best way to promote his interests, was to conciliate the people, but unfortunately I went too far, and, in common with many others, drank too much. Drinking more or less, was practiced for several nights in succession, by those who mingled in the crowds that assembled at Brennan's Hotel. It was finally ascertained that Mr. Clay would certainly arrive on the 18th. The mass of people that assembled to meet him was enormous, while the enthusiastic desire to see him, exceeded all reasonable bounds. During the

two or three hours that the crowd was collecting, before the arrival of Mr. Clay, those that know anything of political assemblies, know that liquor was not spared. This was unfortunately the case on this occasion, and still more unfortunately for me, for by the time the procession began to move, I was in a state of high exhilaration. We met Mr. Clay at the city limits, conducted him to Ashland, and returned to Brennan's Hotel, about 10 or 11 o'clock. After further drinking, for it appeared that in the jubilant state of feeling which pervaded the breast of every one present, that must be prosecuted with vigor if every thing else should be neglected. The crowd being undispersed, and showing no disposition to disperse, it was thought important to have some speeches, though according to my recollection few were in a condition to listen, and still fewer to speak intelligibly. Several spoke, and I being called on amongst the rest, spoke also, though I would rather undertake to tell what happened before I was born, than what I said on that very interesting occasion. Full of exultation, I did what I never did before, and what I shall never do again, I considered not how much I drank—with how many or with whom I drank. The result may easily be imagined. When I left the Hotel, or how I reached home I cannot tell. All I know is that I awaked in the morning in my own bed, with a head ready to burst and a stomach as dry as a powder-horn and as thirsty as a sand-bank. It has been said that a woman was found in my office, sometime between three and four o'clock in the morning. Of this fact I have no knowledge, but if true, it seems susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, without putting an injurious or ungenerous interpretation upon it. It is more than likely that she found me in the streets and recognizing me, assisted me in getting home. This, in truth, appears to be the fact, although I did not know it until a few days ago, and since I have been in this city. A friend writes me from Lexington, that a gentleman who was present on the occasion, had just made to him the following statement. I transcribe my friend's letter:—"He said you was the drunkest man he ever saw—that he never saw a man who looked as you did that night—that Brennan set the clock back two hours, and that it was nearly three o'clock when you left the Hotel. That for nearly two hours before you and several others left the Hotel, you had no knowledge of what you were doing—that you fell as you attempted to go out of the door, and that he learned in the morning that you fell several times on your way home—that he understood that the woman fell in with you somewhere about Mr. Gibson's, and went home with you—but that you were not aware of anything that happened to you on your way home."

It is very mortifying to have to make this confession, but it is better that the whole truth should be known, than that the malignity of one's enemies should be permitted to distort an imprudence into a grossly criminal delinquency. I have been for several years in the habit of occasionally using spirits, but in moderation, if such a thing is possible, which I much doubt, but I was never before, and of course not since, so overtaken, and it made so indelible an impression upon me, that I am sure that should I live to the age of Methusaleh it will never be obliterated from my mind. So far from looking upon that debauch as a calamity, I have every reason to regard it as a blessing. I knew not the danger to which I was exposed, and nothing less, perhaps, than so solemn an admonition could have convinced me of it.

This is the reason, it appears, why my colleagues had the impudence to assail my private character and the hardihood to request me to resign. It is perfectly obvious that it was a most hollow and unprincipled pretext, and this is proved by the fact that the drunken debauch that I, in common with many gentlemen, committed on the night of the 18th was known to every one on Monday, if not on Sunday morning, and yet it was not until the following Saturday that my colleagues determined to take advantage of it and use it for my destruction, if possible. Before, there was no necessity for so hasty and unjustifiable a mode of procedure. It was only on Saturday that Dr. Dudley had succeeded in alarming Drs. Mitchell and Richardson into measures—he had previously ineffectually tried to alienate me from them and the meditated reorganization. They knew well that if I had decided to leave the School in the event of our failing to effect a suitable reorganization, no consideration would prevail on me to remain another instant in it, after the discovery of the faithlessness of Drs. Mitchell and Richardson, and that besides exposing the conduct of Dr. Dudley I would also lay bare the treason of those men.* To silence me they thought would save the School an Iliad of misfortunes, and consequently they hesitated not to resort to an expedient of the foulest and most infamous character. They knew my resignation would, as it has, inflict a mortal wound upon the institution—but hoped if they could by their reckless calumny keep me out of a rival School they would be able to drag out a maimed and crippled existence a few years longer. They have therefore pursued me with the most envenomed rancor ever since, and to accomplish their object they have not hesitated at the perpetration of any outrage upon truth and justice. The idea that each of them should, as they did, lose at least one thousand dollars the very first session after I left them, nearly made them frantic with rage, and the more sensibly they felt my loss the more resolved were they to persecute and oppress me. The ludicrous cheerfulness which they with difficulty assume, is only a masquerade dress designed to conceal their mortification. Any one can see through the gossamer-veiled hypocrisy. Had they acted like liberal and enlightened men, I might have been persuaded to aid in feeding them a little longer, but nothing could have forced me to submit to their master.

