

**Correspondence between Mr. Granville Sharp Pattison and Dr. N. Chapman : also, A refutation of certain calumnies published in a pamphlet entitled "Correspondence between Mr. Granville Sharp Pattison and Dr. Nathaniel Chapman".**

### **Contributors**

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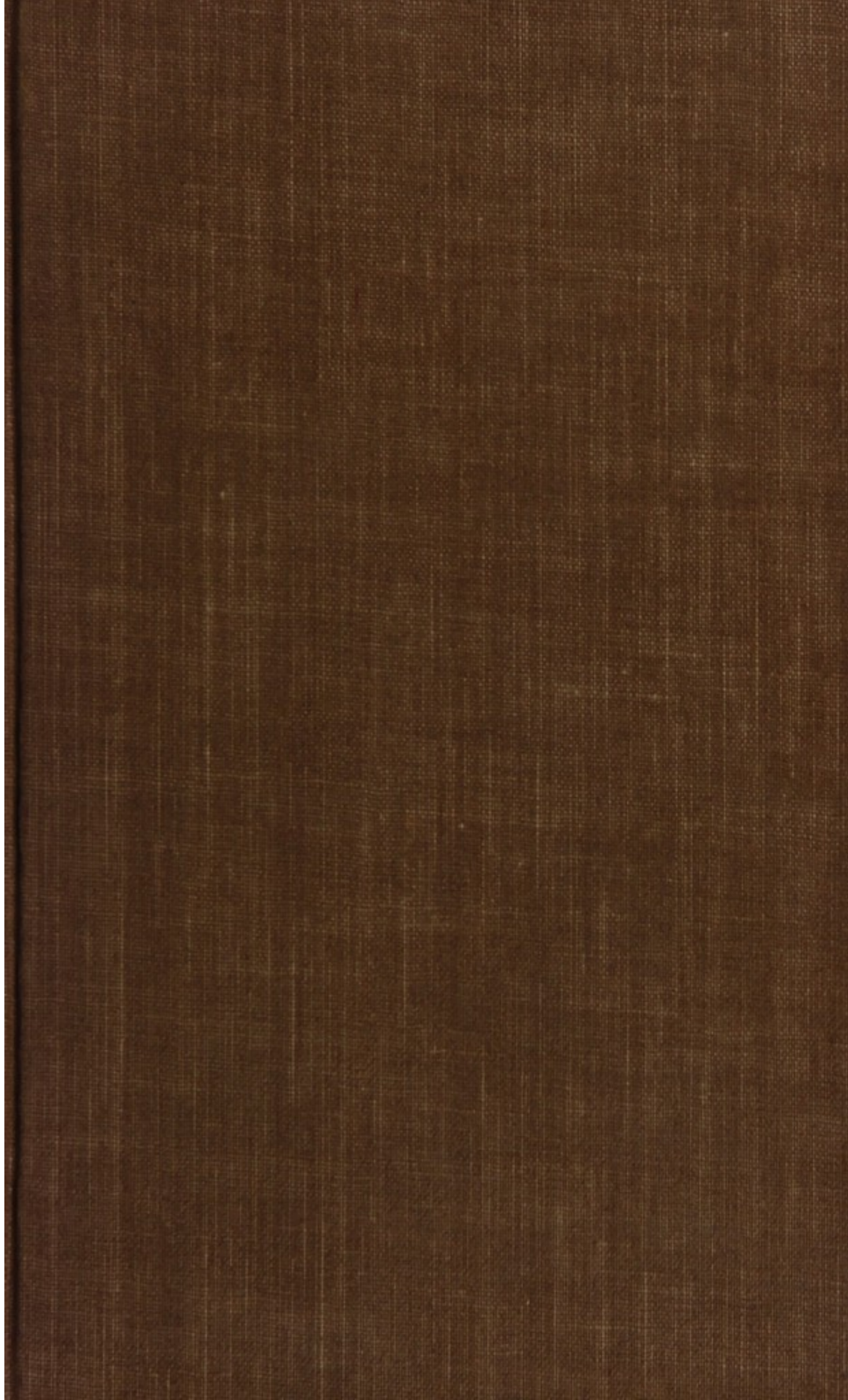
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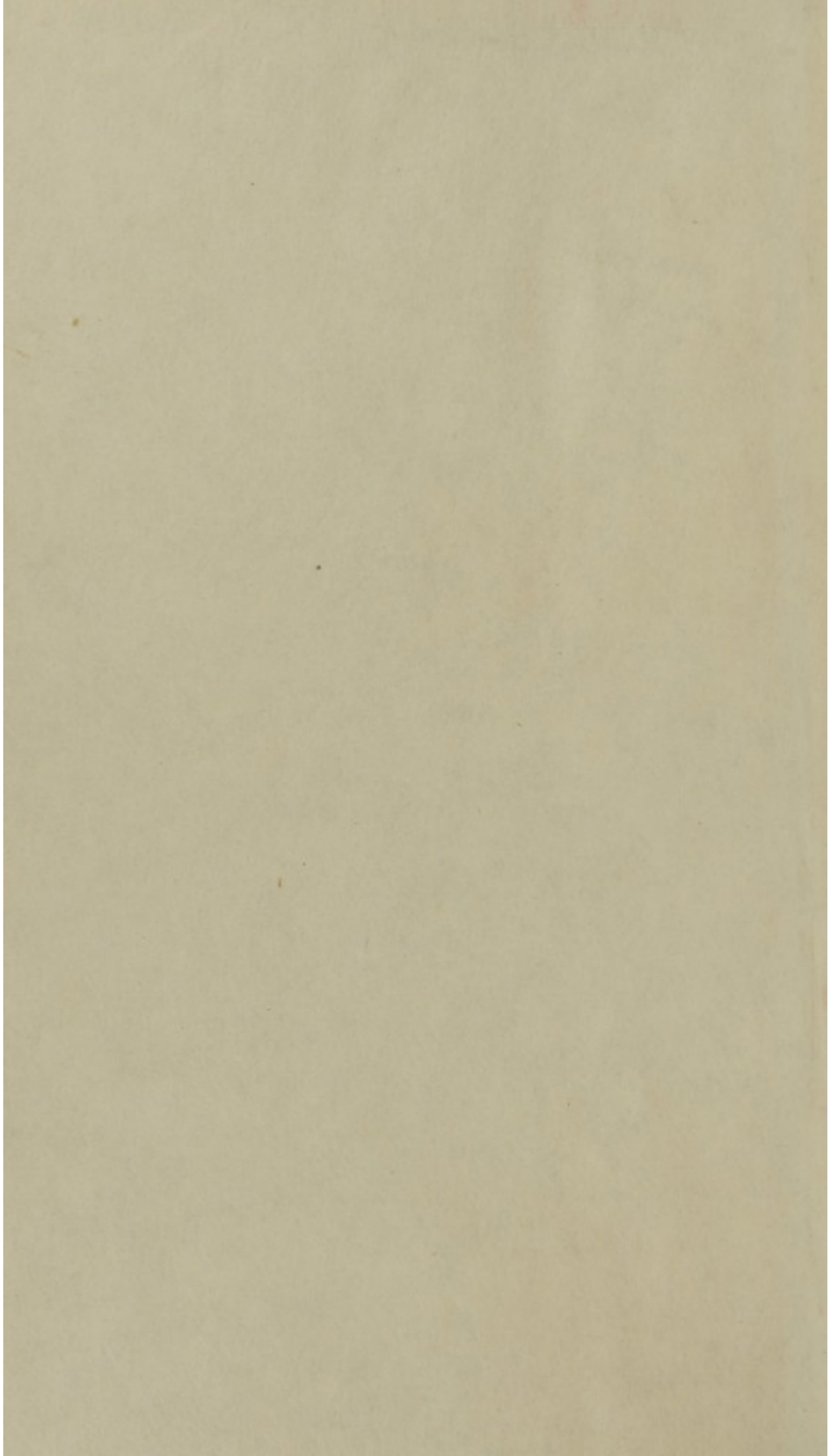
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Pattison (G.S.)

**CORRESPONDENCE**

BETWEEN

**MR. GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON**

AND

**DR. N. CHAPMAN.**

ALSO,

**A REFUTATION**

OF

**CERTAIN CALUMNIES**

PUBLISHED IN A PAMPHLET,

ENTITLED,

“CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. GRANVILLE SHARP  
PATTISON AND DR. NATHANIEL CHAPMAN.”

BY GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON, ESQ.

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“Of all vices the most hurtful to Society, of all wrongs the most irreparable, of all crimes the blackest, Calumny is certainly the greatest.”

*Jew's Letters to M. Voltaire.*

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PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY JAMES WEBSTER.

1821.





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### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE controversy between Professors Chapman and Pattison being out of print, and the demand continuing to be great, the Publisher being desirous to satisfy public curiosity has been induced to reprint it in one pamphlet.

As it is possible that it may be said that he has been induced to do this at the request of one of the parties, he pledges himself, that it has been done without the knowledge or consent of either, at his own risk and expense.



I have added certificates to the ensuing statement, would have rendered the publication inconveniently long. But with a view of guarding against inaccuracies, I submitted the manuscript to each of the gentlemen whose names are introduced, and am authorised to say, that the averments in every instance, are correct and true.

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## CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

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IT seems to me proper, on several accounts, that the ensuing Correspondence should be laid before the public; and, in order to render the subject to which it relates, more intelligible, I shall add a few remarks.

*Baltimore, 12th October, 1820.*

SIR,

When the slightest insinuation is thrown out against the character of a man of honour, it becomes his painful duty, to seek that redress, which as a gentleman he is intitled to demand, and no one, if he has injured another, can refuse. Since my arrival in this country, much has been done by certain individuals, to hurt my reputation; and I have frequently heard, but in a manner which prevented me seeking an explanation, that you had used great liberties in speaking of my character. As I am determined that no person shall, with impunity, couple my name either with a mean or dishonourable action; my present object in addressing you, is to ascertain whether you have asserted, that you believe me to be the author of an anonymous letter said to have been received by you last winter, and at present hanging about in Philadelphia.



That I may immediately know how to proceed in this affair, I have to request you will answer this letter, (which, to prevent any mistake, shall be delivered into your hands by Dr. Eberle,) by return of post.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,

GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON.

For DR. CHAPMAN, &c. &c. &c.

*Baltimore, 17th Oct. 1820.*

SIR,

Mr. Pattison called on me last week for the purpose of getting me to accompany him to Philadelphia as his friend, to require of you an explanation of a report injurious to his character, which he had reason to believe had emanated from you. The exalted character, which I have ever entertained of you for honour and justice, induced me to advise him to write you the letter delivered into your hands by Dr. Eberle on Friday evening—to which he has not yet received any answer. Unwilling that this affair should be brought to a disagreeable conclusion, I have again prevailed on Mr. Pattison to delay his departure to Philadelphia, until a reply to this is due, when I hope to receive from you such an answer as will enable me to make an arrangement at once honourable and satisfactory to the parties concerned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,

C. MACAULEY.

Doctor N. CHAPMAN.

P. S. That this should come safe into your own hands, I have enclosed it to Doctor Eberle, with the request that he should deliver it without delay. C. M.



SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 17th inst. I have only to observe, that from various facts which have come to my knowledge, of the character and conduct of Mr. Pattison, as well in relation to the causes which compelled him to leave Scotland, as to events which have subsequently happened, I have determined to hold no communication with him, by correspondence or otherwise.

If any further proceedings on the part of Mr. P. should render it necessary, I shall take an opportunity, through the medium of the press, of assigning the reasons which have led me to this decision.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

N. CHAPMAN.

To Dr. C. MACAULEY, &c.

Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1820.

In the course of last winter, a series of anonymous letters were addressed to Dr. Physick and myself, of a very offensive nature. Circumstances led us to suspect, that if not written by Mr. Pattison, he was at least privy to their production. They were marked by *Scoticisms*, had several phrases peculiar to the medical schools of Scotland, and aimed at the object which we well understood, was steadily pursued by himself and friends, by forcing Dr. Gibson and Dr. Horner out of their positions in our University, to make way for his own admission. That these letters, however, were circulated, or indeed shewn to any person except to Dr. Dewees and Dr. Horner, I do deny.\* The latter gentleman tells me, of which I was not aware, that he did speak of them unreservedly, as the probable production of Mr. Pattison. *which imputation he caused to be communicated to him, through the medium of his friends, with a message, that he was prepared to render him any redress which he might exact.*

\* One letter lately to Dr. R. M. Patterson.



In directing his interrogary to this point alone, Mr. Pattison obviously hoped to evade a subject, on which he knew I had spoken often, and without disguise. To repel a charge preferred against Dr. Physick and myself, and which we learnt was most industriously propagated in Baltimore especially, of having brought him to this country, and afterwards very wantonly persecuting him; I had on several occasions, distinctly declared, such allegations to be utterly false,—that, on the contrary, he was driven hither by an incensed public, in consequence of a most odious deed, hereafter to be explained,—and, that our reception and treatment of him were kind in the extreme, till he forfeited every claim to our notice, by the developement of his character, and the particular reprehensibility of his conduct toward us.

The history of his visit to the United States may be told in a few words. Early in November 1819, Mr. John Pattison, the brother, announces to him the vacancy in our school, by the death of Dr. Dorsey, with his advise to become a candidate for the chair. The intelligence is received late in December; he determines to do so, and letters of recommendation of this date, are procured and transmitted to Dr. Physick and myself, which were received on the 12th of April, and here commenced our knowledge of Mr. Granville Pattison.

He did not contemplate at first, coming to this country. In March, however, Dr. Ure, of Glasgow, sues out and obtains a divorce from his wife, on the ground of an *adulterous intercourse* with Mr. Pattison. As must happen in every community which retains any sense of virtue, or the positive obligations of religion, a clamour is raised against him, which finding he could not resist, he repairs to London, lingers there a few weeks, and then embarks for this country.

What is the degree of Mr. Pattison's guilt in this transaction, I shall not take on myself to determine. This is now a matter between himself and his God. Do-



cuments, however, which I have seen, prove that he was at the time, the colleague of Dr. Ure, in the Andersonian Institution—that he habitually visited in his family, one of the most respectable in Glasgow, and that the transgression did not proceed from the temporary ascendancy of passion over moral restraint, but was lengthened out and aggravated by repeated assignations, &c &c.

As stated, such I sincerely believe to be the cause of Mr. Pattison's emigration. But this is denied, and he complains of being allured hither by the promises of Dr. Physick and myself.

Where is the evidence of the fact? It is said to be contained in a letter from Dr. Dewees, which I have never been able to see. But I learn from the author of it, that to the best of his recollection, it merely acquaints Mr. Pattison, that it is the opinion of two gentlemen, not designated by name, who are well qualified to judge, that whatever may be the weight of his credentials, he cannot possibly succeed in his application, without being personally present, and therefore advises his coming.

It is not pretended that the letter was written with my privity or consent. The fact is, I knew nothing even of its existence till seven or eight months subsequent to its date. Even allowing the reverse, it is still susceptible of proof, that it could not and did not supply the motive of Mr. Pattison's removal. The date of the letter cannot be exactly ascertained. But I am assured by Dr. Dewees, that it must have been written very late in April, and therefore, in all probability, it was forwarded by the New York packet of the 10th of May, the stated period for the sailing of these vessels, and I have one from Mr. Stirling of London of the 27th of the same month, in which the immediate embarkation of Mr. Pattison for the United States is mentioned.

By the preceding statement, a train of reflections is suggested. Why, it will be asked, did not Mr. John Pattison call on Dr. Physick and myself, to ascertain how far such a communication was authorised?—what



was the nature and degree of support we were prepared to afford, as well as the prospect of success in the proposed application for the professorship? Can it be presumed for a moment, that any man situated as Mr. Granville Pattison is described to have been at the time, triumphant as a teacher, prosperous as a practitioner, devoted to his country, surrounded by family and friends, would break such ties, and surrender up such certainties for an attainment so indefinite and precarious?

Had, however, Dr. Physick and myself been inclined to promote Mr. Pattison's election, we could not have done it. Two of the Trustees of our College, about the first of May, waited on Dr. Physick, who was still confined to his room by illness, to inform him, that they had resolved to make an appointment, and that it was the opinion of a large majority of the Board, that the interest of the school imperatively required, he should be transferred to the Anatomical chair, in consequence of which strong representation, he acquiesced, though very reluctantly, in the measure.

All the testimonials, however, in favour of Mr. Pattison, in our possession had been laid before the trustees—he was caused regularly to be nominated,—and in every respect entire justice was done to his pretensions.

Before his arrival, the election was over, of which he is apprised by Professor Hare, on his landing at New York—to whom, instead of expressing disappointment, or uttering a complaint, he remarks, that the *main motive of his visit to this country was to see his brother and family, and that he should speedily return*. Exactly the same language he holds to Dr. Physick, Dr. Dewees, Dr. Horner and myself on his reaching this city. Not a whisper of reproach escapes him, even at the subsequent period, when he found Dr. Physick and myself strenuously supporting Dr. Gibson in opposition to him for the chair of Surgery. On the contrary, he says to Dr. Physick, *you have held out to me no promises, and therefore I have no claims on you*. On this point I



speak positively, and with the *express authority* of Dr. Physick.

He further declares to us and many others, that he is very indifferent as to the event, meaning to go to London, where he has the most brilliant prospects of professional success, and solicits Dr. Horner to accompany him on an excursion to Canada, whence he is to sail for England.

The first intimation I had of his design to remain in this country, was given in a conference with me, on the expediency of his accepting an offer of 1500 dollars from the college of Lexington, to teach Anatomy. The offer is declined, not however, till the appointment is formally made, and extracts from the whole of his letters of introduction, are published in the western papers.

Now commences, the distinguished kindness, or as he is pleased to term it, the persecution of Dr. Physick and myself. The masquerade dress which hitherto had enveloped him, he throws off—approaches us in proper person, avows his pecuniary distresses—unfolds his views—and solicits our patronage.

As the result of our best judgment, we discourage him from settling in Philadelphia—urge his return to London—or if determined to continue in America, to select Baltimore as a residence, having an opening both in the Medical School, and in the practice of Surgery, created by the removal of Dr. Gibson, *and letters of introduction are solicited by me, from this gentleman for the purpose.* But he decides otherwise—establishes himself in this city—and henceforward is introduced into business by Dr. Physick—consulted in some difficult cases—is invited by him to operate before an assemblage of medical men to display his skill—has a letter backed by our joint recommendation to the Trustees, to allow him accommodation for his Museum—we endeavour to get him the privilege of lecturing in some apartment of the University,—and attend his introductory lecture, to manifest unequivocally to the stu-



dents our friendly disposition for the success of his course.

Yet, all this did not satisfy him, and in proportion as we conceded, was the increase of his demands. To be appointed the adjunct of Dr. Physick, or to have physiology detached from me, and united with morbid and minute anatomy, as a separate professorship, was the *sine qua non*, the last of his very reasonable demands.

It was in vain, we urged the inadmissibility of such arrangements—that they were improper in themselves—that the Trustees would never appoint so recent a foreigner to any place—that he must become a citizen—ratify his claims by longer residence and more intimate acquaintance—keep quiet—entangle himself with no medical party, engage in no dispute, and we would guarantee his ultimate success.

After this, we had little intercourse with him. He seemed to be soured, gradually alienated himself from us, began a system of hostility to the school and personal detraction of the professors, and was as insolent in his general demeanor, as he had previously been humble, laudatory, and submissive.

At this period, the letter of Dr. Dewees and the attendant accusations came forth, not manfully presented as a just grievance, calling for explanation and redress, but in vague and untangible rumors. Neither the one nor the other was previously signified to Dr. Physick or myself, or even the slightest dissatisfaction expressed.

He had spoken of us at all times as his kindest benefactors, and so late as the evening on which he delivered his introductory lecture, the first of November, he took me by the hand, in the presence of Dr. Dewees, and several other gentlemen, and thanked me, and through me Dr. Physick, for our liberal and magnanimous conduct towards him.

