

offices. He then proceeds to show what were the occupations and connections of the committee who served Dr. Golding's purpose at meetings for these expulsions. It consisted of ten persons, whom he describes as follows :—

A clergyman, an "honorary governor," made at the suggestion of Dr. Golding, or Mr. Robertson, not a contributor to the funds of the institution.—Another clergyman, a "Life supporter only, and not admissible therefore to the committees."—The druggist to the hospital, "an intimate of Dr. Golding."—Another "honorary governor."—An "old supporter of the institution." (The two last were not present at the votes of expulsion).—An "apothecary in Westminster, an old intimate of Dr. Golding."—A currier, "another intimate and a patient of Dr. Golding."—The "dentist to the institution."—A "life governor" of a month's standing, an amateur musician.—The brother-in-law of Dr. Golding.

"It cannot," says Mr. Pettigrew, "be matter of astonishment that any decision to which a committee thus constituted has arrived, should be protested against; and I hereby do solemnly protest against this gross tyranny and usurpation, worthy only of the most despotic times. The dismissal of any officer I contend must of necessity rest with the governors at large, the elective body. The present proceeding is too gross and monstrous. And I therefore call upon the governors and the subscribers, for they, too, must raise their voices to assist me in unmasking this infamous job, and placing the charity upon the only true and honest basis on which it can stand, if it is to do justice to the intentions of its supporters and the demands of the public. I will incessantly labour until this be accomplished, and I beg, therefore, of all who read this address to forward to me their names, if they feel disposed to co-operate in any way with me. We can bring a host of credible witnesses to prove a mismanagement far beyond what it is possible to conceive. The want of bandages, splints, tourniquets, and other instruments, I have already noticed. The appointment of servants is not less to be censured. There is at this time a cook who does not understand the dressing of meat, and who was brought into the hospital for a cut throat, inflicted by herself. We have had drunken nurses, and an epileptic patient was even made a nurse. In short, in every department abundant matter for correction presents itself.

"I trust I have successfully vindicated my own character, and that I may safely defy the machinations of artful and wicked men, who have attempted to promote their own base and tyrannical views. I rely with the greatest confidence on the opinion which shall be formed by the subscribers, and the members of my own profession, upon the

perusal of this hastily written address, which has been hurried to a degree quite painful to my feelings, but I could not lose a moment in endeavouring to remove any imputation that might be supposed to rest upon my character.

"T. J. PETTIGREW.

"Saville-row, August 22d, 1836.

"P.S.—I deem it needless to notice the various personal annoyances to which I have been subjected, or the means resorted to, to check my desire to comply with the regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons. *There has never been any thing like the complement of patients required, since the recognition of the hospital (by the College) was obtained.*"

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### INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

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"MY DEAR FELLOW :—Pray look at this letter and tell me if it be not the very thing. In fact, I feel remarkably sure of the chair. Don't think me inconsistent in the praise of the demi-Tory demi-Liberal, because I have at all other times d—d him up hill and down dale. I am well assured that he is the Alpha and Omega of the electoral body, and that nothing is to be done there without holding a candle to his majesty. No doubt he has got *his* little job to accomplish, which it is my policy, by a little flummery, to induce him to abandon. If you approve of the letter, I will send it *without altering a word*. You may laugh at the account of my elocution, but as I have not lately had any pupils to give me a "certificate" on that point, I don't see that a better testimonial to my oratorical powers, than my own, can be furnished. Surely I ought to know them, who have so often heard the echo of my own voice in the lecture-rooms. Besides, I have stated at the end of the letter, that 'what I have said of myself must not be imputed to over-weening self-esteem, but to my strong anxiety to state what I think I possess in the way of qualifications for the 'chair,'—an important distinction, as you will admit.

"As for *King's College*, I have satisfactorily ascertained that, should I fail at the University, and wish to return to the old place, the generous-hearted baronet will propose the recal of my resignation, and that Sir BENJAMIN will second the motion, of course successfully. Believe me, ever yours,

"H. M.

"George-street, July 30, 1836."

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#### *The Letter.*

"SIR :—In offering myself as a Candidate for the vacant Professorship of Anatomy in the University of London, I may be permitted

to make a few observations upon the objects which it embraces, and the qualifications which these require.

