

An address to the British public, on the late horrible system of burking : containing an account of the methods hitherto adopted for supplying the anatomical schools with subjects : and suggestions for remedying the evil, &c.; &c.; &c.; / by a practical anatomist.

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AN ADDRESS (7)

TO

THE BRITISH PUBLIC,

ON

THE LATE HORRIBLE SYSTEM

OF

BURKING;

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF THE METHODS HITHERTO ADOPTED FOR
SUPPLYING THE ANATOMICAL SCHOOLS
WITH SUBJECTS;

AND

SUGGESTIONS FOR REMEDYING THE EVIL,

&c. &c. &c.

By A PRACTICAL ANATOMIST.

PUBLISHED BY RENSHAW & RUSH, 356, STRAND,
NEAR KING'S COLLEGE.

1831.

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AN
ADDRESS,

&c.

WE believe it is now generally admitted, by persons in every rank of life, that some legislative measures have become necessary, for the purpose of supplying the anatomical schools of this country with subjects, at such a rate, and by such means, as shall totally preclude the temptation of procuring them in a way, the discovery of which has so lately shocked and disgusted the public mind. This is generally allowed as a first principle; but when it is examined in a more detailed manner, for the purpose of being brought into practice, every scheme which has been suggested hitherto has fallen to the ground. Now we trust it will not be considered intrusive, if we venture to call the public attention to the subject, and endeavour to afford such hints as, it is hoped, may be found of some practical use, should the attention of His Majesty's Government be shortly directed to the consideration of the matter. But, before entering into any proposition for the remedy of the existing evils, we beg to be permitted

to make a few observations upon the origin and causes of them, and also in the defence of that profession to which we feel it an honour to belong.

Since it was first discovered, in the year 1828, that there were men so degraded and depraved, and at the same time so little influenced by those deeds of horror at which all men shudder, that, for the lust of gain, they deliberately planned, and with equal coolness executed, a scheme for putting to death their fellow men, for the purpose of selling the dead bodies to the anatomist for dissection;—since this horrible discovery, we say, the profession has been constantly subjected to the reproach of having connived at, and consequently encouraged, this traffic in blood, by purchasing the body so procured. And now, upon the discovery of its having been carried on to a much larger extent, the cry is again renewed, that it is the fault of the medical profession, and that they must have been either very ignorant or culpably negligent, not to have discovered sooner the way in which their subjects were procured. The profession throw back this reproach upon the calumniators, with the proper scorn and indignation of high-minded and honourable men. Let it only be considered for a moment, that the bodies brought to the dissecting room are for the purpose of dissection, and not for pathological investigation, and the circumstance of its remaining so long undiscovered is at once explained. But here, perhaps, it may be as well to throw a little light upon what is actually meant by dissection; for we conceive the public have been long greatly deceived with respect to the true meaning of the term. It consists, then, in tracing the muscles, individually, and one by one, from their origins to their insertions—in following, with the knife, the course of all the nerves, arteries, veins, &c., so as to demonstrate them to the eye by the removal of all the skin, fat,

and other unimportant parts—in carefully examining the viscera, so as to become acquainted with their structure, and the vessels and nerves distributed to them;—to sum it up in one sentence, the whole human fabric is taken to pieces bit by bit, till nothing is left but the bones and the ligaments which connect them; and these, again, become objects of after-attention. By the above description, it will be apparent how absurd the idea is of a body being buried after dissection; for one half of it has often been removed, before the dissection has been scarcely commenced on the other. It not unfrequently happens, that the internal structure of the body is left unexamined for a week or two, the students being engaged in dissecting the external parts, which would be spoiled if the body was opened at first, for the purpose of ascertaining that death had not been unfairly induced. Thus it is apparent, how improbable it is that any thing short of the appearance of absolute external violence should attract attention; and, indeed, from the very small space in which it is often necessary to pack the bodies, in order to avoid suspicion in removing them, they so frequently meet with injuries, that they do not excite much attention from the anatomist. This was precisely the case with the boy, for murdering whom Bishop and Williams were hanged. It was necessary to almost dislocate his neck to make his head go into the trunk in which they removed him, and thus were produced those injuries which were erroneously supposed to have caused his death. If, then, the medical witnesses were deceived by the *post mortem* appearances in this case—as it appears by the confession of the murderers they were—how much less likely is it that a discovery should be made in the dissecting room, by a student who has perhaps never before put his hand to the scalpel.

But we have been accused by persons in every

station of life, from the peasant to the prince, by the learned and scientific equally with the ignorant, with being the sole encouragers of this trade in human flesh.—Do we so?—What was the first act of the murderers?—Was it not to punch out the teeth of their victim, to sell to the dentist, for the purpose of supplying the deficiencies of the living?—And perhaps the very mouths which are loudest in their clamour at the barbarity and carelessness of the profession (as they are pleased to call it), are at the same time ornamented with teeth wrenched from the bleeding jaws of some poor murdered prostitute.

Indeed, the trade in teeth is so considerable, and the sums paid for them by the dentists of such large amount, that, if dissection was abolished altogether, that alone would be sufficient to continue the traffic. In this way the public at large are as much supporters of the system as the profession.