In a short time his character was pretty well evolved, and we could not forbear to inquire into the validity of the grounds on which our early prepossessions rested. It appeared, in the first place, that the account which



he had given up of the affair with Mrs. Ure, was so much distorted, as hardly to retain any of the facts. As this, however, is a matter of leading importance, I shall be more precise.

Mr. Pattison, on hearing that the story of his amour had reached Philadelphia, convened Dr. Physick, Dr. Dewees, and myself, for the purpose of reading to us an elaborate printed pamphlet, containing his defence, on the conclusion of which, he requested, that if convinced of his innocence, we would give him a certificate to that effect. Though probably none of us doubted it—such was our confidence in the veracity of his statements, supported by the respectability of his recommendations—we declined doing it, and advised his submitting the case to Mr. Binney or some other eminent legal character, for an opinion, as calculated to produce a much stronger effect on the public mind.

Not long afterwards, he tells me, with much apparent satisfaction, that Mr. Binney had decided in his favour, and requested me to communicate it to Dr. Physick, which I accordingly did. Being widely diffused, this report served very much to repress the force of the accusation, and was only contradicted a month or two ago, by a declaration from Mr. Binney to me, that he had never been at all consulted in the case. He had previously told Dr. Physick, that Mr. Chauncey had delivered a similar opinion. Whether it be true, I am unable to ascertain. Mr. Chauncey having recently been professionally consulted by Mr. Pattison, considerations of delicacy forbid any application to him on the subject.

Nor is this the only deception which he practised. A letter declared by him to be from Dr. Ure to his wife, was read to us, to demonstrate the iniquity of their character, of a description so detestably obscene, that I dare not cite even a single passage, or allude more distinctly to its contents. This letter, I have since understood, was not exhibited on the trial, makes no part of the record, and the presumption is strong, and more par-



ticularly as it proves to be *anonymous*, that it is a mere fabrication.

What is the precise standing of Dr. Ure in Glasgow, or how it was affected by this public event, I have no means of accurately determining. But it is not true, as averred by Mr. Pattison, that covered with disgrace, he was expelled from the city. I find from the periodical journals, that he continues to be in full communion with the scientific men abroad—retains his professorship—and that within the present year, he was honoured by the attendance of a large collection of the most eminent citizens at a lecture in which he displayed his splendid experiments in galvanism.

That nothing appeared to his prejudice on the memorable trial, we have a right to infer from the fact of the divorce having been granted, as it is the established practice of the British courts of law, to withhold such relief, where the parties are equally culpable. Even Majesty itself, we have recently seen, has been compelled to yield to this imperative dictate of justice, and inexorable usage.

Though not directly connected with my subject, it is perhaps right, that I should say a word or two in reference to Mr. Pattison's boasted discovery, since my name has, and will probably be still more, brought into discussion. Two or three months ago, I gave to Dr. Gibson a certificate, stating that Mr. Pattison had acknowledged to me his familiar acquaintance with Colles' book, and that the fascia therein described differed essentially from the one claimed by himself, as he would show when he entered on his dissections.

At this, I understand, he was greatly provoked, and has accused me of misrepresentation. In reply, I will repeat, that I have a most distinct recollection of the fact, having often mentioned it, and that I am borne out by the testimony of Dr. Hays and Dr. Edward Barton, who heard him on another occasion avow his having read the book previously to his coming to this country.

There is however, some circumstantial proof, which, while it sustains me, convicts him of a deliberate at-



tempt in another instance to impose on us, and through us, the medical public of this country.

That he claimed the discovery of the fascia when he first arrived among us, and has been compelled to relinquish it to Mr. Colles is not denied.

Can it be credited, that any man in the position of Mr. Pattison, supposing himself the author of a discovery curious in itself, and of the highest practical import, for such he has proclaimed it, would not have consulted and even diligently scrutinized all the authorities on the subject, and particularly the treatise of an eminent professor in a neighbouring college, on the very structure involving it? Why, too, was it not published in Europe? Certainly he has shown none of that sensibility which diffidently shrinks from the press. Nor can we refrain from inquiring why the great European anatomists, Mr. Cooper, and Dr. Thompson, and Dr. Barclay, before whom he tells us he made the demonstration, and received an explicit recognition of his title to the discovery, have not alluded to it in their letters of introduction? Would they, I finally demand, have omitted so important an incident in the estimate of his character and pretensions? At all events Mr. Pattison is hung on the horns of a dilemma from which he cannot extricate himself. Conceding that Cooper and Barclay and Thompson and Dupuytren did really confess the fascia to be a structure, prior to the illustration of Mr. Pattison unknown to them, what becomes of the charge of ignorance which he has arrogantly cast on Dr. Physick and the rest of the anatomists of this country relative to the subject?

The character and conduct of Mr. Pattison I have now, perhaps, placed in sufficient relief before the public. It may possibly be asked, how Dr. Physick and myself came to countenance an individual of this description. The answer is plain, and can be given in one word. Confiding in the recommendatory letters of our friends, and his own plausible statements, we believed him guiltless of the imputed charges and considered him as doubtless many very honest people in Baltimore now do, cruelly persecuted.



It is only within a short period I have discovered that the whole of the letters from Scotland, to Dr. Physick and myself, are of a date anterior to the *criminal affair*, and still more recently, I have had reasons to believe, that the writers of some of those letters have expressed their regret at giving them to a person who had proved so unworthy. Certain it is, and I make the statement, on the authority of two most respectable men who have lately returned from Glasgow, that Mr. Pattison is generally condemned in that city, and that it was spoken of every where, as a matter of astonishment, that he should have been so readily received into the society of this country.

The object of this address I hope will not be misunderstood. It is not to vindicate the alleged refusal to meet Mr. Pattison, even if I had received a formal challenge, which I never did, as appears from the correspondence, and however pure his character might have been, I should have at once declined it. The disparity of our age, the inequality of our condition in society, the claims of a numerous family, and the obligation imposed by my public station must have dictated this decision. It really would seem to me, under any circumstances, not quite fit to have introduced my course of lectures, with the spectacle of a duel. The parents and friends of the several hundred young men confided to our care, require of us very different things, and assuredly had I yielded on this occasion, I should have had to encounter the heaviest censure, and perhaps a more decisive step from those discreet and elevated men, under whom I have the honour to hold my appointment. With Mr. Pattison it is entirely different. He is an adventurer with a tainted reputation, which he hoped to repair. What has he to lose? and to ruin the happiness of a family, we have already seen is one of his sports. Yet from his manner of receiving Dr. Horner's communication, there would appear to be some method in his madness, and Bobadil like, he displays his valor only where there is no possibility of danger.



I have now done with Mr. Pattison. Of the public, I sincerely beg pardon for obtruding on them such a communication. An appeal of this sort I sensibly feel is most derogatory and I have long avoided it. Perhaps it was now unnecessary. Encouraged however by our forbearance, there seemed to be no end to the calumnies and misrepresentations raised by Mr. Pattison and his auxiliaries, at the expense of Dr. Physick and myself. As a private individual, we knew his insignificance, and despised his malicious endeavours. Elevated however as he is to a most respectable station and sustained by the influence which it confers, it was thought, that he had acquired some importance, and that the public mind should be enlightened as to his character and machinations.

N. CHAPMAN.

*Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1820.*

P. S. It would really seem impossible for Mr. Pattison, on any occasion to adhere to the truth. An impression has gone abroad, and is now made the subject of a paragraph in the Baltimore papers—doubtless originating with, or sanctioned by him—that the prosecution against him for sending the alleged challenge, was instigated by myself and some others of our medical faculty, with the hope of detaining him here, to the injury of the school to which he belongs.

Twice did Mr. Biddle in open court, and once to Mr. Chauncey, *in the presence of Mr. Pattison* declare, that the prosecution was his own act, in which I or others had no concern, directly or indirectly, and for which he assumed the entire responsibility. Nor is Mr. Pattison ignorant, that when Mr. S. F. Bradford, with the best intentions, voluntarily called on me, on the night of the arrest, to ask my interference for the suppression of the legal proceeding, I at once expressed my willingness to do so, if any mode could be pointed out to effect it, and that I gave assurance at the same time, in the event of the conviction of Mr. Pattison, I would instantly in person apply to the executive for his pardon.



## PREFACE.

It may appear strange that I should not have answered immediately after the publication of Dr. Chapman's pamphlet, the charges contained in that *unique* production. My apology is two-fold. 1st. I was confident although the pamphlet circulated a poison against my character, that it carried with it at the same time an antidote—The charges made in it are of a most grave and serious nature; but the contradictions and palpable falsehoods which it contains are calculated to convince any thinking mind, that they have been made from a spirit of revenge, not for the purposes of justice. 2dly. My letters and papers, with the exception of a very few, had been packed up and put on board the schooner *Argo*, before Dr. Chapman's pamphlet was published; and thus, from the want of my documents, I was unable to begin writing my answer before Saturday the 25th of the present month.

BALTIMORE,  
34 Sharp Street, Nov. 28th, 1820. }

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## A REFUTATION, &c.

TO be forced to appear before the public, even in defence of professional reputation, is exceedingly painful. To be obliged to come forward and defend moral character, is a thousand fold more so. I am a stranger in this country, and it has unfortunately happened, that ever since my settlement, I have been engaged in controversy and disputation. No choice has, however, been left me; in no instance have I been the aggressor. It was necessary for me either to come forward and vindicate



cate my professional reputation, or to suffer my brethren to believe, that I was a dishonourable plagiarist and an ignorant pretender. My scientific controversy is before the public, and with confidence I appeal to the profession for their judgment on my conduct. I flattered myself, that having brought the dispute betwixt Dr. Gibson and myself to a conclusion, that I should have a respite—that I should have been permitted to appear before the public in my natural character, zealous for the advancement of my profession, and anxious to live on terms of friendship and cordiality with its members. My hopes have, however, been blasted; my enemies having found that they could not convince the public that I am a fool, have now come forward to endeavour to persuade them that I am deficient in morality. Dr. Chapman knows well, that the charges he has advanced against me are without foundation; but had it been otherwise, had my moral character been really as black as he has attempted to paint it, was he, the man who seduced me from my country, the proper person to come forward as my traducer and calumniator. If he had possessed one spark of noble or honourable feeling, he assuredly would have been silent.

I stand too proud in a knowledge of the rectitude of my moral principles, to stoop and beg the public to support me; I do not come before them to beseech their pity, but to demand justice; and I know enough of the feelings of the country of which I have now become a member, to feel satisfied that my demands shall be answered.

I shall endeavour to write with calmness and temper; much has been done to irritate me, but truth being my support, falsehood and injustice have excited my contempt, not my anger. I look on Dr. Chapman as a fallen and degraded man, one who never can require from me an explanation; I shall therefore avoid *harsh language as much as possible in speaking of my enemy, for he is no longer my equal.*

For the sake of perspicuity I shall adopt in my refutation the following order.



1st. A history of the causes which induced me to leave Scotland, and the treatment I received from my arrival in America, until the correspondence between Dr. Chapman and myself occurred.

2d. The allegations brought against me in Dr. Chapman's pamphlet.

A. That I was not invited to America.

B. That I was compelled to leave my native country.

C. That this happened from an improper intercourse with Mrs. Ure.

3dly. A general review of the contradictions and palpable falsehoods contained in Dr. Chapman's pamphlet; and lastly, a few concluding observations.

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1st. *History of the causes which first induced me to leave Scotland, &c.*

1st. On the 24th of December 1818, I received the following letter from my brother, which was the first intimation I had of the vacancy in the University of Pennsylvania, and what first led me to think of leaving Scotland.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1818.

*My Dear Granville.*

I WROTE you only three days ago, and mentioned the sudden death of Dr. Dorsey; last evening I saw by the papers, that Dr. Physick (the uncle of Dr. D.) had volunteered his services to carry on the class of anatomy, for the present session.—It immediately occurred to me that this would save the trustees of the university, the necessity of making a hasty or improper choice in filling the vacant chair. I called on Mr. Chauncey to whom I always apply for advice, I may say in every emergency, whose name I have already mentioned to you, and to whom I must ever consider myself under the deepest obligations. Mr. C. was kind enough to



say that he had been thinking of you, and agreed with me in opinion, that there was little chance of any professor being appointed before summer, or perhaps till the latest day; he is moreover inclined to think that the trustees will be more guided in their choice by talent, than by any other consideration, and that although your being a foreigner is certainly against you, still it may be obviated. I have pledged myself for your qualifications, &c. but that of course is nothing, you must redeem that pledge, I feel confident that you are able to do so. It is true that you have got a handsome appointment for a man so young, but I do not believe that there is any class in Glasgow that yields an income of \$8000, nearly 12000, besides your chance of practice. You are of course the best judge of what is best for *yourself*, and I conjure you, my dear brother, not to be guided by me *in any way* in this very serious step, at the same time I conceive it my duty to state, that however good the society in Edinburgh may be, or *the chance which you have of reaching the top of the tree* there, and that before many years, besides the profound and inextinguishable love that every *good* Scotsman bears to his dear country, still there is a *grand field* here, for a young man of genius, and talent is rewarded and respected. In fact this is the beauty of the system of the government, and of such consists the patricians or nobles of this land, which after all is the only true nobility, and should you succeed, you will enjoy the best society in America, and the first consideration in a country that, though still in its infancy, is much further advanced than you or any man who has not seen *with his own eyes* can have an idea of. The climate I conceive inferior to our own and there is a witching charm in the word home, that I find very difficult to express, but enough—Do not think of me I entreat you, but if you see it an object you consider desirable, instantly set about procuring the strongest letters of your character, abilities, family and standing in your profession. Letters from your friend, Mr. Astley Cooper, London, and of the profession in Edinburgh,



would be of most use. There is a Dr. Chapman here who was educated in Edinburgh, and letters got to him as a friend, Mr. Chauncey says, would be of vast importance. You had better say the extent of your museum, &c. which I know Mr. Burns considered invaluable, and let me have the documents, &c. with your wishes; you cannot be too full in writing. Perhaps you may not like to appear as a candidate where there is a probability of your being ousted, but I shall take care not to commit you unless there are good grounds for hope, and I shall be guided by Mr. Chauncey, who is most able to direct me.

Affectionately Yours,  
JOHN PATTISON.

Spending the Christmas holidays in Edinburgh, I applied, whilst there to Mr. Jeffery, Dr. Barclay, and some other gentlemen of that city, to furnish me with certificates of my professional character, and on my return to Glasgow, I forwarded these, accompanied by others I had received in the latter place, to my brother in Philadelphia, to be by him laid before the trustees of the University.\* Having done this, I waited the result of my application without anxiety. I was not dependent on the final determination of the trustees; for I was independent, and my prospects in my own country were as brilliant as any man's could be. One resolution I had made; never to sail for America unless I was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. Hearing frequently from my brother, and writing him occasionally on the subject of the Professorship, I continued to pursue my usual avocations, until I received on the 17th of May, 1819, Dr. Dewees' letter. From the letters I had forwarded, I conceived that the rank I held in my profession, would have been so

\* See Appendix. Class 1st.



well known in Philadelphia, as to have prevented any gentleman from sending me such an invitation, unless, as he there expressed it, "*my election was certain.*" But unwilling to decide on a matter of such consequence, without the advice of my friends, I went into Edinburgh on the morning of the 19th, and laid the letter before them, to ascertain their opinion of its contents. And as they were unanimously of opinion that Dr. Dewees' letter was *equivalent to an appointment*, I left that city the following morning for London, to take leave of my friends of the metropolis.

Early on the morning of the 24th I arrived in London, where I remained until the evening of the 28th. During the short period of my stay there, the attentions I received were of the most gratifying character. I was visited by Sir James M'Gregor, Sir Wm. Adams, Messrs. Astley Cooper, Wardrop, Travers, Lawrence, &c. &c. and received from all of them warm letters of introduction to distinguished characters in the United States; and meeting accidentally in the city, Mr. Stirling of Glasgow, a man of the first honour and respectability, and a gentleman who is connected in Philadelphia, I received from him letters to Doctors Hare and Chapman, which he read to me. They were couched in the strongest language, and begged of Dr. Hare and the other individual to receive me with attention and kindness, and to introduce me to *all their friends*.\* Having been honoured by being made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, I left that city on the 28th, and early on the morning of the 30th May arrived at Liverpool, from which place I embarked on the following day, in the packet ship Courier bound for New York.

The Courier made land on the 5th of July, and on the 6th I landed in America. The following morning I took

\* See Appendix, Class 2d. The letters from Mr. Stirling I cannot give, as they were delivered immediately after my arrival; but I appeal to Dr. Hare for a confirmation of this statement.



the stage for Philadelphia, where I arrived on the same evening. After spending about an hour with my brother's family, I was requested by him to accompany him to Dr. Dewees', as he was most anxious about my arrival. Having paid the Doctor a very short visit, I again returned home, and was scarcely seated, when Dr. Dewees, accompanied by Dr. Chapman, entered. The latter expressed, in the strongest terms, his satisfaction at seeing me in America, and by his language, led me to believe that he was really my sincere friend. After a very long visit they retired, and I had now leisure to express to my brother the astonishment I had felt, on hearing, that Dr. Physick had been appointed Professor of Anatomy in the University. This, he informed me, Dr. Dewees had stated to him, was unavoidable, as the friends of Dr. Hewson had pressed the day of election, and that had Dr. Physick not come forward, there was no doubt but that he would have been the successful candidate. The same gentlemen, he observed to me, had assured him, that should I arrive, matters could easily be managed to my satisfaction. As I could be made professor of Surgery, and a transfer could then take place betwixt Dr. Physick and myself.

The following day I met Dr. Physick, accidentally. He left his gig, and expressed, in strong language, the pleasure he felt at meeting me. Dr. Chapman called again this day, and Dr. Dewees dined with me at my brother's. After dinner, I for the first time spoke to him on the subject of the professorship. He expressed his regret, that I had not arrived before the election; but assured me, most positively, that every thing would yet be arranged to my satisfaction.

Dr. Physick called on me the next morning, and invited me to spend the following evening with him at Lansdowne, to meet Drs. Chapman, Dewees, Patterson, and some other gentlemen.

As it was arranged that we should go to Lansdowne together, my brother and myself drove to Dr. Dewees', whose house was fixed on as the place of rendezvous. Dr. Chapman requested me to leave my brother's gig



and take a seat in his, as he was anxious to have some particular conversation with me : this I agreed to, and we started. During the drive, Dr. Chapman began to converse about the University. He told me, that very much against his wishes, he had found it necessary to persuade Dr. Physick, to become a candidate for the anatomical chair. That he had been forced to this step, from my not having arrived before the election ; and censured my brother, for his not having written for me when Dr. Dewees first requested him to do so. I recollect his having most distinctly, and positively declared, at this time, that had I arrived in the country one month sooner, *my election would have been certain.* I told him that I thought every thing might yet be easily arranged, by adopting the plan mentioned by Dr. Dewees to my brother and myself. He informed me I could not now hold the surgical chair, except in conjunction with another ; and I now, for the first time, became acquainted with the existence of Dr. Gibson.

The account Dr. Chapman gave me of his being obliged to support Dr. Gibson, was, in substance, as follows : Having been informed by my brother, that it was not probable that I would leave home, unless I was elected, and Dr. Physick having agreed to become a candidate for the anatomical chair, he had thought that he would benefit the school most, by bringing Dr. Gibson, from Baltimore, as his translation would operate beneficially in two ways. It would strengthen the University of Pennsylvania, and at the same time weaken that of Maryland.

The proposal he made to me, was, that Dr. Gibson and myself should be appointed in conjunction to the surgical chair. That, as that individual's election depended upon Dr. Physick and himself, he would agree to any arrangement they would desire ; and that in a short time, a distinct chair would be created for me in the institution. As I had never complained of the disappointment I had received, from the election having been made to the anatomical chair previous to my arrival, I did not think that Dr. Chapman could have any



object in deceiving me, and therefore gave full credence to his statement and promises. After spending a very pleasant evening with Dr. Physick, we returned to the city, and supped together at Mr. Rubicon's tavern.