"I am informed that it is intended to institute two Anatomical Professorships, one for 'Descriptive Anatomy,' the other for 'General Anatomy and Physiology.'

"This division appears to me excellent, nor is there any one more capable than Mr. Richard Quain of fulfilling the duties of the first, or who more thoroughly understands the practical study and practical applications of human anatomy.

"Under 'General Anatomy and Physiology,' I understand is meant a course of instruction in which the elementary textures of the frame and their properties are examined, the laws of development explained, and the functions of the different organs described, in connection with the study of the structure, figure, place of each.

"It is evident, that to prepare such a course of lectures, many attainments are requisite. For a knowledge of the facts that have been discovered in embryology, an acquaintance with modern European languages is necessary; for the study of the sensorial functions, some knowledge of mental philosophy; for the organs of the senses and the voice, a general acquaintance with experimental science and natural philosophy; for the bones and muscles, some knowledge of mechanics; and for some of the most interesting but popular relations of these parts, an acquaintance with the arts of design, and some study of sculpture and painting.

"With respect to my own qualifications for delivering a course of lectures of so comprehensive a nature, I beg to appeal to Dr. Elliotson and Mr. R. Quain as to my acquaintance with physiology generally; to Dr. Carswell, for my knowledge of *that branch* of physiology which is connected with morbid anatomy; to Dr. Grant, Dr. Faraday, and Dr. Watson, as to my ability to express my thoughts with fluency and clearness, with some choice of language and variety of illustration; for my general character for proficiency in these studies, to Dr. Turner, Dr. Bostock, Dr. Prout, or to the medical professors of the London University generally, or to any other men of eminence in my profession; for my love of these studies and industry in pursuing them, to my published works and delivered courses of lectures.

"There is another point, to which I beg to advert. I understand that it is contemplated to place the superintendence of the dissecting-room under the two anatomical professors *jointly and equally*. If it should appear to the Council that no other candidate is better qualified for the office which I solicit than myself, and if the council and the professors decide that the arrangement alluded to shall be adopted, I should be most willing to co-operate with Mr. R. Quain in carrying it into effect; and I trust that the many

years that I have been engaged in teaching anatomy, would be a sufficient warrant to the council of my competency to this task.

"I am afraid that I shall be thought to have spoken too confidently of my own acquirements and fitness for the vacant professorship. I trust, however, that what I have said of myself will be imputed, not to overweening self-esteem, but to my strong anxiety so to state that which I think I possess, as to be viewed by you as qualified for a professorship in a branch of study to which I have devoted a large share of time and labour, and in the school which confessedly is the first in the metropolis.

"If my confidence in myself is too great, I wish that your rules would allow me to risk its exposure and punishment. I would, with pleasure, undertake the duties of the office which I solicit for a session, leaving it open at the close for the council to determine whether another and an abler should be sought, or my appointment be confirmed. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"HERBERT MAYO."

"19, George-street, Hanover-square,  
Aug. 1, 1836."

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#### CLINICAL LECTURE, REPORTED AT WESTMINSTER.

This preparation, Gentlemen, is the tumour of the unfortunate woman upon whom I operated about eight months ago, and whose recovery from so formidable an operation was solely attributable to two reasons, not, *imprimis*, to my want of skill, but to the difficulty of taking away the *whole* of the sphenoid bone from the base of the cranium. (I would have tried that had I been permitted); and, 2ndly, to the woman not coming here two months earlier. But for these two reasons, the operation might have been successful; as it is, however, the preparation affords a melancholy example of nature's weakness, and not of the failure of surgical science.

This, Gentlemen (referring to a large, straggling, jagged piece of morbid anatomy,) is the tumour removed from the policeman, who died here some short time ago. The case is as follows:—about two years ago the poor fellow broke his arm, and was taken to *St. George's*, where it appears he was treated as usual in such cases; but being anxious to attend to his duties, having a wife and children to support, he left the institution with his arm not united. A short time after, a small tumor appeared, just at the point of non-union, and rapidly increased in size, extending up the humerus to the neck of the joint, along and in front of the left clavicle, towards the right side, over the acromion, and completely covering the