We will now turn our attention to the causes which have produced and matured these detestable proceedings; but for that purpose we must be permitted to give a short history of the manner in which bodies have been procured during the last twenty years. So long as the war continued, the period of time required for the completion of the education of medical students, so as to fit them in some measure for the army and navy, was very short, and the study of anatomy was consequently so much neglected, that it frequently happened that a student filled the office of assistant surgeon in those services who had never dissected an entire body. At that time the dissecting rooms were supplied by men who in general exhumated the bodies, and, as the suspicion of the public was not excited, it was attended with no great difficulty. The highest price then ever obtained by these men was four guineas for each subject: but as the number of medical students increased, and many gentlemen, who had been engaged in the army and

navy during the war, returned to complete their education, the demand became greater, and consequently the risk of procuring subjects by the usual means was proportionately augmented. The men were frequently detected in their attempts, and punished severely,—they therefore demanded an advance in the remuneration; and in consequence of no legal provision being made for supplying the schools, it was found necessary to accede to their demands. The price then became eight guineas; and it has since varied from that to sixteen guineas, according to circumstances.

On account of the greatly increased amount obtained for subjects, numbers of persons now engaged in the traffic, and the consequence was, more frequent detection. Every means which ingenuity could suggest were put in practice to obtain bodies which had not been buried; and for this purpose, the men, when they heard of the body of a person being found (drowned for instance), and which was lying to be owned, trumped up a story of an unfortunate brother or sister, humbugged a coroner's jury (who, by the bye, have more than once been so well imposed on as to make a subscription, to enable the supposed brother to bury his relative), and have thus obtained possession of the body. In this sort of trickery the wives of the men were often employed, as their application was attended with less suspicion, and it was never difficult to impose on the parochial officers, as they were always anxious to avoid the expense of burying the deceased. Subjects were thus occasionally procured, but they were much more frequently obtained by pretending relationship to persons dying without friends in hospitals and workhouses. As, of course, the bodies thus obtained were much fresher than those which had been buried, they produced generally (independent of the teeth) as much as twelve guineas each.

But the poor and friendless were not the only sufferers from this system; persons moving in a higher sphere of society have often suffered the loss of their friends, when they were confident in security. What will the wealthy not feel, when they are told that the very men employed to solder down the leaden coffin of a child, have abstracted the body, and carried it off, without exciting the slightest suspicion, in the basket with their tools? The following case will suffice to show of what little utility the adoption of any precautionary measures occasionally is. Some years ago, a young lady, having died of consumption, was interred by her friends in the family vault, in a churchyard in the country. After the funeral ceremony, it being late in the afternoon, the masons closed the vault, by replacing the stone, and so left it, intending to finish the work which it was necessary to do with cement on the following day. During the night which elapsed, two medical students who had witnessed the funeral, with the assistance of a man they employed, again removed the stone from the vault, unscrewed the coffin, and carried off the body; the coffin was then screwed down again, the vault closed by replacing the stone, and every thing left apparently in the same condition as before. This robbery was never suspected, and the body was dissected a very short distance from the spot where it had been buried. Yet, notwithstanding all these means of procuring subjects, the difficulties have occasionally been so great, that students from the country have been obliged to wait for months, without being able to study anatomy practically, at the same time having to live, at an expense they could perhaps ill afford, in London. In Scotland, at one time, to the great honour of the labouring classes, no such persons as resurrection men could be procured for any remuneration, and it was then necessary for the students to exhumate bodies for them-

selves. Indeed, for a long time, this, in many parts of that country, was the constant practice; but, from the great horror with which the Scotch in particular regard the violation of the tomb, these attempts were always attended with considerable danger; and very frequently the graves were guarded with so much diligence, that the carrying off a body was totally impracticable. Instances have indeed occurred, where the parties engaged in such an enterprise have been fired upon by persons employed to watch, and whom they had not observed. In one case, with which the writer is acquainted, the life of one of the parties was sacrificed.

We have ventured to make the above observations, in consequence of the propagation of an opinion, that far less dissection than is at present practised is actually necessary, for the perfect education of any professional man. Precisely the reverse is the fact. No medical student, in the present state of the anatomical schools (unless he happens to be a rich man), can dissect sufficiently to render him a complete and scientific surgeon: besides, it is impossible that any rational man can imagine, that if it were practicable to obtain anatomical knowledge by any other mode than actual dissection, any well-educated and scientific man could do so much violence to the best feelings of his nature, as to put his own hands to the work of disturbing the sanctuary of the dead:—that he would, in the dead of night, and exposed to the risk of personal violence from the friends or relatives of the deceased (to say nothing of the terrors of the law, and consequent disgrace which must follow detection), break open a grave, drag the corpse from its coffin, and then convey it a considerable distance, probably, in his arms. Does not nature revolt at the idea? Can there be any thing like gratification discovered in it? Where is the reward for the disgusting and degrading labour? He dares

not avow the deed; if he did, he would be spurned from society. Can any one find any other motives for such actions than their absolute necessity?