I have been minute in detailing the first occurrences which happened after my arrival in this country, as the periods and subjects of my first conversations are naturally more forcibly impressed on my mind than those which followed. In continuing my narrative, it will be impossible for me to speak with the same exactness as to dates. I may, perhaps, intermix in one conversation, the subjects of others, or place the facts of one occurrence in the history of another. In recalling to mind past events, especially when conversation forms their more prominent feature, such departure from correctness is certainly to be expected, truth however, is never inconsistent, and facts alone shall be related.

A very short time after my arrival, Dr. Dewees stated to my brother, that Dr. Physick had expressed a wish to hear me lecture, and begged him to endeavour to prevail on me to deliver one before the Trustees of the University. This communication having been conveyed to me, I intimated to Dr. Physick, when I next met him, that it would afford me pleasure to comply with his wishes. He expressed his satisfaction, and asked me to fix on some subject, and that so soon as I had prepared myself on it, he would send an intimation to the Trustees, that those of the gentlemen who felt inclined might have an opportunity to attend. In answer to this, I observed to him, that I did not consider any prepared discourse a test of the lecturer's qualifications. That any man of talents might, by application, prepare a lecture on a branch of science of which he knew little before; that if a man was qualified to fill a chair, he ought to be so well versed in the subjects of it, as to be ready at once, without any preparatory study, to deliver a discourse on any branch of it which might be selected. In conclusion, I observed, that I had offered myself as a candidate for the chairs of Anatomy and Surgery, and was willing, when a meeting of the Trustees and citizens was held, to deliver a lecture on any



Anatomical, Physiological or Surgical topic, which might, at the moment of the lecture, be fixed on by the meeting. That this, and this alone, was the true method of testing my qualifications. These sentiments meeting Dr. Physick's approbation, it was agreed, that, so soon as a respectable number of the Trustees could be got together, I should give a lecture.

About the time when this was in agitation, Dr. Gibson arrived in Philadelphia. The first morning he called on me, he talked of Dr. Chapman's wish that we should hold the chair in conjunction. The arrangement seemed to be agreeable to him; but on the following day, when he again called, his sentiments appeared to have changed. He now spoke of the hardship of the plan, in relation to us both. That what remained of the fees, after paying Dr. Horner the \$500 per ann. which he had agreed with Dr. Chapman to pay to him, provided he succeeded in getting him elected, would, if divided, afford only a pittance for each of us. That the better plan would be, for the new chair to be formed immediately after the election had been made for the surgical one. As it was certainly more agreeable for me to hold a single, rather than a divided professorship, I was most willing that his views should have a preference; but was unwilling, until the new chair was created, to give up my expectation of filling the surgical one. Dr. Gibson at this interview, spoke of the absurdity of my delivering a lecture, telling me that even if my discourse were the most eloquent that ever was listened to, still it would be ridiculed, and found fault with, by the jealous practitioners of the city: and as a proof of the justness of the observation he stated to me that Dr. Hewson, he had been informed by a friend, had given a most admirable lecture on the anatomy of the eye, when a candidate for the Anatomical chair; but, that it had had the effect of injuring his cause with the trustees, from the ill-tempered remarks which had been made by his brethren. In despite of *my friend's* advice, I still persisted in assuring him that I would lecture. After this conversation, I found that Dr. Chapman and others, who prior to it were most anxious



for me to lecture, were now opposed to it; for, after Dr. C had made and broken many promises, about fixing a day, he at last told me, that it would be impossible to get the trustees to meet, and that it would be absurd to deliver a lecture except in their presence.

I was so confident, when I left home, of being appointed, that I directed Dr. Turnbull my demonstrator, to pack up my museum that it might be in readiness to be shipped immediately, on his hearing from me. A short time before the day of election, having little expectation of succeeding in my application for the surgical chair, and anxious as the season was advancing, to come to a determination as to my future plans; I called on Dr. Chapman, and requested him as a friend, to inform me of his views, his powers, and my prospects; that, if a new chair was to be made, and I was to remain in the country, it was time to write home to have my museum shipped. I, at the same time, desired him to be perfectly candid with me, as I really felt not very anxious whether I remained in America or returned to Europe, and that I certainly should wish to return had he not the power to get me appointed to a chair in the University. At this time I received from him the most positive assurance that I should be appointed, that he was most anxious to resign the Institutes of Medicine, that it would, by the Trustees, be constituted a separate professorship, and that, with Dr. Physick's interest and his own, my election to it was certain. He at this conversation begged that I would immediately write for my museum. The first time I met Dr. Physick, after this interview, I told him of Dr. Chapman's willingness to resign the Institutes, and observed to him that I thought a very valuable course of lectures could be delivered, by uniting with the Institutes, minute and morbid anatomy. That by doing so the minute anatomy of a particular structure could be first given, then its physiology, and lastly its morbid anatomy, or the changes which disease had produced on its organization. Dr. P. was delighted with my views and requested me to make them out on paper, at my leisure, in order that they



might, after Dr. Gibson's election, be laid before the Trustees.

Living on terms of the greatest intimacy and apparent friendship with Dr. Chapman, and receiving from Dr. Physick the strongest marks of his good-will, matters went on until Dr. Chapman in a conversation began to throw out hints, that from my being a foreigner, it would be impossible to prevail on the trustees to give me at once a professorship. I told him with surprise, and considerable feeling, that he should have thought of these difficulties before he had made me such positive promises, or before he had requested me to write for my museum; that before I had done so, I was quite indifferent whether I remained or returned, but that now I must remain. He had now the indelicacy to propose, that I should associate myself with Dr. Physick's dissector. Never was a proposal made to me, which excited so much my astonishment and disgust; I told him with warmth, that I conceived my standing in my profession, fully equal to his own, and that the offer he had made me could only be intended as an insult, as it was not to be supposed, that I was to give up my rank to become Dr. Physick's dissector; and requested that the subject might never again be mentioned. I concluded by telling him I was fixed in the country for one year, that if disappointed in relation to the surgical chair, I would give lectures on Anatomy and Surgery. We now parted, and for the first time I began to suspect that I had been deceived and played on by Dr. Chapman. It was my interest that it should be otherwise, and I endeavoured to persuade myself, that I was mistaken.

The evening before the day of election, Dr. Chapman requested me to write a letter withdrawing my name, as there was no chance of my being the successful candidate, and Dr. Physick was desirous that every vote which they could command, should be secured for Dr. Gibson; as he was determined, should his election fail, to send in his resignation. I told him that I would send in no letter, but that I had no objection to his telling any of the gentlemen he thought inclined to vote for



me, that as I had no chance, I had no wish that votes should be thrown away upon me.

So unwilling was Dr. Chapman that Dr. Hartshorne should be elected, that he declared, that it was Dr. Physick's and his own resolution to retire, should this happen, from the present University, and to apply for a charter to found a new school. This subject was talked over again and again at Dr. Dewees', as the gentlemen who visited there must remember. And certain gentlemen were named for the several chairs. It is however, but justice to observe, that I never heard any thing of the kind from Dr. Physick. On the contrary, he always spoke to me of the other candidate with respect.

Dr. Gibson was by a majority of *one* elected Professor of Surgery;\* and I found from a conversation immediately afterwards with Dr. Physick, that it would be impossible as that time to introduce me into the University; at the same time he said, that in a very

\* There was an anecdote which occurred a day or two after the election, which, as it is *amusing*, I shall relate. A supper having been given to Dr. Gibson on his election, by Dr. M'Clellan, Dr. Chapman and a number of others, with myself, were present. After we had supped, it being a very fine night, Dr. Chapman requested Dr. Gibson and myself to walk round Washington Square with him for half an hour. His object it seems, was to give Dr. Gibson some advice, which it was certainly most indelicate to deliver in my presence. He told him, that he would no doubt have a number of enemies in Philadelphia; that those who were not elected, or their friends, might feel disposed to speak disrespectfully of him; "But, by G—d," says he, "if they do, call them out at once, and blow out their brains! I adopted this plan after I was appointed to a chair, and I soon made them respect me." As I thought this was perhaps done to intimidate me, and keep me "*on my good behaviour*," I was determined to be as bold in words as any of them, and just said with a sneer, "Yes, Doctor, your plan is an excellent one; but if Dr. Gibson is not very fond of exchanging pistol-bullets, he had better not call on any one unless he is certain their *principles* are against fighting." This little story I related the following morning at breakfast, to the amusement of my brother and sister.



short time he had no doubt but that my wishes would be fulfilled.

A short time after Dr. Gibson's election, having lost all expectation of having a chair constituted for me, I had stated my determination to deliver lectures on anatomy and surgery. This was at first opposed; and as I seemed unmoved by the arguments which were advanced against it, my brother was sent for by Dr. Physick. But as he was equally *dull* with myself, in seeing the advantages to be derived from my remaining quiet as a practitioner of medicine, the attempt to dissuade was forsaken, and I flattered myself that I had brought over my *friends* to my views. At all events I never anticipated opposition from them.

Three or four days before the commencement of the session, Dr. Chapman meeting me in Dr. M'Clellan's office, begged me to walk home with him, as he had something of importance to communicate. On our way to his house he entered on the subject of it, and stated to me, that he had Dr. Physick's authority to make the communication. That convinced of the advantage of securing my abilities for the Institution, they had resolved to make me the following offer; which was— That Dr. Physick should become Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; that he should give a part of the surgical lectures, and a few of the anatomical ones; but that the greater number of these should be given by Dr. Horner and myself. That both Dr. Physick and himself were pledged to support Dr. Horner; for that he had only prevailed on Dr. Physick to accept of the anatomical chair, on the express condition that Dr. Horner should be his dissector so long as he lectured, and in return, that they had both bound themselves to support him as a candidate for the chair of anatomy when Dr. Physick retired from it. My answer was, that I never would come into that or any other University, unless as an independent professor, with powers and privileges equal to those possessed by my colleagues. That one man was, if qualified by abilities and education, equal to any professorship. If Dr. Horner's acquirements fitted him for the delivery



of a part of the lectures, he must be qualified for giving the whole ; and that if he had not talents which qualified him to become the single professor, it was certainly neither for my interest nor for the interest of the University, that such an association should be formed. I therefore begged that the proposal might be considered as refused.

The lectures began early in November ; and I attended all the introductory orations. The professors paid me the same compliment, and were present at my introductory discourse ; and both Drs. Chapman and Physick attended one lecture after the regular course had commenced.

Believing that Dr. Chapman was friendly, I was much astonished by a piece of information conveyed to me by one of his private pupils. The gentleman called on me to know, whether Dr. C. had yet waited on me, for the purpose of getting me to change my hour of lecture. I was astonished, and answered no. That my hour could not interest him ; for that I had been particular in fixing on one with his approbation ; one which he had assured me interfered with none of the professors. My visitor informed me that this was not the case ; for that Dr. Chapman had himself fixed that hour for his private class, and that as he was very desirous to attend my lectures, he had only become a private pupil of Dr. C.'s, on his promising to get me to alter the hour of my lecture ; and that the doctor told him daily, that he would see me for the purpose. I requested him to give my compliments to his preceptor, and inform him, that I would on no account change my hour of lecture.

Such treatment coming from a man who was every day telling me he was my friend, was certainly enough to disgust any one. I felt, indeed, highly indignant at his conduct ; but it was so clearly my interest to continue on terms with him, that I did not take any further notice of this affair until some time afterwards.

I began a second course of lectures on surgical anatomy about three weeks after the commencement of my anatomical course. Dr. C., with the view of pre-



venting any of his private class hearing my introductory lecture to the surgical course, made an excuse to put off this class the day before, and requested them to meet the next morning, at the hour of my lecture.

This information was conveyed to me immediately afterwards, and I now determined that all friendly intercourse should for ever cease between us.

The same day I met him. He addressed me with his usual apparent frankness and cordiality. I repulsed his advances, informed him of my knowledge of the manner he had acted in attempting to injure my class, and concluded by observing to him, that all friendly intercourse must now cease betwixt us; but that we could still, as a quarrel would be injurious to us both, live on terms of distant civility.

I was elected at the commencement of the session, an honorary member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania. Attending one of their meetings, I was displeased at the manner with which Dr. Chapman enforced his opinions. A young physician had *dared* to differ from him, and the reply he made to him was most unnecessarily severe. I was on the point of rising to support the young gentleman he had so unmanfully crushed, not by arguments but by rudeness, but was requested by a friend not to speak, as it was unusual for a member to do so the first night he was introduced.

Some weeks after this, I happened accidentally to go into the Medical Society. The same conduct was again pursued by Dr. Chapman, and now I was determined to measure strength with him. I therefore rose and stated my sentiments in support of the opposite side of the question. I certainly differed, in my views, from Dr. Chapman; but, in arguing the subject, I did so with temper; it was a question of science, and truth should have been the object sought for by us both. To my astonishment, upon sitting down, Dr. Chapman got up in a violent passion, and attempted to overwhelm me with invective, and the utterance of the names of all the physiologists his memory could collect, many of whom, by the by, had never written on the subject under consideration—and fearful that this would not convince the



society that I was wrong, he concluded his silly and petulant oration, by calling on the national feeling of his hearers. "That Americans were not to be instructed by a foreigner—an ignorant humbug," &c. &c. He was, however, as some of his friends have since been deceived in this calculation. A few temperate observations procured for me a noble and gratifying expression, of the just and honourable feeling of the members of the society.

This was the first open and public rupture betwixt Dr. Chapman and myself. I thought that our intercourse would have ended here, and was very much astonished at the conduct of that individual a few evenings afterwards. We happened to meet at a ball given by his excellency M. Pederson, &c. &c. During the first part of the evening, we did not meet; but on my entering the supper room, which was much crowded, I was surprised, by Dr. C.'s running up to me, and seizing me warmly by the hand telling me he had a place for me. This I accepted, with thanks, supposing he had already finished his repast. But I had, in this belief, not done his politeness justice; for after having been comfortably provided, I had the *pain* to see, that he who had provided the situation for me, had yet to find an opening at the table for himself. He succeeded in this, and having supped, requested me afterwards to accompany him home in the carriage he had in waiting, to which I consented.

It may appear that the relation of this anecdote furnishes evidence against myself. That it proves Dr. Chapman's kindness, and my ingratitude. But, I have now to inform my reader, that at the very time when he testified by his behaviour to me personally the strongest expressions of his good will, that I had the most undoubted proof, that he took every opportunity to detract from my professional reputation, and in many instances to endeavour to blast my moral character. Knowing this, it was hardly to be supposed I could feel much respect or esteem for one, who gave me such evidence of his unworthiness. I could not, therefore, meet him as a friend, but I associated with him with the distant po-



liteness of a gentleman. It would both disgust and fatigue my reader, were I to go over all the contemptible arts which Dr. Chapman and his party brought into action, for the purpose of ruining me. Falsehood and the foulest calumny, were employed unsparingly; but I had been introduced into society, and my friends judging of me from what they knew, not from what they were taught to believe—still continued to receive me with kindness and hospitality.

In the month of August, I was, without any application my part, unanimously elected Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland; and on my removal, I was pleased with the anticipation, that being no longer a resident in Philadelphia, their object for attempting to poison by falsehood, the public mind, in regard to my moral and professional reputation, having been removed, their malevolence and defamation would have ceased. But in this hope, I was deceived; their malignity and hostility pursued me even to Maryland. One of the faculty, a professor in the University of Pennsylvania! came to Baltimore immediately after my settlement in that city, apparently for the purpose of shutting me out from the hospitality of her citizens, by the most foul, the most malignant, the most false aspersions against my character. I have no wish to draw individuals unnecessarily into this dispute: but justice demands, that one from the many calumnies uttered by the professor referred to, should be mentioned. In the presence of one of my brother professors, he declared, that my character was so infamous in Philadelphia, that every respectable family had closed their doors against me; and that I was so much despised by the medical gentlemen of the city I had left, that not more than two physicians would acknowledge me. The public and the physicians of Philadelphia must know that this assertion was as false as it was malevolent;—that until the hour I left that city, every civility and attention was shewn me by the most respectable of her inhabitants; and that I continued to enjoy the friendship of the most eminent of my brethren until my departure.



I have ever wished to deal with principals, not with their puppets. I knew well, that Dr. Chapman had been the master spirit, who had directed all the abuse thrown out against me since my refusal to become one of his *creatures*, and it was with him therefore that I was desirous to come to a settlement. To remain longer passive, under such unwarranted insult, was impossible; and when I heard a short time afterwards, that he had declared before several gentlemen, that "I was a Scotch blackguard, a refugee driven from my country; that after having in vain attempted to find bread in London, I had been forced as a vagabond to flee from my country;" I was necessarily much incensed; for I had heard this through a channel which rendered it impossible for me to seek satisfaction. But from my having left Philadelphia, the doctor had become less guarded in his utterance of falsehood, and I was not obliged to wait long before I had an opportunity of calling on him for an explanation.

Having been informed that he had asserted that I was the author of an anonymous letter, said to have been received by him last spring, I called on my friend Dr. Macauley, and requested him to accompany me immediately to Philadelphia, in order that I might receive either satisfaction or an apology for the gross calumny circulated by Dr. Chapman, in relation to my being the author of said anonymous letter. By the advice of my friend I was prevailed on to write the following letter, and await a reply to it.

*Baltimore, 12th October, 1820.*

SIR,

When the slightest insinuation is thrown out against the character of a man of honour, it becomes his painful duty, to seek that redress, which every gentleman is intitled to demand, and no one, if he has injured another, can refuse. Since my arrival in this country, much has been done by certain individuals, to injure my reputation; and I have frequently heard, but in a manner which prevented me seeking an explanation, that



you had used great liberties in speaking of my character. As I am determined that no person shall, with impunity, couple my name either with a mean or dishonourable action; my present object in addressing you, is to ascertain whether you have asserted, that you believe me to be the author of an anonymous letter said to have been received by you last winter, and at present handing about in Philadelphia.

That I may immediately know how to proceed in this affair, I have to request that you will answer this letter, (which, to prevent any mistake, shall be delivered into your hands by Dr. Eberle,) by return of post.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,

GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON.

FOR DR. CHAPMAN, &c. &c. &c.

I heard by return of post from Dr. Eberle, that he had delivered the above letter into Dr. C.'s own hands, and as I received no answer, I would have immediately proceeded to Philadelphia, had it not been for the indisposition of my friend. He being confined from sickness, he addressed the following letter to Dr. Chapman.

*Baltimore, 17th Oct. 1820.*

SIR,

Mr. Pattison called on me last week for the purpose of getting me to accompany him to Philadelphia as his friend, to require of you an explanation of a report injurious to his character, which he had reason to believe had emanated from you. The exalted character, which I have ever entertained of you for honour and justice, induced me to advise him to write you the letter delivered into your own hands by Dr. Eberle on Friday evening—to which he has not yet received any answer. Unwilling that this affair should be brought to a disagreeable conclusion, I have again prevailed on Mr. Pattison to delay his departure to Philadelphia, until a re-



ply to this is due, when I hope to receive from you such an answer as will enable me to make an arrangement at once honourable and satisfactory to the parties concerned.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir, your obedient servant,  
P. MACAULEY.

Doctor N. CHAPMAN.

P. S. That this should come safe into your own hands, I have enclosed it to Doctor Eberle, with the request that he should deliver it without delay. P. M.

To which the following answer was received.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 17th inst. I have only to observe, that from various facts which have come to my knowledge, of the character and conduct of Mr. Pattison, as well in relation to the causes which compelled him to leave Scotland, as to events which have subsequently happened, I have determined to hold no communication with him, by correspondence or otherwise.

If any further proceedings on the part of Mr. P. should render it necessary, I shall take an opportunity, through the medium of the press, of assigning the reasons which have led me to this decision.

I am, Sir, very respectfully  
Your obedient servant,

N. CHAPMAN.

To Dr. P. MACAULEY, &c.

*Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1820.*

One line of conduct only remained for me to pursue, and that I instantly adopted. I left Baltimore the evening of the day on which Dr. Macauley's letter was received, and early on the Monday morning, put up in two public places the following Post.



## TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c. has propagated scandalous and unfounded reports against my character; and WHEREAS when properly applied to, he has refused to give any explanation of his conduct, or the satisfaction which every gentleman has a right to demand, and which no one having any claim to that character, can refuse. I am therefore compelled to the only step left me, and POST the said DR. NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, as a LIAR, a COWARD, and a SCOUNDREL.

GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON.

*Philadelphia, Oct. 23d, 1820.*

As it the custom in Europe, after having POSTED a man for COWARDICE, &c. &c. to remain at least two days in the same city in which the posting has happened, and appear at all public places, &c., I had resolved, although I was most anxious on account of the commencement of the lectures, to return to Baltimore, to remain until the Wednesday following in Philadelphia; my stay however was not long left to my option. An application was made to the public prosecutor by Dr. Chapman's brother-in-law, and a warrant having been granted, I was arrested at 11 o'clock, A. M. of the day on which I had put up the post. Dr. Chapman denies all agency in this matter, be it so; the public, however, will bear in mind, that when arrested several persons very friendly to him, awaited my arrival at the mayor's office, and expressed by sneers the satisfaction they felt at my supposed perilous situation, and had even joked with my servant, and assured him that I should not be allowed to return to Baltimore in a hurry. In the examination also of the case before the Grand Jury, the correspondence above detailed was furnished by Dr. C. Perhaps, he only did this, that I might be convicted, in order that an opportunity might be furnished of his displaying his *generosity* and *magnanimi-*



ity by applying "*instantly in person to the Executive for*" my "*pardon.*"

There is one question I would ask Dr. Chapman. When examined before the Grand Jury, did he, or did he not declare, that he had never opened my letter? Dr. Eberle delivered this letter, and saw him both open and read it.

He introduces the name of Mr. S. F. Bradford into a postscript; that respectable gentleman I did see, as is there mentioned, but it was only to express to him, the contempt and pity I felt for Dr. Chapman.

Should my readers suppose, from the manner I have been forced to act in relation to Dr. Chapman, that I am a professed duellist, I should feel mortified. I shall, I trust, be excused making a few observations on this subject. There are two codes of laws under which all men of principle and honour must be ranked. I allude to those of Religion and Honour. If a man does not obey the requirements of one or other of these codes, he is unfit to hold intercourse with society, and deservedly soon becomes a despised and neglected outcast. If a man is an active, a genuine and practical Christian, if his whole soul is alive to the beauties of this glorious system, and the whole tenor of his life be marked by a devoted, a constant, and an humble fulfillment of its strictest requirements; then this man is removed high above the laws of honour. His conduct will never suffer him to injure another, and if he bear with meekness unmerited insult, it excites our admiration, for we know that he is not a coward, but a christian.

I do not pretend to rank myself with the character I have imagined, for although no man can have a more firm and decided belief in the great doctrines of christianity, nor a more profound respect for its genuine votaries than myself, still my conduct is not of so strict a character, as to entitle me to shelter myself under the laws of religion. I must therefore be guided by the rules of honour, and I trust that neither in this, nor any other action of my life, have I been found wanting in the fulfillment of the strictest of her requirements.



Is Dr. Chapman a pure, a genuine, a practical christian? The previous history of his life furnishes no evidence of it. We have never heard of his charities nor his devotions, but we are willing to hope that a worthy clergyman's observation may be correct, and that my letter may have converted him. Religion, however, is not the apology he pleads. He talks of the disparity of our ages; I should suppose the Doctor to be 40, and I shall soon enter on the 28th year of my age—I never understood, that the laws of honour allowed a man to insult another with impunity, simply because he is 12 years older. He speaks of the inequality of our conditions in society. We are both professors, in that respect we are equal, and if we come to measure the line of our ancestry or the eminence we hold in our professions, I surely am not second to Dr. Chapman. I have not a "numerous family," I admit, and here I allow there is a distinction. But did Dr. Chapman before he had a family, when he challenged Dr. Dewees, who had a numerous one, think that this excused him; or more lately, when he had this same numerous family, under which he is now willing to screen himself; did he forget its claim, when he not long ago told in the medical society, a respectable member of the Society of Friends, whom he had insulted that "he knew where to find him." I sincerely believe that the claims of his family were not then forgotten but that the laws and regulations of the quakers were equally remembered.

Becoming parties in a duel, would have assuredly been unfit for either of us acting in our professorial characters. But I believe, that neither the parents nor friends of the several hundred young men committed to our care, would have wished us because we were professors, to bear insult unnoticed. This is not the feeling, nor character of the members of our country, and for Dr. Chapman, a man who it is notorious has constantly, even in his lectures, insisted on the necessity of his students repelling with promptitude, the slightest insult; to make his situation a plea for his conduct, is an absurdity, which does not offer a parallel.



Unless my letter really operated as the instrument of Dr. Chapman's *conversion*, it is difficult to give a rational explanation of his conduct. He had always been an advocate for duelling, and had about three weeks before I wrote him, declared on the steps of his own door, to several students, and one medical gentleman, that if I did not keep quiet at Baltimore, he would call me out and blow out my brains. This warlike spirit was not confined to him, one of his colleagues was equally courageous in language. He astonished every one with the history of his prowess, and spoke much of *ten paces* and the *blowing out of brains*, and all these rumours of war coming from professors, was it astonishing that I should conceive, that *although a professor*, I was entitled to require redress for unmerited insult and persecution? I did not suspect when I wrote to Dr. Chapman that my letter was to verify the fable of the ass with the lion skin; I never suspected that he was a lion, but I have long considered him a serpent.

It would appear from the observations I have advanced, that Dr. Chapman had no apology to refuse me the satisfaction I demanded. It was his fear alone, which prevented him complying with my wishes. He felt that he was degraded and sunk in society; and he determined, if falsehood and calumny could accomplish it, that his hated enemy would not long continue triumphant. With the view of damning me in society, he composed and published his pamphlet, entitled "Correspondence," &c. a pamphlet which is written for the avowed purpose of picturing me as a heartless and abandoned seducer, to a society in which I am yet a stranger;—one, every allegation in which, he has had the most positive and satisfactory proofs, is destitute of foundation.

When Dr. Chapman published his pamphlet, he had no idea what pleasure its perusal would afford me. That the doctor has injured me by whispering in the chambers of his patients the foul calumny regarding me, I have long known;—that he had the power in this way



seriously to injure my character in a city where I was unknown, I felt persuaded. He might now have been more active and open in the circulation of his scandal; for, as he has lost his rank and standing in society, I could not have called on him for an explanation, and so long as his blasting reports reached me through the medium of oral communication, I would not have been warranted in obtruding myself before the public with a vindication of my character. My enemy has, however, "written a book;" and I am now entitled, without the appearance of forwardness, to prove the nullity of the cruel and malignant charges which have been brought against my reputation.

Dr. Chapman's pamphlet contains three charges, on the refutation of which I shall now enter.

1st. That I came as an adventurer to America, without any invitation.

2dly. That I was driven from my native country.

3dly. That this occurred from my being engaged in an improper intercourse with Mrs. Ure.

1st. Dr. Chapman asserts most positively, that neither he nor Dr. Physick were parties in bringing me to America. I shall have little trouble in proving that this assertion is destitute of truth; and shall by the most satisfactory evidence prove that he used every mean in his power to induce my brother to write for me to visit America; not only assuring him that if I came, I should be elected to the professorship, but also promising that he would *himself* insure me \$9000 per annum from practice.

The publication of the following extracts from letters written me during the spring of 1819, by my brother, then residing in Philadelphia, and having there frequent communications with Dr. Chapman, would, of themselves, be sufficient to prove that, that individual was a most active agent in bringing me to America. It cannot be suspected that my brother employed Dr. Chapman's name to persuade me to leave home, for the whole tenour of his letters contradicts this opinion. It is evident throughout, that he is not anxious for my re-



moval, but that he is rather desirous that I should realise the plan I had laid down many years before, of settling in London, so soon as I had established a sufficiently high reputation for professional eminence in my native city. Writing under such feelings, he had no object in deceiving me, could we even suppose that one brother could be found guilty of acting such a part to another.

*Extracts of Letters from John Pattison to G. S. Pattison, relative to the chair of Anatomy in Philadelphia.*

January 8th, 1819.—To-day Dr. Dewees (Mr. Burns knows him; I think he said he had corresponded with Burns,) called and I asked him the character of the Société Phylomatique Société Médicale d'Emulation, at Paris; he said they stood very high. I took out your letter, and read the part that related to that; he seemed much struck; he asked several questions; he then exclaimed, "I wish to God your brother was here!" I replied why? he then opened on the professorship. Mr. Chauncey told me, that they felt if they did not get a man of first talents, the college was over. Dr. Dewees also said, that the Anatomical chair, in fees alone was worth \$9000. I would far rather see you great in London; but do you think you could get on there without strong foundation?—think too, of my mother and the girls. There is one thing, if you did not like it, you could give it up. But do nothing rashly. Indeed I am confident you will not. But I would not think of your coming out here unless you were invited.

January 14th, 1819.—The more I think of you, the more I am convinced that London is the sphere for your action. He says (Dr. Dewees,) if you were here you would get it; but that is out of the question, it would be too much like a quack to come on chance.

March 23d, 1819.—I returned here on Sunday, and found your packets, and the notarial copies of letters which arrived that morning—indeed, had it not been for these, I should have gone to Washington. You may believe I was delighted to see such proofs of the respect



which the wise and good have for a brother I so tenderly love. I had been up travelling all Sunday night, and got home very much fatigued, but your letters were a rich repast, and I immediately paid my respects to Mr. Chauncey, even before I had washed and dressed. I am particular that you may have a review in detail of all my proceedings. Mr. C. read your letter with much and deep interest; he said nothing could be stronger—that the night before, Messrs. Binney and Sergeant, two men (attornies) of the first standing here, and two of *the Trustees*, had been with him, and had spoken of Mr. Jeffrey's having written about you to somebody in N. Y. Mr. C. said, that if you were here, there could be no doubt; and as it was, there was none to oppose you as to standing, &c. &c. Next morning I called on the Dr. (Chapman) just as he was sitting down to breakfast; he received me very kindly. He is not very clever, *entre nous*, but he is the high fashion; he was amazingly flattered by Mr. Jeffrey's letter, he could not hide it, in fact. Dr. C. opened out; he confessed the existence of the University depended upon getting talent, and not one save yourself who had yet applied, were at all calculated to fill the chair—he only dreaded the prejudice of your being a foreigner.

He asked if you practised? I replied, as a Surgeon, consulting Surgeon, and Operator. He said there was none to oppose you here; that Dr. Physick was in bad health, and there was no other man in that department to enter the lists with you. He said, even if you did not succeed to the chair, that if you came out, he would insure you £2000 (\$9000) per ann. I answered, that I was at a loss to judge which was best, whether you should come or stay, *even if you got the chair*, and certainly you should never come, unless as professor, with my consent. He appeared very friendly. I then proceeded to Dr. Dewees', he was in raptures. I said I hoped I had redeemed my pledge with regard to you; he answered more, a great deal more, for such characters to have written stronger would have been bombast. He too said, except Physick, there is *not a surgeon* in Philadel-



phia, I would allow to come near me with a knife. He also stated, that unless some new candidate appeared, and the trustees refused you, the Medical School was lost. Certainly, you would get more money here; but if you rise as you have done, for the last twelve months, and it will be your own fault if you do not, you will soon distance all your compeers, and rise as high as man could desire.

March 25.—Dr. Dewees said, he thought it was of consequence to get an M. D., but I replied you did not like it, and it would be better to wait and see what was done. I was writing Matthew this evening, when Dewees called at the counting house. He said he had just been with Dr. Physick, and had a long conversation with him. He broke the ice by saying to P. what think you of the young Scotsman? Dr. P. asked who is that? He then entered fully into the matter, described the letters; said that were he chosen professor himself, and saw your documents, and could only credit *one half* of them, he would resign in your favour. Dr. P. replied, *we must have him!* Dr. Dewees also saw Dr. Chapman to day. It seems that Chapman, who is friendly, had been preparing the way for some relative; but he told Dewees, were I you, I would advise Mr. Pattison to write to his brother to come out immediately—this I said I would not do, and nothing would induce you to give up a certainty for an uncertainty. Both Chapman and Dewees, told me that you would make from 8 to \$10,000 independent of the professorship, but this is all stuff—and I *command* you not to move without a pledge.

March 26th—This morning I have seen Dr. Chapman; he said, “would to God your brother were here, a man with one fourth of his pretensions on the spot would get it!” I mentioned the M. D.; he said it did not matter, as should it come to that, they could give an honorary one here.

April 15th—Dr. Dewees called this morning and said he had just come from Dr. Physick, that the Doctor was too unwell to read the letters, but he had read



them to him, and Dr. P. was highly pleased, and advised you to come over immediately—this I promised Dewees to write to you—I went and communicated all I had heard, to Mr. Chauncey, what he says is wisdom in my opinion—he stated that next to myself, there was no man in Philadelphia that was so anxious to have you in the chair as he was, but that I might rely the prejudice was in favour of an American ; he said that, standing in your rank, he could not and would not advise you to come, because he thought it very uncertain ; and you would, (did you not obtain your object) naturally feel disgusted with the country, which he should be very sorry for. At the same time I might state to you, that coming with your high recommendations, you would certainly get the best practice in town in a very short period, particularly as Dr. P. was in such a bad state of health and very probable you would get the first vacant chair after you were settled in the country, that should fall—This is all very well, but certainly were I in your place I should think very seriously before I took a step so rash—You are independent and daily rising in what I conceive the first country in the world.

April 17<sup>th</sup>—I wrote you yesterday and I had only dispatched my letter, when Dr. Dewees called and asked me if I had written you—I told him, I had, as well as I was able, fairly stated both sides, and you must judge for yourself—He asked me if I had informed you of the high standing of Physick—I answered that I believed I had formerly—he requested me to say, that Physick was the very head and soul of the profession—that his advice had more weight with the trustees than any one else—all this with a great number of et cetera. Physick has committed himself, yet should you come here and fail in the appointment, I fear you would be in a very disagreeable situation.



## DEPOSITION OF JOHN PATTISON.

“ On the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty, personally appeared before the Subscriber, Mayor of the City of Baltimore, John Pattison, who being duly sworn, deposed and saith,

“ That in consequence of the necessity under which the brother of the Deponent, Granville S. Pattison, has been placed, of giving publicity to a correspondence between the Deponent and his said brother, relative to the inducements offered to him to leave Scotland, and settle in Philadelphia, and supposing from what has occurred in relation to some of the documentary proofs possessed by his said brother, that the genuineness even of this correspondence might by some be questioned, the Deponent has deemed it proper, under the advice of several friends, to make the following statement, under the sanction of an oath. Deponent further saith, that having been for several years past a resident of Philadelphia, he has maintained a constant correspondence with his brother, Granville S. Pattison, to whom he has been, perhaps, more than ordinarily attached. That alive to his interest, and anxious to have him near him, he addressed to him a letter, announcing the death of Dr. Dorsey, late Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, and expressing an idea that the appointment to the vacant chair might be advantageous to him. The correspondence on this subject was continued up to the arrival in Philadelphia of the said Granville S. Pattison. That said letters were written by Deponent during the interruptions and turmoil of business, were the sentiments of his heart, and dictated in the belief, that *no eye* would ever see them, except that of a brother or family circle. Deponent further saith, that the extracts of letters given by his brother in the present pamphlet, are true and *bona fide* copies of the originals, and also that the letters and extracts of letters from the said Granville S. Pattison, to deponent, also published in this pamphlet, are genuine,



and faithfully copied from the originals received in the manner, and at the times they respectively are stated to be; and which the Deponent believes were read by him to a gentleman of the highest honour and respectability of Philadelphia, shortly after they came to hand, as he was in the habit of reading his brother's letters to him, that gentleman having kindly expressed an interest in his brother Granville S. Pattison, from having heard his letters read during the residence of the said Granville S. Pattison in Paris; but Deponent declines giving the name, from a point of delicacy, not having asked the permission of said individual for so doing. Deponent further saith, that Drs. Dewees and Chapman always held out to Deponent, that the *chair* and *practice* of a professor in said institution, ranged from \$15,000 to \$18,000 per annum. But still Deponent was inclined to think, and so expressed himself to said gentlemen, that it might not be for the interest of his brother to come over, as his prospects at home were so brilliant, and Deponent's wish was, that he should settle in London or Edinburgh, though he certainly was anxious to have him near him. Deponent however, never would consent to request his brother to come, until such time as he should receive a pledge of the support of Dr. Physick. That on the 16th of April, 1819, Dr. Dewees called on Deponent, and stated, that he had succeeded in obtaining the desired pledge from Dr. Physick, viz. a positive invitation from him for the said Granville S. Pattison to come out immediately, with the understood assurance of his support in the ensuing election; and Dr. Chapman for several weeks prior to this period, had pressed Deponent to write for his brother, which was done; but deponent stated all of the reasons for and against his coming. Deponent saw Dr. Dewees again, after he had dispatched the above letter, he said Deponent had not sufficiently represented the weight and influence of Dr. Physick, and requested Deponent to write again, which he did on the 17th. On the 20th of April, Dr. Dewees called again, and Deponent and the Doctor had a conversation on the



contents of the letters dispatched on the 16th and 17th; and Deponent remembers particularly well stating, that he could not and would not write otherwise than he had done. The Doctor expressed some disapprobation, and said that Deponent ought to have written more strongly; to which Deponent replied, that he could not with propriety write differently, or words to that effect; but that pen, ink and paper were there, and the Doctor could write as he saw fit, and that the letter would be forwarded to his brother. Dr. D. then seated himself, and wrote the letter of that date, published in page 51 of this pamphlet, and also desired the Deponent to particularly explain to his brother the influence and power of Drs. Physick and Chapman, *who had in fact the chair in their gift.*

Prior to the arrival of the Deponent's brother, Deponent was given to understand, that the trustees of the University were about to proceed to the election of a Professor of Anatomy; and Deponent not being able to say with certainty that his brother would come out, Drs. Dewees and Chapman determined to prevail on Dr. Physick to take the chair of anatomy, as this would effectually exclude what is denominated the "*Quaker party.*" And at the same time deponent was given to understand, that his brother, should he arrive, would be appointed to the chair of surgery, and after the election an exchange might be effected between him and Dr. Physick. Deponent distinctly remembers, that Drs. Dewees and Chapman gave themselves great credit, for having persuaded Dr. P. to take the chair of Anatomy, for the purpose of effecting their wishes, as it appeared from what they said to deponent, that they had had considerable difficulty in accomplishing it. Deponent further saith, that although he was aware that some of the Trustees were unwilling to appoint a foreigner, still he flattered himself that his brother had a fair chance with the other candidates, and he felt easy as regarded Dr. Gibson, from the character given by Drs. Chapman and Dewees of that gentleman; and he also was led to believe, that if his brother were not elected to the chair,



Dr. Hartshorne would be the successful candidate, in which event he was given to understand, that both Drs. Physick and Chapman were to resign, and an application would then be made to the Legislature for a charter for a new School; and deponent remembers the following gentlemen named as professors of the newly contemplated School:

- Dr. Physick, Surgery.
- “ Chapman, Institutes, &c.
- “ Dewees, Obstetricks.
- “ Pattison, Anatomy.

Another gentleman was named for the chair of Chemistry, but as deponent has no recollection of his being present at any conversation on the subject, he feels unwilling to introduce his name. Deponent further states that he well remembers an evening or two previous—he thinks the very evening previous to the election to the Surgical chair, and a few days after deponent had been given to understand that there was no hope for his brother; that Dr. Dewees and himself had a conversation at deponent's house, in which they united in wishing that Dr. Hartshorne might be the successful candidate, with a view of the realization of the proposed scheme of a new institution under the views already detailed. It is proper here to state, that deponent never heard Dr. Physick mention the above plan; indeed, the only conversation of a private nature, which deponent ever remembers to have had with that gentleman, was one in an interview requested by Dr. P. through Dr. M'Clellan, about the beginning of October deponent thinks—in this conversation, Dr. P. endeavoured to persuade deponent to prevail on his brother not to give a course of Anatomical Lectures as a private lecturer; in this, however, deponent could not concur.