In looking over the pages of this *Appeal*, as far as printed, I regret to find a number of expressions in allusion to the people of Lexington more harsh and unjust than I thought at the time, and which if I had it now in my power I would either

*Here I wish it to be understood that I attach no blame to Dr. Dudley for alienating those men from me for the purpose of carrying out his views, if he were convinced that they would prove advantageous to the School. He may have loved the treason, but he must have despised the traitors. But I do blame him for operating on the fears of those men for the purpose of obliging them to co-operate with him in the conspiracy he had conceived for my destruction.

modify or omit altogether. As this is now too late, all I can do is to make a few explanatory remarks, that I may not be too grossly misunderstood. I should be very sorry to wound the feelings of many generous and honorable, pure-minded and brave-hearted individuals in Lexington, some of whom I am proud to be able to claim as amongst my most devoted friends, and all of whom have merited nothing at my hands but respect and admiration. So long have I been an object of bitter persecution by Dr. Dudley and his contemptible but arrogant clique, and this is so well known that this explanation will be considered scarcely necessary in Lexington, but it is made that the public abroad may not suppose that my denunciations are designed to embrace the whole population. Far from it—there are many, very many who hate and despise the faction to whom I allude, as sincerely as I do, but that faction is powerful, and by the means which they (or rather I should say he, Dr. Dudley) use to extend and establish their influence, many worthy and good people are awed into silence, though they cannot be made zealous and unscrupulous partizans. The mode in which Dr. Dudley operates is well understood. If he finds one refractory and disposed to pursue an independent course, the shibboleth of the camp goes forth, and his social position is rendered as intolerable as possible, or the prospects of the business in which he may be engaged is palpably obscured, or altogether blasted. From this latter cause hundreds submit to him in silence, who otherwise would be rancorous and bitter opponents. While writing Dr. Dudley and his clique, and the powerful influence they wield, and which they have taken a malignant pleasure in making me feel, were constantly present to my mind, and in my ardor to do them justice I inadvertently forgot that they did not constitute the whole of Lexington, and consequently I find my remarks much more sweeping than was intended. The manner in which I have now qualified them, and I wish to be understood as including every offensive expression, I trust will prove satisfactory.

On another subject I would make a closing remark. I allude to Dr. Richardson. Except under the most extraordinary and pressing circumstances nothing could provoke me to disturb the sacred and solemn stillness of the grave. That this exist in the present case I think cannot be doubted. He was so completely identified *ab ovo usque ad mala*, with the train of events of which I have endeavored to give a faithful history, that it was utterly impossible for me to speak of them without speaking of him. I was, therefore, obliged either to abandon my character to the exterminating vengeance of my enemies; or speak of the part that Dr. Richardson took in the series of events that led to my resignation. This I am persuaded the world will look upon as a more satisfactory justification of what I have said of him than I can regard it myself. He was my preceptor, and at one time my friend. The hours of pleasure I have enjoyed in his society will always be amongst my most agreeable reminiscences, and the obligations I am under to him for the favors I have received at his hands, cannot be wholly cancelled by the fact that his subsequent treatment of me was not of the most friendly or flattering character. Could I recal many expressions which were intended for Dr. Mitchell, every one of which he richly deserves, and the bitterness of any one of which I could not be induced to abate in the slightest degree on his account, but which appear equally applicable to Dr. Richardson, I would. I repeat, that nothing but a necessity perfectly irresistible in its nature could have induced me to introduce the name of Dr. Richardson into this *Appeal*.

CINCINNATI, August 7, 1846.

ERRATA.

- Page 3, fifteen lines from top, for "speech," read "speak."
Page 5, eight lines from top, for "teacher," read "teach."
Page 7, six lines from bottom, for "elevation," read "election."
Page 9, one line from top, for "that it was," read "it was."
Page 20, eight lines from bottom, for "gratifying," read "gratify."
Page 50, sixteen lines from top, for "slaves," read "slave."
Page 51, three lines from top, for "testify. I feel," read "testify, I feel."
Page 52, twelve lines from top, for "only duly merits," read "only merits."
Page 54, five lines from top, for "mysel, for," read "myself."
Page 54, seven lines from top, "I condescend," read "I should condescend."