It having been asked why deponent, at the time he was desired to write for his brother to come out, did not himself see Dr. Physick—Deponent replies, that he almost daily saw Dr. Dewees, and frequently Dr. Chapman, and deponent considered both as friends, and as



Dr. Physick was confined with sickness, and he had never doubted the sincerity, nor questioned the motives of Drs. C. or D., he could see no object in calling on Dr. Physick. Deponent further states, that be the intentions of Dr. C. what they may, he feels assured the motives of Dr. Dewees, in the whole of his agency in inducing his brother to come over, were strictly sincere and friendly, as well as with a view of benefitting the Medical School, and he is further persuaded, that if Dr. Physick had not been *practised on*, he never would have consented, in any way, to injure the prospects of his brother, Granville S. Pattison.

Deponent further states, that he received letters from Scotland on the 4th or 5th of April, 1819, informing him of Dr. Ure's conduct in relation to his brother; a few days after they came to hand, deponent communicated the contents, and he thinks submitted the letters to Dr. Dewees for perusal. It will be observed, that Dr. Dewees' letter requesting deponent's brother to come to America, bears date of the 20th April, a short time after the above detail to him relative to Dr. Ure.

Deponent further states, that he has read the anecdote contained in a note page 28 of this pamphlet, and well remembers that it was related to him by his brother on the following morning, and from other conversations and anecdotes, deponent had heard, he was always under the strong impression, that Dr. Chapman was peculiarly tenacious of his honour and inclined to sustain it by an appeal to the usual modes, to be found in the code of honour.

Deponent further states, that during the various conversations he had had with Drs. Dewees and Chapman, deponent occasionally yielded his judgment, and felt most anxious, that his brother should come over, but on sober reflection, when in the privacy of home, he always doubted the propriety of it, unless under the certainty of his appointment to the chair of Anatomy. Drs. D. and C. expressed themselves so strongly and sanguinely on this subject as to induce deponent to think



at the time, that it was a most desirable appointment, and one which his brother could obtain. Dr. Chapman spoke so pleasingly as to the actual profits of the chair, stating it to be a better appointment than that of President of the United States, that the deponent could not but give a willing ear, at the time; but still his correspondence shews, on reflection, he did not write so strongly as he would have been authorised and certainly should have done, had not his judgment been sobered by conversation on the subject, with the very intelligent and highly respectable gentlemen, formerly alluded to in this deposition—who considered that Drs. D. and C. had perhaps spoken too strongly and sanguinely.

Deponent in conclusion, saith, that at the commencement of his brother's Lectures, and during the course, his brother received a number of anonymous letters, which he at once committed to the fire, with the exception of the first letter. Deponent chid his brother for not reading the letters, as he appeared to have a whole college opposed to him, and the letters might contain some information which might prove useful to him.

JOHN PATTISON.

Sworn to this 4th Dec. 1820, before me

JOHN MONTGOMERY,

Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

But the proof of the fact of my being invited to this country, does not rest singly on my brother's letters and affidavit. Dr. Dewees, the accredited agent of Drs. Physick and Chapman, for it is absurd to suppose that he would have acted in the manner he did, unless he was authorised to do so, on the 16th of April, came to my brother and told him that both Drs. Physick and Chapman had requested that I should be written for, and had pledged themselves to support me as the candidate for the chair, should I comply with their wishes. On the 17th, he called to ascertain whether my brother had written me, and on the 20th, my brother having described to him the contents of his letter of



the 16th,\* he thought it was not sufficiently strong, and then addressed to me himself, the following letter :

*Philadelphia, April 20, 1819.*

DEAR SIR,

Do not feel it an intrusion that a stranger takes the liberty of addressing you. But feeling a high interest in the success of our University, and from the various and highly respectable mention of you, by those best qualified to judge of your qualifications, I have felt a persuasion that you are eminently fitted to fill the vacant chair in it. *Fearing, however, that your brother's letter, on the subject of visiting this place, was calculated rather to deter than induce it,* I have, contrary to any right, taken the liberty to advise upon the subject. As far then as a firm belief that you would succeed, (and that belief founded upon pretty certain data) will offer an inducement to pay us a visit, I have no hesitation to declare, *that no question remains, in my mind, that were you upon the spot, that your election would be certain. It is unquestionably the opinion of two of the most influential and best informed men here.* Your visit should be as prompt as possible, that you might have the necessary time for the preparatory arrangements here. My opportunities to judge of the sentiments of those who have this gift in their power, will be best explained by your brother.†

With sincere esteem and respect,

I am truly yours,

W. P. DEWEES.

It is amusing to see how Dr. Chapman attempts to get over this letter. A person reading his pamphlet, would

\* This letter of the 16th has been either lost or mislaid.—The reference made to it in the extract of the 17th, proves, independently of my brother's affidavit, that it was written.

† The passages which are in Italicks, were not particularly marked in the original. My object in doing so, is to call the attention of the reader to the expressions.



suppose that I had been writing very warm letters expressive of my anxiety to be elected; that my brother was equally anxious, and that Dr. Dewees merely writes me, "that whatever the weight of my credentials may be, I cannot possibly succeed in my application, without being personally present." Dr. Chapman is not, however, content with the attempt to misrepresent the spirit of Dr. Dewees' letter. He tells us that it was not written until very late in April, and therefore, in all probability, was forwarded by the N. Y. packet of the 10th of May," and as he had intimation of my leaving London on the 27th of the month, he very *candidly* draws from his *probabilities* the positive conclusion, that I did not receive it before my departure from home, and consequently "*that it could not supply the motive of my removal.*" Unfortunately for this most *just* conclusion of the Doctor's, I possess the original letter, with the Glasgow post-mark of the 17th of May upon it, and as will be afterwards shown, I have one dated in Edinburgh, on the 19th of the same month, where it is mentioned that I am then so far on my way to Philadelphia. This I should suppose was evidence enough to satisfy any sensible man, that Dr. Dewees' letter was what made me determine to visit the United States. I received it on the morning of the 17th, and two days afterwards left Glasgow for Edinburgh, to see my friends previous to my departure.

Anxious to have an explanation from Dr. Dewees, as to the persons meant by the "*influential individuals,*" I addressed to him the following letter :

Baltimore, Nov. 14, 1820.

Sir,

As the fact of my having been invited to this country, is denied in a late publication, as you were the organ thro' which this invitation was transmitted to me, I have to beg that you will by return of post, send me answers to the following queries :—Did you not write the letter of invitation with the authority of Drs. Physick and Chap-



man? Did you not frequently after my arrival, press me to accompany you to Dr. Physick, to satisfy me that what you had done, was done with his authority? Were not Drs. Physick and Chapman the individuals you intended when you in your letter wrote, that it was the opinion of the two best informed and most influential men here, that I would be elected?

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON.

To Dr. DEWEES, Philadelphia.

P. S.—To prevent any mistake, this letter will be delivered into your own hands by Mr. Duncan.

To which I received this *curious* answer.

*Philadelphia, Nov. 16, 1820.*

Sir,

In reply to your's of the 14th inst. I have only to say, that your first and third queries must be answered by the letter in your possession; and as regards your second, namely, "Did you not frequently after my arrival, press me to accompany you to Dr. Physick, to satisfy me that what you had done was done from his authority?" I say no—never.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

W. P. DEWEES.

To GRANVILLE S. PATTISON, Esq.

It is quite evident that Dr. Dewees is willing to assist his friends to the utmost. There are three questions asked; one has nothing to do with the letter, and to this he gives a flat and positive denial. The two others may be proved by the contents of *his own letter*, he therefore prudently replies, that "*they will be answered by the letter in my possession.*" Is not the boldness and diffidence of the Doctor, so opposite, easily accounted for? He thus reasons with himself:—"When you ask me;



did you never after my arrival, press me to accompany you to Dr. Physick to get him to acknowledge that I was authorised to write for you? I know that a confirmation of this will not be found in *my own letter*, and I therefore boldly answer, No, never! But when you ask me two other questions, in which my answers may be contradicted by my own letter, I timidly reply, the letter will answer them." If Dr. Dewees had not felt conscious that he did not write upon his own authority, but upon that of Drs. Physick and Chapman, is it to be credited, that, because he had not kept a copy of his letter to me, he would hesitate a moment in giving at once a negative to my queries?

The proof I have thus adduced in support of my assertion, that I was invited to America, is so clear and satisfactory, that I should consider it a work of supererogation to reason longer on the subject. But as Dr. Chapman in his pamphlet puts the following pointed and distinct question to his reader, I shall answer it. "Can it be presumed for a moment, that any man situated as Mr. Granville Pattison is described to have been at the time, triumphant as a teacher, prosperous as a practitioner, devoted to his country, surrounded by family and friends, would break such ties, and surrender such certainties for an attainment so indefinite and precarious?" It will be observed, that this interrogatory is so expressed, that I "surrender certainties" for what is "indefinite and precarious;" but the reader, by recalling to his recollection my narrative, and my brother's correspondence and affidavit, will be convinced, that in giving up my certainties, I did not do so upon slight inducements. Dr. Chapman tells my brother, that if I will only come out, he will HIMSELF insure me \$9000 per annum from practice, independent of the professorship. Dr. Dewees tells my brother, that Dr. Physick "has in fact the gift in his own power, and that he has pledged himself to support and carry my election." I am told that this chair is worth \$9000, and thus I am induced to give up my certainties at home, not for an "attainment precarious and indefinite," but, from as-



surances from men who, I could not suspect would have any object in deceiving me ; men, who, from their situation, I could not believe could be dishonourable ; that if I visited the United States, I should immediately be appointed to a situation worth \$18,000 per ann. That I had such views as to the emoluments of the situation, &c. will be satisfactorily proved by the following extracts of my letters to my brother ; the authenticity of which have been already established.

“ I shall send you no more letters of my character ; those I have already dispatched, should satisfy the managers, unless they are determined to elect a native. Moreover, I am not very anxious about the appointment. At the same time, if you think I could make at the rate of 4000*l.* to 5000*l.* sterling per annum, it is an *immense* temptation.”

“ You ask me to get letters to Parish, and other merchants ; but really I have no wish to be elected, unless it be considered by the Trustees to be for the interests of the University ; and I shall therefore, although I could procure a host of letters, to men of monied interest, only send such, as write of my acquirements as a man of science. On this ground alone do I desire to stand.”

“ But besides these pecuniary considerations, there are others which render the appointment of Professor of Anatomy in the Philadelphia University worthy of my ambition. I would be enabled, I trust, to raise the character of the School, and would have the satisfaction of thinking, that the immense succeeding generations who will come to inhabit that great continent, in future, might mention my name as one who had brought the science of medicine forward.” &c.

“ You say something about my coming out upon chance ; this is, however, out of the question, as I could not think of sparing the time, or of making myself so cheap, as to come such a distance to beg an appointment.”

These extracts from letters which were written to a brother in all the openness of my heart, and without an



idea that they would ever come before the public, give satisfactory evidence of the three following facts.

1st. That I considered the situation worth from 4000 to 5000*l.* sterling per ann.

2d. That I was anxious to obtain the appointment, from the greatness of the field, &c. &c. And lastly, That I never would have left home, unless under the positive impression, that my "*election was certain.*"

Another question is apt to arise, why not return, when you found that Dr. Physick was elected to the Anatomical chair? My answer is two-fold.

1st. I had a promise of being appointed, in conjunction with Dr. Gibson, to the Surgical professorship, and afterwards a *most positive* assurance, that a new chair would be constituted for me—and

2dly. Because, after having stated to all my friends in Europe, that I was going out to the United States to fill the chair of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, the idea of returning, deceived and disappointed, was exceedingly painful.

Having refuted the first allegation, and shown its falsity, I shall proceed to the consideration of the second. That I was compelled to leave my native country.

If a man is forced to flee his native country, he must have committed some act which has deprived him of the friendship and support of the virtuous and the honourable. He must have become an outcast from that society, of which he, previous to his misconduct, constituted a member, and in being banished from his former associates, he leaves them without receiving a single letter of countenance or acknowledgement. If a man on leaving his native country, has the highest honours bestowed on him—If the most respectable men of his own country, write him the warmest and most flattering letters of introduction to the distinguished characters of the country, to which he is about to emigrate; he carries with him, the most unquestionable and unequivocal evidence of his having been respected at home, and consequently that his leaving it, has, on his part, been a *voluntary*



action. It appears from my narrative, and the unquestionable document by which it is substantiated, that I only determined to visit America on the 17th of May, after the receipt of Dr. Dewees' letter, and that I sailed on the 1st of June, remaining in the country only 13 days after having come to a determination on the subject; it appears further, that a considerable part of this time was occupied in travelling over land a distance of 600 miles. Yet short as the time was, I received in it, the most positive expressions of the estimation in which my character was held by my countrymen. Professional honours were lavished upon me, and letters expressive of the warmest approbation and friendship, were liberally bestowed. I would beg of my reader to pause, and then turn to the appendix, and peruse the letters contained in CLASS 2d. When he has done so I would demand of him, if these are the testimonials, which would be bestowed by a "*community which retains any sense of virtue or the positive obligations of religion,*" on an individual, against whom "*a clamour is raised*" for a "*a most odious deed,*" a clamour "*which he is unable to resist.*" I am aware of his answer—These are not the letters, which a man guilty of "*an odious deed*" could have procured; they are in fact testimonials in favour of character, which even few men of honour could have commanded. Facts are better than arguments, and having called my readers attention to such powerful and satisfactory evidence of the estimation in which I was held *immediately previous* to my departure from England, I shall not fatigue him by reasoning further in refutation of Dr. Chapman's second allegation—That I was banished for an odious deed from my country.

The third charge delivered by Dr. Chapman is the one on which the whole of his pamphlet rests. For although other accusations are adduced by him, they are of a trifling character in comparison to this one, and are merely advanced by the author for the purpose of masking his real intentions. There are a few remarks, which I am desirous to offer to my reader, before entering on the



refutation of this charge—and, as they are pertinent, I trust the digression will be forgiven. The character of Dr. Ure, will, with justice, materially influence the decision as to the true nature of the case. He is represented by Dr. Chapman, as a man who continues to fulfil his avocations in Glasgow, admired and respected. If this assertion was consistent with truth, I necessarily must be culpable, but, if it be a notorious fact that he is shunned, and despised by his fellow citizens, the reverse of the former conclusion becomes probable. The letters, written by Scots gentlemen to several most respectable inhabitants of Baltimore, incontrovertibly establish the fact, that he is a degraded and infamous character; and that although he still continues to reside in Glasgow, he is shunned and despised by all the respectable members of that community. I shall only state two facts in relation to Dr. Ure, and these I conceive will be sufficient to place his character in relief before the publick. The first is given upon my own authority, the second is taken from a letter written by one of the most respectable gentlemen of Glasgow—a letter, the genuineness of which has been established by those gentlemen to whom the facts and documents of my case have been submitted, *in extenso*.

1st. It is a well known fact in Glasgow, that I was one of the last persons who was aware of the accusation; and until I became acquainted with it from rumour, Dr. Ure kept up towards me the most attentive and flattering demeanour.

2dly. “The principal actor in this affair is Dr. Ure, a man who, a few years ago was only *saved from Botany Bay for fraudulently stealing and destroying his father’s will.*” \* &c. &c.

These two facts, are of themselves sufficient to prove that what Dr. Chapman says of the character of Dr. Ure, is in harmony with the rest of his assertions.

The masked, but the true object of the pamphlet is

\* Extract of a Letter from Alexander Graham, Esq. certified in Appendix.



revenge; and for its gratification, every honourable, just, and generous feeling has been sacrificed. He has hoped to blast my reputation and ruin my prospects; and, as I am a stranger in the society of which I have now become a member, he has trusted to accomplish his purpose, by charging me with a crime of a nature so delicate as to render it impossible for me to lay those documents before the public, which are irresistible, which he himself has examined, and which he has again and again declared, established beyond question the fact, that my conduct throughout the whole of the affair, has been consistent with the strictest principles of honour and morality.

I have just stated, that it is impossible for me to lay my documents before the public. Their number, length, and peculiar character forbid it, and to enter into a full detail of the affair without publishing these, is impossible. Fortunately, such a history is not required for the purpose of establishing the proof, that the charge made against my character is "*wholly destitute of foundation*;" that it is so the following observations and letters will, I think, prove.

Is it to be presumed, that, had the calumny circulated by Dr. Chapman been consistent with truth, that I should have left home as I did, honoured and respected? That instead of having been driven from my country as an unworthy member of it, I should have taken leave of its most distinguished citizens, bearing from them the most flattering testimonials of their approbation of my conduct?

The expressions of the approbation of my countrymen received by me *immediately previous* to my departure, should of themselves be sufficient to shew that the community of which I formerly was a member, were convinced that the charge advanced against me in relation to Mrs. Ure, was destitute of foundation. But this fact is not only established by the above circumstance, the following letters will more fully establish it. The one is written by David Walker, Esq. of Philadelphia, who happened to be in Glasgow when the affair took place.



The other is from Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, a man who, whether considered as a man of science, or as a strict moralist, occupies a distinguished rank in the Scotch Metropolis.

Glasgow, March, 30, 1819.

To JOHN PATTISON, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Through your kind letter, which reached me in London, I have had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with your respectable mother and her family. I was, therefore, in common with their other friends, much mortified at the injurious report respecting your brother, Mr. G. S. P., which got into circulation about a month after my arrival; the more so, as it appeared to be *justified* by the sentence of a court.\* It was some relief,

\* The consistory court of Scotland is an ecclesiastical court in which all prosecutions connected with marriage, &c. &c. are settled. If A is desirous to obtain a divorce from his wife B, all that A is required to do, is merely to go into court, and file a bill, alleging that B had an adulterous intercourse with C — It is obvious that there are only two persons connected with this action; A the person prosecuting, and B the person prosecuted. C, the individual who is the *reputed paramour* may be an ideal personage; he, it is evident is no party in the case, and consequently, as parties only are qualified to lead proofs in court, allowing that he was aware of the suit, and could prove that he has only the day before returned home, after an absence of 20 years in India, and that the alleged crime, as said to have been committed by him must be groundless: still it is impossible for him to appear in court to prove this. and as judges are only entitled to judge from the facts delivered in court, although the fact of his absence be notorious, no notice could be taken of it by the court; and if the wife did not resist the action, and this she will most certainly not do, if she colluded with her husband, as a matter of course the bill of divorce would be granted.

In all cases where a husband A. obtains a divorce from his wife B, from her having really been guilty of an improper intercourse with C., a second action immediately follows. A. now prosecutes C. for damages; and in this second action, C.



however, to be assured that it was false ; and would, in a little time be proved so. I waited, therefore, with some impatience, for your brother's "Statement of Facts, &c." Being prevented by some legal restraint, on the part of his adversaries, from publishing it, I attended and heard it read (as far as was permitted) to his class, a few evenings since ; and I have no hesitation in saying, that the whole evidence taken together, and in connexion with other circumstances, *which could not be known to the court*, did not justify the sentence ; and on the contrary, I think your brother has been grossly abused, and become the dupe of a foul conspiracy between Dr. U. and others ; for I cannot otherwise account for many circumstances that I have become acquainted with. Indeed, the conduct of that man stamp him the most depraved of human beings. With regard to the sentence of the court, it is only to be accounted for by recollecting, that as far as regards your brother, the evidence was *ex parte*. It is unfortunate, too, that he appears to have no legal remedy—*immediately* available.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in the fall ; mean time, remember me respectfully to Mrs. P. not forgetting our poor friend Simpson, to whom I wrote some time since.

Believe me very sincerely, yours,

DAVID WALKER.

P. S. I might add that, judging by the loud and repeated plaudits of his audience, consisting of 500 peo-

having become a party, he can appear in court, and endeavor to put aside the charge made against him by A. of guilt with B. But it will at once occur to my reader, that if A. has obtained his divorce by a collusion with B., he will not proceed to an action for damages, seeing it gives C. a power which, in the former action, he did not possess, viz. to appear in court, and prove the nullity of the charge brought against his character. Dr. Ure, although in very needy circumstances, aware had such an action been instituted, that I would bring forward incontrovertible evidence of the conspiracy, *wisely* declined entering on it.



ple, the effect of your brother's expose was common to all.

*Edinburgh, May 19, 1819.*

DEAR DOCTOR,

My friend, Mr. Pattison, is with me at present, and so far on his way to visit Philadelphia, before he can resolve to settle at such a distance from his native country. If he finds the vacant chair of Anatomy at Philadelphia affording better opportunities than what he has had at Glasgow, of improving himself in his profession, and extending his reputation, doubtless he will remain, if he is likely to be the successful candidate, and if he be, I know none in this country, who from zeal, activity and professional information, is likely to do more credit to himself, or to be of more advantage to his pupils, by inspiring them with that professional enthusiasm, which has already distinguished him in his native city, in such a situation, as prophets seldom meet with much esteem. Even he too, has had his enemies and opponents, who have been active and indefatigable, and who, not being able to depreciate his professional talents, or his acquirements, have tried to censure the correctness of his conduct in point of morals, and to convict him of some gallantries; the impression, however, which they have made, is confined to their own party, and he has openly repelled the charge, and in such a manner that the blow they intended for him, is now recoiling on their own heads, by which means it has neither diminished the number of his former friends, nor darkened his future prospects, were he to return. We have reason to regret here, that you in America hold out such prospects to men of genius and enterprise; and to speak frankly, I should hardly be sorry were he disappointed, for your gain would be our loss. He and his predecessor, Mr. Allan Burns, have kept our Anatomists constantly on the watch, who were otherwise very much disposed to take a sleep. With best wishes after all, for the success



and prosperity of your rising schools, and for every real friend of science.

I am, Dear Doctor,

Yours, truly,

JOHN BARCLAY.

To DR. MEASE, Philadelphia.

When I left home, I did so under the conviction that this calumny would have been well known in Philadelphia, and that, as in Glasgow, my innocence would have been there established and acknowledged. When I arrived, and found that it was otherwise, I would ask, was my conduct what it would probably have been had I been guilty? Did I court concealment? Did I not, on the contrary, come spontaneously forward and lay before Drs. Physick, Dewees, and Chapman, the whole facts of the case; and even after having satisfied them, I was not contented, but was anxious that I might have an opportunity of making known all the circumstances of the affair to the Trustees of the University, before I placed myself before them as a candidate for an important and responsible situation.

The last proof which I shall adduce in refutation of the third charge, is one which seems to me conclusive. Prevented by the reasons already mentioned, from entering into any discussion of this disgusting affair in the present pamphlet, and with the view of entirely obviating the necessity of it, I requested the four following gentlemen, who in rank, intelligence, and respectability, are inferior to none, either in this or any other country, to examine the documents in my possession, relating to this transaction; pledging myself at the same time to publish in this my defence, whatever they should afterwards say was their impression of my conduct in it, should it be in favour or against me.

*Robert Smith, Esq.* late secretary of state to the United States.

*The Rev. John M. Duncan.*



The eminent counsellor at law, General *W. H. Win-  
der*.

The Honourable Judge *Nesbit*

I did not select my friends, for they might be partial. I did not fix on my colleagues, for they might feel disposed to support me against an attack so cruel and dishonourable. But I requested judges to whom I was almost a perfect stranger—I begged them to consider me guilty, until I had proved to them that I was innocent. When I had gone over my documents, I requested them, if they did not consider the proofs of my innocence, such as no other evidence could possibly controvert, to call on Dr. Chapman to produce every thing which he conceived would criminate me. They unanimously declared that they were satisfied that the charge made against me, of an adulterous intercourse with Mrs. Ure, was wholly destitute of foundation; and express their readiness to sign any paper to that effect which I might desire. Accordingly the following certificate was made out and signed by them.

#### CERTIFICATE.

Being requested by Granville Sharp Pattison, Esq. Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland, to examine a series of Letters and Documents, relative to the causes of his coming to the United States with a view of becoming Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania; and also in relation to a charge made against him by Dr. Andrew Ure, of Glasgow. The undersigned examined said letters and documents, and are satisfied, 1st, That said letters and documents are genuine, and were written and made at the *time*, and in the *manner* they respectively profess to be; and 2dly, That the charge of adulterous intercourse between Mr. Pattison and Mrs. Ure, is wholly destitute of foundation.

The letters and documents examined by us, are as follows:

1st. Letters from John Pattison, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Granville S. Pattison, Esq. of Glasgow, of the fol-



lowing dates: 17th November, 1818; 8th and 14th January, 1819; 23d, 25th, and 26th March, 1819; 14th, 17th, and 20th April, 1819.

2d. Letter from Granville Sharp Pattison, Glasgow, to John Pattison, Philadelphia, 20th February, 1819.

3. Letter of Sir William Adams, London, to G. S. Pattison 26th May, 1819.

4th. Letters from Dr. W. P. Dewees, Philadelphia, to G. S. Pattison, 20th, April 1819.

5th. Letter from Sir James M'Gregor, London, to Dr. Francis, New-York, 28th May, 1819.

6th. Letter from Dr. Barclay to Dr. Mease, Philadelphia, 19th May, 1819.

7th. Letter from David Walker Esq. of Philadelphia, then in Glasgow, to John Pattison Esq. of Philadelphia, 30th March, 1819.

8th. Letter from Mr. John Scott, Glasgow, to G. S. Pattison, 10th March, 1819.

9th. Letter from Alexander Stevens, Glasgow, to G. S. Pattison, 10th March, 1819.

10th. Fac simile of a letter from Dr. Andrew Ure, to Catharine Ure, 12th, Oct. 1818.

11th. Reclaiming petition of Catharine Ure, 12th, February, 1819.

12th. Glasgow News-Papers, 6th, and 27th, March, 1819, containing Granville S. Pattison's advertisement, relative to his pamphlet, and calling on Dr. Ure and his wife, to exhibit their charge and evidence.

13th. Granville S. Pattison's pamphlet, repelling Dr. Ure's charge, read publickly in Glasgow, 26th March, 1819.

R. SMITH.

JOHN M. DUNCAN.

W. H. WINDER.

A. NISBET.

To express all the gratitude I feel to those gentlemen who so generously consented to sit in judgment on my case, and do justice to a stranger, would, I trust, be unnecessary. Silence is often more grateful and eloquent than language. I shall therefore only express a hope and confidence, that, from a continued intercourse



and connexion with me, they will never have occasion to repent the act of justice they performed to me whilst yet a stranger.

From a reconsideration of the pages of this pamphlet it will be remarked, that all the facts of moment have their truth established, not by my *dictum*, but by incontrovertible documents. But, as there are necessarily some of the minor points which rest on my assertion, and as these may be denied by my adversary, a short examination of the *palpable falsehoods*, discoverable in Dr. Chapman's pamphlet, becomes necessary. If, from this singular production, we can prove that Dr. C. has been guilty of falsehoods, his assertions will surely be no longer entitled to any weight. That even Dr. Nathaniel Chapman should have adopted a procedure so unmanly and unique, as the one he has pursued in relation to me has created my unfeigned surprise. That he should so stupidly have woven a tissue of contradictions and falsehoods is certainly more than I could have expected. Had I, indeed, no other document than his own pamphlet, I should find no difficulty in establishing the futility of his charges, and the little evidence that should be accorded to his statement. His pamphlet, from beginning to end, is but a series of *bold assertions*, without an attempt even at *reasoning*, much less of proof. I shall not, therefore, enter into an elaborate refutation of this curious production, but shall merely call my reader's attention to a few of his statements, for the purpose of exposing the gross absurdities they contain. By so doing, I shall demonstrate what I have previously declared—that these charges have been delivered by Dr. Chapman, *knowing* that they are groundless, and that they have been dictated by a spirit of deep, and black revenge.

The author begins by informing us that Dr. Physick and himself received last spring anonymous letters of a very offensive character; and he thinks he has proof that I, if not their author, was at least privy to their production. The evidence, so satisfactory to Dr. Chapman, and which has *authorised* him to charge me with



the dishonourable act of being their author, is "that they were marked by *Scoticisms*, and *phrases peculiar to the medical schools of Scotland*. If these letters were so peculiar in their construction, I would ask, why not publish them? Some of my writings are before the publick, which are perhaps, offensive to certain professors, but which are assuredly neither marked by *Scoticisms*, nor *phrases peculiar to the medical schools of Scotland*. But, perhaps, the Professor will inform us that I only adopt the peculiarities of my country, when I am writing anonymous letters, and when I am consequently anxious that the individuals, to whom I address them, should not suspect that they are from the pen of a Scotchman. Although these letters are so ill written, their object appears to have been no trifle. It was nothing less than to overturn the University of Pennsylvania, at least by turning out the Professor of Surgery, and Dr. Physick's dissector, to open a situation for myself, and my own demonstrator!!!

Dr. Chapman next assures us, positively, that his knowledge of me first commenced on the 12th of April 1819. One of the extracts from my brother's letter, will prove that the letter addressed to him by Francis Jeffrey, Esq. in my behalf, was delivered into his own hands, the 23rd of March, of the same, year. Again in the next paragraph we are told, that Dr. Ure sues for a divorce, in the month of March, 1819, when, in fact, the divorce is sued for in the month of November, 1818. I allow that it is very possible for a man to forget dates, but here it will be remarked, that Dr. C.'s want of memory, always ministers on *one side*. According to Dr. Chapman, this said divorce is sued for in the month of March, and what is the consequence, as related by the Professor of the Practice of *Physick*.—"As must happen in every community which retains any sense of virtue, or the positive obligations of religion, a clamour is raised against me," which according to the Doctor, I cannot resist; and am, therefore, obliged to flee to London, where I linger until I embark for America.



It is a very just observation of the SPECTATOR, that a liar can never be consistent. Here, although Dr. Chapman begins with the determination to despise truth, and merely compose the best story his head and his heart can fancy, do we find him contradicting himself in every sentence. In the very next page, after telling us, that I was driven from Glasgow and obliged to linger about London, he informs us that I bring him a letter of introduction from Mr. Sterling of London, of the 27th May. He is prudently silent as to its contents. I suppose that as he has so ill fulfilled Mr. S.'s requests, he is not very desirous to make them publick.

The first intimation, Dr. Chapman informs us that he had of my design to remain in America was, my consulting him whether I ought to accept of the appointment conferred on me by the Trustees of the University of Transylvania, of the chair of Anatomy, with an offer, as he says, of \$1500.

That this is false I shall easily satisfy my reader. The Trustees of the University of Lexington did me the honour to elect me, without my knowledge sometime in the latter end of September. It was consequently impossible for Dr. Chapman or myself to get information of this until late in October. That it was very late in the month I perfectly remember, for the information was only received in Philadelphia the day before Dr. Caldwell's departure for Lexington, and he did not arrive until November. Now, both the Revd. Dr. Staughton, and Mr. Bradford, will recollect that I applied to them for a class-room in the beginning of September, six weeks at least before the Lexington appointment could be known in Philadelphia; and that the former gentleman had kindly given up to me his room early in the month. But it might be said, that all this was done by stealth. The advertisements in the Newspapers will, however, put this question at rest; and prove that if it had been possible that I could have an object in concealing my intention as to lecturing, from Dr. Chapman, he must have obtained information of it from the public prints.



Dr. Chapman having thus denied that he had any idea of my remaining in America, then proceeds. "Now commences the distinguished kindness, or as he is pleased to term it, the persecution of Dr. Physick and myself. The masquerade dress which hitherto had enveloped him, he throws off—approaches us in his proper person, avows his pecuniary distresses—upholds his views—and solicits our patronage." This is truly a remarkable paragraph, and requires some little attention. I have given my reader, in the narrative, an account of the treatment I received from Dr. Chapman, and therefore leave him to settle, whether his term *kindness*, or mine *persecution*, is the most applicable to it. Before the Lexington appointment, according to the author of the "Correspondence," neither Dr. Physick, nor himself, had any idea of my intention of settling in the country. Their friendship and support was consequently of little value to me, and up to this date my conduct had been "*humble, laudatory, and submissive.*" But observe the consistency of Dr. Chapman's *facts*—the moment I make them acquainted with my intention of remaining in Philadelphia—so soon as their friendship and support would have been valuable to me, my demeanour immediately becomes changed. I am no longer the *humble, laudatory, and submissive* character I formerly was; but I throw off my masquerade dress, and approach them in my proper person. In the next member of the sentence the object of my appearing in my true character, "*hostile to the school, and personal in my detraction of the professors,*" will strike the reader as a very remarkable one. I "avow my pecuniary distresses, unfold my views, and solicit their patronage." My readers having seen the object which induced me to change my demeanor, will probably consider it rather an odd circumstance, that a person involved in the pecuniary distresses under which I am described to have confessed myself, should have hesitated a moment in accepting the offer made me by the University of Transylvania, of \$1500, according to Dr. Chapman's statement



but in fact of \$3000, if I would "*lecture from the 1st of January until March.*"

Having refused this offer, we are told that in opposition to the advice of Drs. Physick and Chapman, I determine to establish myself in Philadelphia. Although I am obstinate, it seems that Dr. P. now, and not before this date, attempts to "introduce me into practice," and "*consults me in some difficult cases.*" I observe, by looking into my day-book, that I was consulted by Dr. Physick in five cases. I was called in to see the first on the 27th of July, and made my first visit to the last patient, on whose case he ever did me the honour to consult me on the 7th of October; before the Lexington appointment could possibly have been known in Philadelphia.

Having gone over my documents to Drs. Physick, Chapman, and Dewees, it is stated that I requested them to furnish me with a certificate of my innocence. This is not the fact. I never asked from them such a certificate; but I requested them to endeavour to get me an opportunity of laying my documents before the trustees, that they might satisfy themselves as to the facts of the case. In relation, however, to this part of the statement, as it is not important for my argument, and as assertion can only be brought against assertion, I shall allow it to rest. They advise me "to submit the case to Mr. Binney, or some other eminent legal character." That I was recommended by them to submit my case to *some eminent legal character*, I most readily admit; and for what purpose? That there might be some distinguished gentleman to whom they and my other friends could refer with confidence, any person who wished to have correct information in relation to that affair. Taking it for granted, for the sake of argument, that I was conscious of the weakness of my cause, and unwilling to expose it to the keen scrutiny of an eminent legal character, is it to be believed that I should have adopted so short-sighted a policy as to have assured Drs. Physick and Chapman, men who were in the daily habit of meet-



ing Mr. Binney, who were in fact his attending physicians at the time that I had shewn my documents to that gentleman, and that he "*had decided in my favour?*" I would inquire, what was the object and intention of laying my documents before some eminent legal character? Was it not that there might be some person to whom the publick might be referred for satisfaction on the subject of my case?

Allowing, therefore, that there had been no connexion between Drs. Physick and Chapman, and Mr. Binney, that I had a full assurance that no communication could happen between them—still it is not to be credited that I should have been so weak as to have told Dr. Chapman that Mr. Binney had decided in my favour, when in truth I had never held any communication with that gentleman on the subject. For had I been capable of uttering a falsehood, the one of which I have been accused was one of such a nature, that so far from benefiting my cause, it must of necessity have destroyed it, as the very first individual referred by Dr. Chapman to Mr. Binney, would not have only denounced me as a liar, but would with justice have been entitled to infer, that as I stooped to a deliberate falsehood for the purpose of avoiding an impartial examination of my cause; that I must be guilty of the charge circulated against me.

I trust that I have, from the few observations I have made upon this subject, convinced my reader that it is not to be believed that I would have stated to Dr. Chapman, that I had satisfied Mr. Binney, even had I been unwilling to lay my documents before an eminent legal character. But if I can further show that I did lay my documents before an eminent legal character; a gentleman who in reputation is not second to any one in Philadelphia in this respect. If I satisfied him of my innocence, and if I was requested by him to refer any person who wished information upon the subject to him, and that he would convince them that the charge was groundless, how improbable and absurd is it to believe that I should, thus situated, have told Dr. Chapman "*that Mr. Binney had decided in my favour.*" He himself



informs us that I was directed to submit "my case to Mr. Binney or some other eminent legal character, &c." Without the slightest disparagement to the character of Mr. Binney, I would with confidence assert, that the moral and professional reputation of Mr. Chauncey, is not inferior to that which has been so deservedly obtained by himself. Mr. Chauncey was fully satisfied that the charge was made against me without foundation; and he was most willing to satisfy the publick that my proof, corroborative of this, was incontrovertible. These facts need not be reasoned on; the publick, I feel assured, will be convinced from their recital, that Dr. Chapman in making the statement in relation to Mr. Binney, has delivered an invention of his own, as much to be despised for its absurdity, as for its malevolence.

There is only one other contradiction to which I shall call the attention of my reader. P. 14, Dr. C. observes, "The object of this address I hope, will not be misunderstood—it is not to vindicate the alledged refusal to meet Mr. Pattison." In p. 5, the author in his letter to Dr. Macaulay contradicts the above assertion: "If any further proceedings on the part of Mr. P. should render it necessary, I shall take an opportunity, through the medium of the press, of assigning the reasons which have led me to this decision." *Query*—What decision? *A refusal to meet Mr. Pattison.*

The palpable contradictions in Dr. Chapman's pamphlet, are of themselves sufficient to set aside the charges it contains. That the few, I conceive, to which I have alluded, will make good the assertion I formerly made—that, had I no other document than his own publication, I could, from it, prove that it is the offspring of his own invention, and destitute of any foundation.

There are only two facts stated by Dr. Chapman, which are consistent with truth. They are, that Dr. Ure still retains his professorship; and that some of the gentlemen who gave me letters, expressed, upon the publication of the divorce, their regret at having done so.

I admit, without hesitation, that these statements are



consistent with truth—and I feel convinced, after I have explained to my reader the reasons why they are so, that he will agree with me in thinking, that they militate in no way against me.

The Andersonian Institution, of which Dr. Ure is a member, is an establishment of late date, the funds which were obtained for the erection of its buildings, were procured by subscription; and as Dr. Ure was very active at the time when the money was raised, in obtaining it, and granted to the subscribers of £20, a perpetual ticket of admission to one of the courses of his lectures, it has become a question, whether the money given was bestowed on him as an individual, he granting personally an equivalent, or to the Corporation of the Institution. When Dr. Ure, about six years ago, fraudulently stole his father's will, for the purpose of defrauding his family, an attempt was made to expel him from the Institution; but as the Trustees, upon taking advice, learnt that his expulsion would involve them in a tedious litigation, a litigation which would require to be carried on by money advanced by them as individuals, the attempt was abandoned; and as he now is, a despised and neglected character, he was permitted to continue connected with the Institution. The tenure by which he holds his appointment, and which prevented his expulsion in the former instance, has in the present permitted him still to continue in office.

When the Divorce was first published in Glasgow, it came upon me as suddenly and unexpectedly as a thunderbolt. I was conscious that the charge, as relating to myself, was without foundation; and, fortunately I became possessed of documents which could unequivocally establish the fact that it was so. My wish was to have come immediately before the Publick with a Statement of Facts; but, for certain legal reasons, my law advisers requested me to postpone this for a few weeks. Many of my friends, knowing my character, and the character of Dr. Ure, never gave credit to the charge, and were anxious for me to continue to associate



with them, as I had been in the habit of doing before the divorce was first published. This I refused to do, declaring, that until I was permitted to refute the calumny with which my character had been charged, I was determined to hold no social connexion with any but my own family. All I requested of the publick was, that they would suspend their judgment of the case, until I was allowed to lay before them a statement of facts, so supported and established by documents, as to place the case in its correct light, and restore to me the honourable rank which I before possessed. I wrote to the Rev. Drs. Dick and Chalmers, and other gentlemen, who had a short time before, given me letters to forward to America, requesting them to suspend their judgment until the publication of my statement. I was much hurt and astonished by receiving in reply a note from the latter gentleman, with whom I had been on terms of personal friendship, requesting me to return the letters I had received from him a month before. As these had been already forwarded to Philadelphia, it was impossible for me to comply with his wishes; I therefore wrote him a letter, in which I expressed, with considerable warmth, how much astonished I was at his uncharitable behaviour, my regret at being unable to return his letters, and my willingness that he should himself write to Dr. Mason and recall them. Although I never suspected that Dr. Chalmers had recalled his letters from Dr. Mason, until I met eight days ago that gentlemen in Baltimore; still, as I considered it a fact which in no way affected my cause, I made no secret of the correspondence which had passed betwixt Dr. Chalmers and myself, upon the publication of the divorce. Drs. M'Dowell and Revere well remember, that I related the occurrence to them, before my quarrel with Dr. Chapman; and consequently, before I could be aware that the fact would ever become publick. And in the same spirit of candour I related it to those gentlemen to whom I exhibited my documents.



Dr. Mason informed me that the contents of Dr Chalmers's letter, as far as he recollected, merely stated, that as there was a disagreeable rumour in regard to my character in circulation, he was unwilling, although I had pledged myself to vindicate my reputation, that his name should appear as one of those who had written concerning me to America. This letter, it is therefore evident, must have been written before I came before the publick with a refutation of the charges which had been delivered against me; and, consequently, cannot be considered as in the slightest degree militating against my character. But I would go much further in this argument, and allow for a moment that it was written long after my coming before the publick with my *Statement of Facts*, and that it distinctly noticed this, and declared that these had no effect in changing the writer's mind, and that he still was decidedly of opinion, that I had not exculpated myself from the accusation made against me. It would be a very cruel case, indeed, if such a letter, or even fifty such letters, were to be held as sufficient to substantiate the charge. No man that ever lived against whom a charge of guilt is made, let the history of his life, previous to it, have been the most perfect model of virtue, morality and honour; and let his exculpatory proof be the most satisfactory and decided, will be able to convince the whole world that he has been perfectly blameless. The crime of which I have been charged, is of a most peculiar character; and one, when advanced by collusion and conspiracy, which it is almost impossible to controvert. By a series of most fortunate occurrences, I have become possessed of documents which establish my innocence, so satisfactorily, that no individual, nor body of individuals, who have seen them, have hesitated a moment in declaring their full conviction, that the charge brought against me is wholly destitute of foundation. From Mr. Walkers's letters, it seems that when I laid even a part of those documents before five hundred gentlemen, the conviction produced by them was unanimous. Dr. Barclay



writes, that "*I have openly repelled the charge; and in such a manner, that the blow my enemies intended for me, is now recoiling on their heads. By which means it has neither diminished the number of my former friends, nor darkened my future prospects, were I to return.*" So satisfied were the general body of my countrymen, that the charge brought against me was destitute of foundation; that, after its publication, I was honoured by being unanimously elected a member of three of the most eminent and respectable societies in Britain, and brought out letters from men whose respectability was not second to Dr. Chalmers, expressive of their approbation. Such powerful facts being established, the fact which was never denied, and which is now readily admitted, that Dr. Chalmers expressed a regret that he had written a letter in favour of a person against whom there was *even* a suspicion, ought not to be allowed to bear in any way against my reputation.

Out of the fourteen gentlemen who wrote me letters to send to America, none, with the exception of Dr. Chalmers, and one other, ever hinted, in the most distant way, a regret on the subject. The other individual was a medical gentleman, who was, I believe, deceived by a *party*? he is a man whom I still esteem, and, I believe, long ere this, he regrets his groundless suspicion. The notarial copy of his letter I have not used, and although the original was addressed to a gentleman of this country, I have never availed myself of the acquaintance it might have gained me, having never paid my respects to the person to whom it was written.

That there may be a few solitary individuals who may yet suspect that I was guilty, is very probable; there never was a case where it was otherwise. If, however, I possess documents so clear, so satisfactory, so conclusive, as in every instance to have satisfied those who have examined them, that "*the charge of an adulterous intercourse betwixt myself and Mrs. Ure,*



*is wholly destitute of foundation,*" Justice demands from the publick a clear and unanimous acquittal.

Dr. Chapman, conscious of the weaknes of his pamphlet, has, I understand, ever since its publication, been ferreting out stories, which may tend to injure my reputation. Upon the arrival of Dr. Mason in Philadelphia, he lost no time in paying his respects to him; his object was not to inquire after the health of that worthy clergyman, but, to learn if he had heard any rumours against my reputation. Informed of the fact, which I have already related, and which I had never concealed, he has circulated a new edition of it, so distorted by misrepresentation and falsehood, that it is difficult to perceive that his statement has any connexion with the one he received from Dr. Mason. The truth, as communicated to me by Dr. Mason, is as follows :

Dr. Mason, very shortly after the receipt of the letter from Dr. Chalmers, published in the appendix received another from the same individual, which, as far as he remembered, merely stated, that since writing his letter respecting me, a disagreeable rumour had been circulated in Glasgow, in relation to my character,—*I had pledged myself to prove its falsity*, but that he did not wish his letter used. Dr. Mason gave Dr. Chapman a note, which simply stated, that Dr. Chalmers had requested him not to use the letter he had sent him regarding me. I have already, I hope, proved that this, from the manner it was expressed, must have been written before I read to the Glasgow publick my "Statement of Facts;" and that even had it been otherwise, still no conclusion tending to criminate me, ought to be drawn from it.

Dr. Mason arrived in Baltimore a few days after his interview with Dr. Chapman, and what was very remarkable, he arrived at the house of his nephew, the Rev. Mr. Duncan, just as he was about to leave home to meet the gentlemen who formed the committee to investigate the facts of my case. This gentleman, after having spent five hours with them in



the examination of the affair, returned home to join his uncle. Having been informed by a letter from Philadelphia, some time after Dr. Mason's departure from it, that he had given Dr. Chapman a certificate of a nature very different from the one above stated, I called upon the former gentleman, and then became acquainted with the facts which I have detailed.

When the Rev. Mr. Duncan was requested to meet the gentlemen who investigated the charges advanced against my character, it was *most particularly* intimated to him by David Hoffman, Esq. that as he was a clergyman, even although he might feel the most decided conviction that the charges were destitute of foundation, still if in the slightest degree disagreeable to his feelings to have his name appear in the affair, his signature to the certificate would not be required. The examination of the documents, it appears, took place on the evening of Dr. Mason's arrival; and as it was late before this was concluded, the gentlemen separated without drawing up any certificate; and did not meet until the Friday following, when the business was finally concluded. There was, therefore, it is obvious, no hurry or precipitation in getting the signatures; on the contrary, one week was permitted to elapse betwixt the examination and the granting of the certificate. Mr. Duncan had sufficient leisure to consider the documents, and to converse with his uncle, on the subject of his granting Dr. Chapman the certificate, &c. &c. He was placed upon such ground, that he could, without the slightest indelicacy, have refused his name, on the score of his unwillingness to appear in any way in the business. No such unwillingness was however manifested by him; and without a moment's hesitation, he signed that certificate which declared that the charge made against me in relation to an adulterous intercourse with Mrs. Ure, is wholly destitute of foundation. Is it to be believed, that if Dr. Mason had been under the impression, that what he had heard from Dr. Chalmers in respect to me, and which he innocently made Dr. Chap-



man acquainted with, really criminated me, that he would not have intimated this to his nephew; and if he had done so, can we suppose that that gentleman would have granted his signature? There was no obligation, even in delicacy, towards me, for him to do so; but had it been otherwise, had he been so situated as to render it impossible for him to refuse his name without stating his reasons, can it be supposed that a man of his character, so eminent for his independence and piety, would for a moment have hesitated in fulfilling what was his duty.

Dr. Chapman, ever since he has discovered that I was too independent to serve his purposes, has, I know, been most indefatigable in hunting out stories which might have the effect of injuring my reputation. In attempting to gain information against me from Dr. Mason, he has merely been following up his contemptible system of *espionage*. I have every reason to believe, that many months before my removal from Philadelphia, either he or one of his *creatures* had written to Dr. Ure, to obtain from him information regarding me; and from whispers, which have come from his *immediate* friends and patients, I have little doubt that that individual has furnished him with an octavo volume, which was printed at a very great expense in Glasgow. This suspicion, which I have long entertained, has been strengthened, by one passage in his pamphlet, where he insinuates that a letter from Dr. Ure to his wife, which I possess, is in all probability a fabrication. As this was what constituted, I understand, the basis of Dr. Ure's expensive volume, which from certain disclosures made just prior to its publication, was prevented from ever appearing in Britain.

The history of "*The Book*" I shall relate in a few words. After I came before the Glasgow public with my statement of facts,—after I had in vain called by newspaper advertisements on Dr. Ure and the others connected with him, to dare to lay before the public the proofs they possessed, which were said to criminate



me,—after they had by their silence given a tacit confirmation of all my statements, and an allowance that the infamous letter, of which I had circulated *fac similes* was a genuine production. Dr. Ure was discarded from society, and as a degraded character he was shunned and despised by every body. So long as I continued in the country, he durst not attempt to question my statements. He was aware that the proof of his villainy and my innocence, rested on a basis which he could not destroy. But four months after my arrival in this country, having by bribes, &c. &c. obtained a false declaration, he put to press an octavo volume, which he expected would from its character find a ready sale, and from its falsehoods bring into a questionable shape those documents which I had in vain seven months before called on him to attempt to subvert. His villainy, however, did not serve his purse or his character. One of the actors, who had granted a false declaration, came before the public, and made a confession, that it was destitute of truth, and a statement of all the means, bribes, threats, &c. &c. which had been employed to obtain it. The book was now suppressed by Dr. Ure for two reasons; the argument upon which the whole of it rested, had been destroyed; and, had he now attempted to circulate it, he would have subjected himself to a criminal prosecution. Although Dr. Ure has thus been prevented, after having gone to a great expense, giving a circulation to his work in Britain, I have no doubt but that he will allow his *friend* Dr. Chapman to have the whole edition upon most moderate terms. No person who sees the letter from Dr. Ure to his wife, can doubt for a moment its genuineness. Independent of its being in his hand-writing, it contains statements which prove a knowledge which could only be possessed by himself. But the fact that it is no fabrication, need not be argued upon. That it is a genuine letter, is certified by those gentlemen who went over my documents.

One circumstance in Dr. C's pamphlet, which has had a considerable effect in operating to my prejudice is, that



there are introduced into its pages a great number of highly respectable names, and these are often employed by its number as confirmatory of certain statements. Here I confess that Dr. Chapman has shewn some cunning. His object has been, by scattering through the pages of his "Correspondence," respectable names, to impress the minds of his readers, that his statements do not rest upon his own assertion; but that they are confirmed by the gentlemen whose names he *so frequently* introduced. The trick may deceive a careless reader, but is detected at the first perusal by a man of attentive observation. For it is discovered, that wherever a statement of any importance is made, it has no name to confirm it, and rests upon the single assertion of the author. When, however, something is mentioned which is not of the slightest moment in the controversy, there are a number of names bro't forward to prove that it was so. *e. g.* We are told that I made no complaint to Dr. Hare upon my arrival, when he informed me that the election to the chair of anatomy had already taken place. I can believe this; as I am satisfied, let my feeling of disappointment have been ever so severe, I would not have been so weak as to have exposed myself to a stranger. Before Dr. Dewees and others it is stated that I thanked Drs. Chapman and Physick for attending my introductory lecture. This is very possible; and it is very probable that they in their turn thanked me for attending their introductory discourses, as such thanks are usual on such occasions. Statements of the character of those just given, are the ones to which in most instances he restricts his confirmation; but the desire to garnish his pages with names, sometimes carries him a little further; and although he never has the hardihood to bring forward the names of gentlemen to confirm those assertions upon which the question rests, and which would affect the controversy, still he employs them occasionally as supporting facts of more consequence than those I have related. Whenever he does this, it is probable that the names are used without the



permission of the gentlemen to whom they belong. I cannot suppose that Dr. Dewees could have been guilty of the gross misrepresentation of the contents of his letter, as stated by the author of the "Correspondence." I have proved in another part of this refutation, that it is a false statement, and Dr. Dewees may settle with Dr. C. as he judges most expedient. Wherever a name has been employed in confirming even an assertion of minor importance, I have taken care by bringing facts before my reader, to prove to him that if the permission of its owner has been granted to Dr. Chapman, he like that individual, must be a party in the circulation of a falsehood.

Another method has been adopted by Dr. Chapman, with a view of supporting his sinking reputation. He endeavours to twine himself around Dr. Physick, and by entangling in his cause the name of that eminent Surgeon, who is so justly and so universally admired and respected in Philadelphia, he hopes that the publick will not desert and forsake him. As he has attempted to strengthen his own cause by clinging to Dr. Physick, he has at the same time attempted to prejudice the Philadelphia publick against me, by circulating a report that I am most vehement in my detraction of the character of that gentleman. I have no wish to retract one *iota* of what I said against Dr. Physick, in my answer to Dr. Gibson's "*Strictures*." What I there stated, was written from a consciousness that it was just and necessary—my sentiments on this subject have undergone no revolution—and until they do so, it is impossible for me to express regret for my conduct. Although I have no apology to offer Dr. Physick for what I have written respecting him, I am anxious to undeceive the publick, as to my being one of his traducers. The fact is otherwise; I have spoken of him invariably, as my friends and pupils can testify, with respect and admiration; he was the pupil of the illustrious HUNTER; and as I have before written, 'I consider him the HUNTER of America!' But although I have done



all this, I shall, as I have acted heretofore, continue to speak and write, concerning his professional opinions, with the most perfect freedom and independence.

Is the man, I would ask, to be considered the sincere friend of another, who to serve a selfish purpose of his own, has induced his friend to leave a situation where he stood unrivalled, and where he was every year adding hundreds to the list of his admirers, to accept of one where his fame and his reputation were placed in jeopardy, and where from his age and habits, it was impossible to give him a demonstration of his acquirements? Was it friendly to poison his ear by falsehood and deceit, and endeavour to drag him into cabal and controversy? Dr Chapman has done all this, and much, much more to Dr Physick; yet unabashed, he has the hardihood to tell the publick, that I am hostile to the fame and reputation of that gentleman.

I am well aware, that every thing which can be said against me has been urged to Dr. Physick. I must confess, I am astonished that coming as they have done, from a man whose true character was so well understood, and so openly expressed by his late very eminent relation, he did not hesitate before he gave credence to such statements. Time will in all likelihood demonstrate, that I, although no sycophant, was much more to be believed and trusted, than he on whose councils he has acted.

This pamphlet has been published for the purpose of satisfying the publick. I was a stranger, and some answer to the gross calumnies of Dr. Chapman was to be expected. Had I established by a residence in this city, a knowledge of my real character, his malicious efforts to injure me, would have been treated with the silent contempt they merited. Having published this refutation, which my friends consider perfectly conclusive and satisfactory. I shall never again notice any thing which he may print upon this disgusting subject; and, that I may not again be tempted to write, I shall never again read any of his attacks up-



on my character. Two reasons have induced me to adopt this determination.

1st. A man of honour can never, in such controversy, have any chance with a man who is destitute of principle. I have in the clearest and most unanswerable manner, proved Dr. Chapman a liar and a calumniator. Having convicted him, we are warranted to infer, that he may go on to circulate falsehood after falsehood, and calumny after calumny; to reply to which, would to the publick be disgusting, and to myself irksome and unprofitable.

2dly. I have been honoured by being appointed to a most important and responsible situation—one which demands from me the most active and undivided energies of my mind and attention, for the fulfilment of its duties. To waste my time, therefore, and distract my attention, by writing pamphlets, would be to ill repay the confidence which has been placed in me by the publick.

Dr. Chapman declares that I have never complained; here, I allow, he has truth to support. He has, it is true, deceived me in respect to the situation which induced me to leave my country; but I am proud to think, that, by my own exertions, I have gained one, which I conceive, is superior to it.

I have to apologize to the publick for laying before them a statement of facts so tedious and egotistical, and to express to them my gratitude for their having refused to judge until possessed of my statement. It is now before them, and with confidence I appeal to their judgments. That it will be found faulty in style, I am ready to admit; but when it is recollected, that it has been composed amidst the hurry and bustle of the engagements of a laborious profession, and merely during half-hours of leisure, this, I am satisfied, will be overlooked. Its truth rests not on my own testimony, but on documents which cannot be questioned.

I would, in conclusion, ask a single question of Dr. Chapman. Has he fulfilled to me the kindnesses, the



civilities and attentions, which the letters I delivered to him demanded? In no one particular. Having seduced me from my country, he has deceived me with promises; he has attempted to blacken and blast my reputation; and when he has driven me by unmerited insults, which no man who had a spark of feeling could submit to, to ask from him an explanation, he has, as an apology for his cowardice, circulated over the whole continent a slander of a description the most destructive and poisonous to the reputation of a professional character.

Were I capable of condescending to retaliate on Dr. Chapman, I have ample scope to do so, for I have been furnished, from various sources, with facts of his history, of a much more disgraceful character than those with which he has falsely charged me. But these, I shall not even hint at. I pity him for his meanness—I feel that he is too contemptible to be my enemy.



# APPENDIX.

## CLASS I

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### LETTER FROM DR. BARCLAY.

The very eminent teacher of Anatomy and Physiology in  
Edinburgh.

*Edinburgh, December 30, 1818.*

Dr. Mease, M. D. Philadelphia.

DEAR DOCTOR,

The last publications which you sent me, I presented to the Wernerian Society, engaged in similar pursuits as yours, for the improvement of every branch of Natural History—a society which, in point of the number and respectability of its members, is not inferior to any society of the kind in Britain. It maintains a general and extensive correspondence with distinguished Naturalists, not only in every part of the British dominions, but in every part of Europe; and eminent Naturalists in different parts of the continent of Europe are become members of it. In presenting the Fasciculi published by your society, I proposed you as a member, and was seconded by the president, Professor Jamieson, the favourite pupil of the illustrious Werner, and upon the day of election, you were chosen unanimously, as a foreign member; and may, in future, mention the circumstance in your titles. But I have not accomplished all that I wished: It would be desirable that a connexion were formed between your society and ours. We have often communications from the British Colonies in America, but we should wish to have them also from the United States. However different the views of politicians may be, in different countries, the views of men zealously interested in the advance of science, must be the same. I



have still another object in writing this letter. It has been reported here that your Anatomical chair has become vacant, and a friend of mine has some thoughts of becoming a candidate, if no person of decidedly superior claims is to offer himself. The name of my friend is Granville Sharp Pattison, a member of the medical faculty of Glasgow—successor to the late Mr. Allan Burns, a very distinguished lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery—and Mr. Pattison, for several years past, no less so himself; still rising daily in reputation, both as an Anatomist and Surgeon; appointed lately by the citizens of Glasgow Anatomical and Physiological Lecturer to the Andersonian Institution. The personal friend and acquaintance of the most eminent Anatomist and Surgeons in London—a member of some of the Literary and Medical Societies in France—a gentleman of good connexions, ardent and enthusiastic in his profession; and if you are so fortunate as to get him to Philadelphia, you get along with him one of the best private collections of morbid Anatomy in this country; the whole collection of the late Mr. Allan Burns, with all the additions Mr. Pattison has made to it himself.

Respected and prospering among his friends at home, there are few who have less temptation to change: but a strong attachment to a brother, now in your country, with youth and vigour on his side, and a little I must say, of the spirit of adventure, induce him to overlook what some more cautious and timid would consider as more prudent, although he be conscious that he will leave a very general regret behind him, and a considerable blank in the Medical School of Glasgow, where for several years past he has been a popular and successful Teacher. Be your fortunate candidate who he will, I hope he shall be one, who like Mr. Pattison, not only promises well, but has shown, like him, that he also can perform well, what he promises.

With best wishes,

I am, dear Doctor,

Your's truly,

(Signed)

JOHN BARCLAY



## LETTER FROM JAMES WARDROP, Esq.

Surgeon to the king.

*London, Charles street, St. James, Feb. 19, 1819.*

To DR. PHYSICK,

SIR,

As Mr. Pattison, of Glasgow, has offered himself as a candidate for the vacant Anatomical chair in your University, I take the liberty to address you on this occasion, and to state, that I have been personally acquainted with Mr. Pattison for many years—that he has been Pupil, Assistant, and finally successor to the late Mr. Burns; and that since his disease, Mr. Pattison has taught Anatomy and Surgery in Glasgow with great success—the very large number of his students affording a fair measure of his talents as a teacher

I may further mention, that Mr. Pattison's whole attention has been devoted to the acquirement of Anatomical knowledge, and in such a direction as best fit him to teach that science. He has also collected an excellent museum of morbid preparations, which is not only extensive, but selected with much discrimination.

On the whole, the opportunities, the industry and zeal, and the line of pursuits, indisputably enable Mr. Pattison, in an eminent degree, to fill the Anatomical chair of your University with credit to himself, as well as with honor to the University.

I have the honour to remain,  
with every sentiment of respect,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WARDROP.

## LETTER FROM DR. CHALMERS,

Author of the *Astronomical Discourses*, &c &c.*Glasgow, 4th January, 1819.*

Rev. Dr. MASON New York,

MY DEAR SIR,

I wrote you some time ago a letter, which I hope you received. I now write to inform you of a gentleman from this town who stands very high in professional reputation,



and who I know has recommendations of the first order from this country, to the medical vacancy that has taken place in one of the colleges of Philadelphia.

I of course am not at all qualified to vouch upon my own personal judgment, for his scientific or practical qualifications for the office, in such a way as to carry the confidence of those who are versant in the matters of his department.

But as one of his students, I can vouch for his talent of clear and masterly demonstration in Anatomy, and have no doubt that he is most eminently fitted to impart to hearers an entire acquaintance with the science, up to the limit of the present discoveries, and to enrich it by further discoveries and observations of his own. I know the ardour of Mr. Granville Pattison, and put real confidence in his powers as a Lecturer; that I enrolled myself as one of his students two years ago, when he appeared to me to possess the rare talent of at once thoroughly introducing the professional student into all the minutiae and intricacy of his subject and, also arresting the interest of the more general student, whose only object of attending, was to add to the number of his literary acquisitions. I almost feel ashamed to add this humble testimony in his behalf, to the crowd of other splendid and full testimonies which he has obtained from the most distinguished members of our medical elect both in Edinburgh and London. Yet, I think it right to furnish you with my opinion of him, and nothing but the conviction that there ought to be no favoritism in the business of literary preferment, restrains me from stating to you, that any exertions by which you might find it to be proper and convenient to forward the objects of Mr. Pattison, would be esteemed a singular favour by myself.

Believe me, my dear sir,

Yours, very truly,

(Signed)

THOMAS CHALMERS.



## LETTER FROM DR. CHALMERS.

*Glasgow, 4th January, 1819.*

Granville Sharp Pattison, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

I enclose you the letter which I have written respecting you to Doctor Mason, of New-York, and at the same time I cannot contemplate even the possibility of your leaving us without expressing the sense which I entertain of the many obligations under which you have laid me—both as my teacher and as my medical attendant.

I regret that the urgency of my professional avocation has hitherto prevented me from completing my course of Anatomy—a science rich in the evidence of divine workmanship, and the principles of which, as well as the most minute and exquisite details, of which you are so well qualified to demonstrate.

I am well aware of your professional ardour, and also of the guarantee which this affords for your professional eminence. Let me only intreat you, that it will be subordinated to another order, which ought to be the engrossing principle of every heart.

You guess that I advert to the great matter of Religion, for which you may afford all the room to which it is entitled, and that too without excluding from its place the studies and labours of that respectable calling, which you have chosen as your tract and your path way through the rapid pilgrimage of this world. It may look a paradox—but it is not the less true, that when Religion takes in the human mind that part of supremacy which belongs to it, it may enliven the very pursuit upon which it stamps a character of inferiority, and if there be a pursuit in which it is more possible than another to be both not slothful in the business of it, and at the same time fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, it is surely connected with yours, when by any new step of advancement, you either gain some new view characteristic of the Creator's wisdom, or impart some new benefit to the creatures of his love. Boyle is a very noble example, of one who contained all that was peculiar in the



creed and practice of christianity, with that and inquisitive faculty which lead him so luminously forward in the career of science.

Believe me, my dear sir,  
Yours, very truly,  
THOMAS CHALMERS.

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LETTER FROM DR. BARCLAY.

*Edinburgh, 31st December, 1818.*

MY DEAR SIR,

If you be still of the opinion that the vacant Anatomical chair of Philadelphia is an object worthy of your ambition, however much your native city and your native country may have cause to regret it, I should think it unfriendly to throw any obstruction in your way, or to damp that ardour and spirit of enterprise which promise so much for the advancement and improvement of Anatomy. With these sentiments, I have written the enclosed for Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia, informing him as seriously as upon my soul and conscience, what I think he and his fellow citizens may have reason to expect from you, if they elect you to the vacant chair. And with every good wish, ever am,

My dear sir,  
Yours, most truly,

(Signed) JOHN BARCLAY.  
Granville Sharp Pattison, Esq.  
Surgeon, Glasgow.

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A LETTER FROM DR. DICK,

Author of the celebrated work on "INSPIRATION."

*Glasgow, January 7, 1819.*

The Rev. Dr. Mason, New York, N. A.

MY DEAR SIR.

I wrote to you last spring by Mr. Duncan, and presume that my letter was delivered. Since that time, I have heard little respecting you, although I have often wished to know, whether your health is restored, and you are able to perform the duties of your office. A few



lines from you by Mr. Duncan, or at any other time, will be very acceptable. My design in writing to you at this time, is to recommend to your attention, Mr. Granville Sharp Pattison, a medical gentleman of this city, who is a candidate for the professorship of Anatomy in the college of Philadelphia. It would be presumptuous in me to give my attestation to the merits of Mr. Pattison, in a profession so different from my own. But by the voice of general fame, and by the more valuable suffrage of those who are deemed the most competent judges, his attainments are allowed to be of the first rank, and have procured for him a degree of celebrity, which rarely falls to the lot of one, who may be said to be only in the outset of life. It is the well earned reward of a youth spent in the ardent and enthusiastic study of the science. For several years past, he has delivered, with great applause, a course of lectures to a numerous audience; and last year, the esteem of the public for his character and talents, was expressed by his election, to the professorship of Anatomy, in the Andersonian Institution, a college founded in this city by the late professor Anderson, of the University. I have had the pleasure, for some time past, to hear his lectures; and I am happy to have this opportunity to state, that he appears to me to be completely master of his subject; has a great command of language, and possesses the talent of rendering every topic of discussion perspicuous to his hearers.— A gentleman so eminently qualified, to fill the vacant chair in Philadelphia, would be a great acquisition to that college, and to America.

The interest which you take in the honor and prosperity of your country, and the influence which you have acquired by your character and talents, have induced me to write to you in the hope that you will espouse the cause of my friend. It is to you alone, that my recommendation will be of any value. The letters with which Mr. Pattison is furnished, from the first professional characters in Britain, will give ample satisfaction to those who are immediately concerned in the election.

My family is in the same state as when you were in



Scotland. Let me hear from you soon. Present my compliments to Mrs. Mason, and your family, and believe me to be, my dear sir,

Your's truly,  
JOHN DICK.

(Signed

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LETTER FROM DR BROWN,

Late Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow;

*Glasgow, 3d January, 1819.*

To Granville Pattison, Esq. &c. &c.

MY DEAR SIR,

As I understand that it is your intention to propose yourself as a candidate for the Vacant Anatomical chair in Philadelphia, I cannot refrain from expressing to you how fully I consider you as qualified for the situation.— It is almost needless to state, that the education necessary for an accurate knowledge of Anatomy is very different from that which any other branch of the medical profession requires. And I can say, upon my honor, that from your infancy, I have known you to have been literally an enthusiast in Anatomical pursuits. You were long the favourite pupil and assistant of the late Mr. Allan Burns, whose success as a teacher of Anatomy, in Glasgow was very well known. You almost lived in his dissecting room, and were wholly engrossed in practical Anatomy. At his death you acquired the possession of his Anatomical museum, and since you have distinguished yourself as his successor.

At present I know you are lecturing on Anatomical subjects, to near three hundred students; and it is needless to state, that this great audience is the best proof that can be offered of your success and eminence as a teacher.

Your Anatomical museum, founded by Mr. Allan Burns, and increased and improved by yourself, is, perhaps unequalled, both from the beauty and variety of the specimens it contains, and from their perfect preservation.

The rare morbid preparations that it contains, and



the minute and beautiful dissections, render it particularly valuable to a teacher of Anatomy.

Believe me,

My dear sir,

Your sincere friend,

T. BROWN.

LETTER FROM FRANCIS JEFFREY, Esq.

Editor of the Edinburgh Review.

*Edinburgh, 28th December, 1818.*

Dr. Chapman, &c. &c. Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR,

I am afraid it may appear very presumptuous in me to present myself as a recommender of others, to a gentleman on whom I have no other claims, than what may be, rather ungratefully, founded, on the very polite attentions I have myself experienced at his hands.

As I am very much interested, however, in the success of the gentleman, on whose account I now address you, and very firmly persuaded, that it will ultimately, be a source of satisfaction and comfort to yourself, I do not hesitate to risk the appearance of forwardness, that may attach to this application, and to bespeak your good offices in behalf of Mr. Granville Pattison, as a candidate for the vacant chair of Anatomy in your city of Philadelphia.

Of his professional qualifications, I do not pretend to speak, but from the report of others; but living, as I do, among the oracles of medical science, I may venture to say, that I do not remember an individual, in whose favour they have all testified so universally; and, from what I know of his history, I may add, that no person has, for many years, appeared in this country, who has united so devoted a zeal for his science with so much acuteness and capacity, and so happy a faculty of communicating, and rendering interesting the knowledge he has attained.

His situation in Glasgow is extremely lucrative and respectable, and it may give you some idea of the at-



tractions of his manner, and the extent of his reputation, when I mention, that, having been persuaded, last year, in addition to his proper scientific class, to deliver a course of more popular lectures on Anatomy, he immediately assembled an audience of nearly three hundred persons, most of them unconnected with the profession of medicine.

He has spent a considerable time, both in London and Paris, with a more thorough and ardent dedication of himself to those pursuits, than I ever heard of in any other individual. In short, I verily believe, that a more accomplished Anatomist, or a more successful lecturer, could not be found, and, for the honour of Scotland, as well as for the good of America, I cannot help being very much interested in his success.

Of course he will lay before you the most ample testimonials from the proper professional authorities; without these my recommendation would be ridiculous, and with them, I am very sensible it may well be regarded as idle and obtrusive. But I could not resist adding my insignificant testimony in behalf of so much merit; and, endeavouring at least, to excite some attention to its claims, in the mind of an individual of great influence, whose former kindness to myself, encourages me to think, that he will at least pardon the liberty I have now taken.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

With great respect and esteem,

Your faithful and obedient servant.

(Signed)

F. JEFFREY.

LETTER FROM DR. THOMPSON.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

*Edinburgh, 7th January, 1819.*

TO GRANVILLE S. PATTISON, Esq.

Lecturer on Anatomy, Glasgow.

MY DEAR SIR,

I received your letter this afternoon, and do not lose a moment in assuring you how happy I should be, to



think I could in any way forward your views with regard to America.

To obtain the chair of Anatomy, now vacant in the first Medical University of the United States, is an object of ambition, worthy a mind ardent as yours, in the pursuit and improvement of Anatomical science, and I cannot but heartily wish you success; however much I may regret our losing the benefit of your labours, in the country where your professional talents, knowledge and zeal are already so well known, and have been so eminently useful.

Your knowledge of Anatomy, and the experience you have already acquired in teaching it, with your extensive and valuable collection of preparations, must give you a claim to the attention of the patrons of the University of Philadelphia, which no other candidate, I am convinced, can possibly possess.

With this impression of your merit I cannot but feel anxious that you should succeed in the attainment of your wishes, confident, as I am, that your appointment to the office you are soliciting, must reflect as much honour on those who confer it, as you can receive by obtaining it.

I remain, Dear Sir,

With the sincerest regard,

Yours, very truly,

(Signed)

JOHN THOMPSON, M. D.

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LETTER FROM ASTLEY COOPER, Esq.

The celebrated London Surgeon.

*London, February 14th, 1819.*

MR. PATTISON, I most firmly believe, has cultivated Anatomy most ardently, and with the greatest success; he is also exceedingly well informed in every branch of professional knowledge, and I do most sincerely believe him to be in the highest degree, qualified to perform the duties of the situation he solicits, with the highest



credit to himself, and the utmost possible advantage to those he is called to instruct.

(Signed)

ASTLEY COOPER.

Besides the letters published in this the first class, there were three others which have been mislaid. They were from the following justly celebrated characters.

Dr. Munro, professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Duncan, Sen. professor of the Materia Medica, &c. &c. And

Dr. Graham, professor of Botany in the same University.

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## APPENDIX.

### CLASS II.

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There were eight other letters received by me *immediately before my departure*, which having been delivered, I am unable to publish. They were as follows: Two to Dr. Physick, one addressed to him by Mr. Astley Cooper, and another by Mr. Wardrop, Surgeon to the King of England; one from Mr. Stirling to Dr. Hare, and another from that gentleman to Dr. Chapman; the fifth was from Mr. Travers to Dr. Mott; the sixth from Mr. Astley Cooper to the last named gentleman; the seventh from the same to Dr. Post; and the last was from the Revd. Dr. Love of Glasgow, a man who, whether considered for the eminence of his talents, or the purity of his piety, is admired as one of the most celebrated of the clergymen of the Kirk of Scotland. This letter was sent by me to Dr. Mason, by one of the waiters at the City Hotel, when I passed through New-



York. These, with the five published below, made in all thirteen letters. Had I been desirous to obtain letters of *mere introduction*, I might have procured any number of them; but, as I observe in the extract of one of my brother's letters, "I only wished such as spoke of me as a man of science." All those which I brought, had this for their principal object; and yet most of them are strongly recommendatory of me, as a man of honor and a gentleman.

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LETTER FROM SIR WILLIAM ADAMS.

The eminent Occulist and Surgeon.

To Professor PATTISON.

26, *Albermarle-street*, May 26, 1819.

MY DEAR SIR,

I cannot refuse myself the pleasure of addressing a few lines to you, previously to your departure for America. For me to take pains to convince you that you have my most friendly wishes for your health and prosperity, I hope would be unnecessary.

It would afford me sincere pleasure were it in my power to contribute to either. In common with the rest of your friends, I deeply regret your departure, although selfish feelings ought not to be indulged, on such an occasion. For, when a professional man, of your zeal and knowledge, is placed in a situation to be pre-eminently useful in teaching his art to the professional men, of a great and rising nation, we should look to the benefits which will, thereby, accrue to science and humanity, to the individual, through whose means such good is effected. I shall not hurt your modesty, by repeating in this letter, the degree of estimation in which you are held in this country. The letters, which you have obtained, from most of our eminent surgeons, must carry much greater weight with them than any thing I could say. Originating, as they do, from such high authority, I conceive if any further recommendation than



If I can have the opportunity of shewing any attention to any friends of yours, who come to this country, believe me, it will afford me sincere pleasure. In regard to any thing new in medicine, or in science in general, I can with confidence refer you, for any information, to Mr. Pattison. I regret that I was not sooner aware of his intentions—if I had, you should have had a longer letter. Lady M. begs to send her kind compliments, and I remain,

My dear sir, most truly yours,

J. M. GREGOR.

LETTER FROM THOMAS THORNLEY, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

*Liverpool, May 31st, 1819.*

At the request of an intimate friend, I have the honor to introduce to you the bearer, Granville Sharp Pattison, Esq. a medical gentleman of Glasgow, now on his route to Philadelphia.

The testimonials of the character and high attainments of Mr. Pattison, are from the highest authorities of our country, and quite supercede any thing that I might have said. I have only therefore to request your kind reception of Mr. Pattison, and that you will have the goodness to render him such assistance as you may find convenient. Believe me with much respect, dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

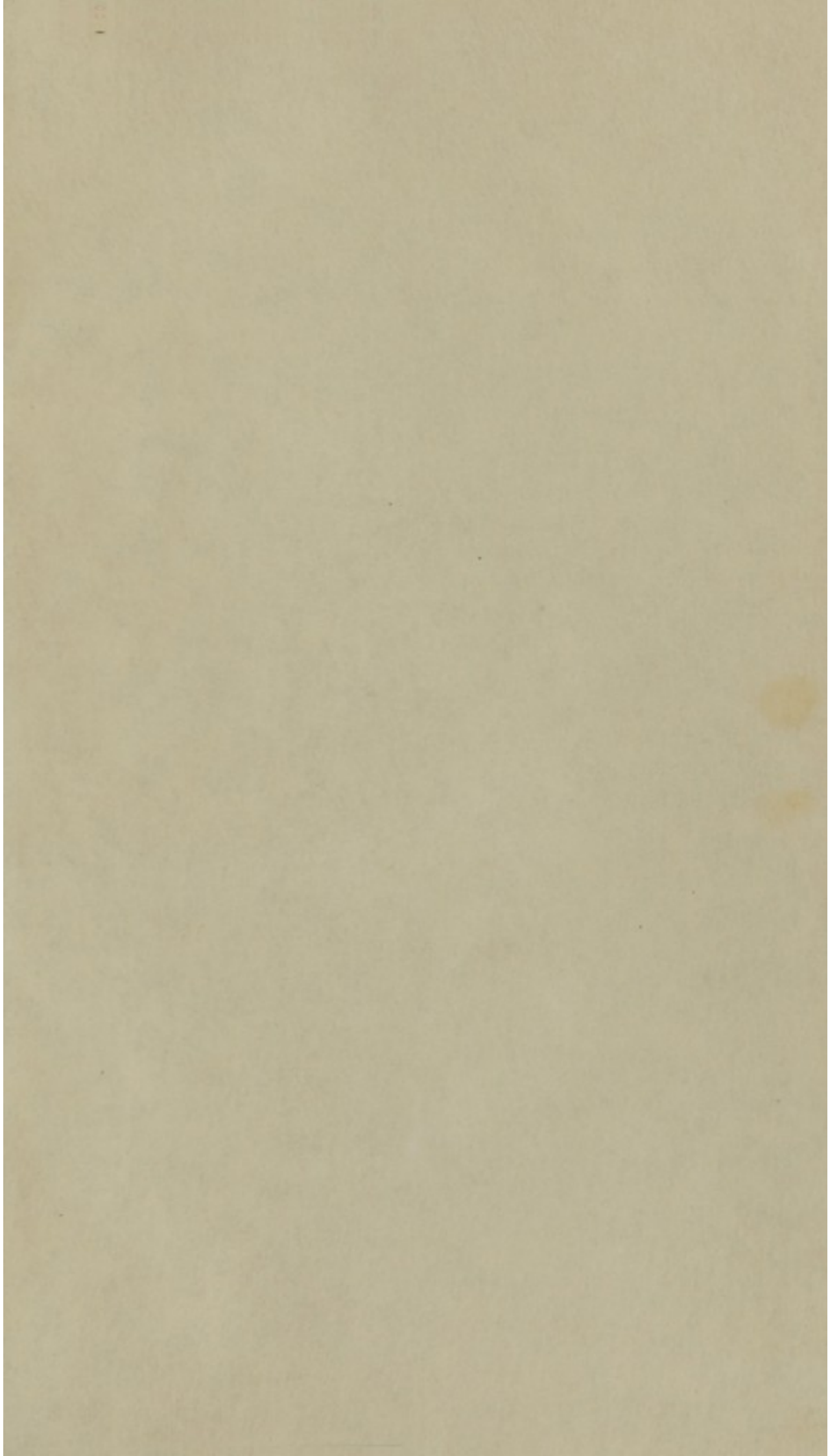
THOMAS THORNLEY.

TO DAVID HOSACK, M. D. & C. NEW-YORK.

The fifth letter, still in my possession, was received from Dr. Barclay the day before I left Edinburgh, (20th May, 1819.) It is printed in the pamphlet, p. 63, and need not be entered in the appendix.

FINIS.







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