To return to our subject. In consequence of the increasing difficulties in procuring subjects, and the large premiums which they fetched, it seems some diabolical ruffians conceived it would be attended with less trouble and risk to themselves, if they procured them by those atrocious means which have lately been so painfully notorious; they accordingly, with the most sanguinary ingenuity, invented a plan for putting their victims to death, which, of all others which the imagination could devise, it would be the most difficult for any medical man to detect by *post mortem* appearances. How long, and to what extent this diabolical mode of procuring subjects may have been in operation, Heaven only knows; but the mind shrinks back with horror at its own melancholy surmises.

We have thus hastily sketched the origin and progress of these evils, for evils they must be admitted to be; and we think that no one will for a moment doubt that the subject is one of such importance to society, both as it regards the present state of excitement, arising from the detection of the recent murders, and also with respect to the future education of professional students, that no delay in providing a remedy is admissible. Some plan must be adopted, and that very shortly, which will, by furnishing the profession with subjects, remove the temptation to the commission of these fiend-like crimes. God forbid that we should suppose there are now existing upon the earth any such wretches as those recently executed; but it should also be remembered, that so long as the temptation is held out, the possibility of the repetition of the crime exists. The procuring bodies by the ordinary methods of exhumation, &c. will be rendered doubly

difficult, by the present agitated state of the public mind; and there are hundreds of students, at this time in the metropolis, who have no means of completing their education, should they not be able to do so this winter; and, for that purpose, they must be provided with the means of pursuing their studies by dissection. The public naturally expected that the detection and execution of the murderer Burke, at Edinburgh, would, in all probability, have put an end to the practice; but it is much to be feared, that it was that circumstance which first furnished Bishop and Williams with the hellish idea, which they afterwards put in practice upon a much more extensive scale than that of the first originators of it. Let it again be considered, what a large sum of money ten guineas is to persons in that station of society, when, by their utmost efforts of honest industry, they could not obtain so much as one guinea per week. Many of these persons never in their lives possessed, at any one time, a third of the sum to be obtained by the sale of a body and the teeth. When we hear of a robbery, attended with murder, how seldom does the murderer obtain from the plunder of his victim, such a sum as was often paid for a single body, to Bishop and his companions. Besides, the murderer, for the sake of plunder, or revenge, is almost sure of detection, from the finding of the body, &c., while the resurrection man has only to keep the remains of his victim concealed till putrefaction has in some degree commenced, and he is secure. Had the men, who lately suffered for these crimes, not been in such great haste to turn their unfortunate victim to account, they would not have been detected; but it seems, before the body was perfectly cold, they must punch out the teeth; and the consequence was, that the blood flowed into the mouth, and thus attracted the attention of the porter, at King's College, who

well knew, that if the body had been dead the usual time, and had been regularly laid out, &c. no such appearances would have been present. Had they not fortunately overstepped themselves, by their intemperate haste, there is no knowing how much longer they might have continued the traffic, or how many more lives might have been sacrificed. Independent of the immediate return of cash, by the sale of a body, the resurrection men have other methods of turning subjects to account, should they not be successful in disposing of them for dissection. We will suppose the case of a person being missed, who had fallen into the hands of these ruffians, and been murdered, and for whom a search was instituted through every dissecting room in London. Though the body was not found, it would be no assurance to the friends that their relative was safe. For when the men meet with a body, either too much in a state of decomposition, or, from other circumstances, unfit for sale, they do not abandon it, but immediately proceed to dismember it, in order to prepare it for a skeleton, which, when cleaned and perfect, will fetch about twelve guineas. A single skull, if, as technically called, it is a well-marked one, will often fetch two or three guineas.

Thus, it is apparent, we have no security against the continuation of these atrocities, but the adoption of such measures as will entirely destroy the trade of resurrection men, by furnishing the anatomist with a supply of subjects from other sources. For how can it be expected that men moving in the station of life of those who are engaged in watching church yards, will resist the bribes which the high prices obtained for bodies enable resurrection men to offer? Let it only be remembered that the salary paid to a watchman is about a guinea per week, and the resurrectionists can well afford to allow him treble that sum to permit them to work unmolested. A body

is exhumated and every thing put to rights in a much shorter space of time than is scarcely credible, to those not acquainted with the mode of proceeding. It is as follows :—A hole is dug at the head of the grave, just sufficiently large to expose the head, or broadest part of the coffin,—the coffin lid, thus partially exposed, is broken to pieces for a sufficient space to allow the shoulders of the corpse to pass, a rope is passed round the neck, or under the arms, and it is then dragged out like a snail from a shell; the hole being filled up, there is nothing in the appearance of the grave which would lead any one to suppose it had been disturbed, as from the coffin being left in the ground no sinking of the earth takes place. All this is performed, by an experienced workman, in the space of a very few minutes.

We now come to the more important part of our address, namely, the consideration of what means can be adopted to put a stop to this disgusting and debasing trade in human flesh, and at the same time furnish a sufficient supply of dead bodies for dissection at the anatomical schools. To do this without offending the feelings of some parties, is next to impossible, so long as the idea of being dissected is attended with those sensations of horror with which it is at present regarded by all classes of the public; but, as we stated at the commencement of our paper, something must be done, and that very speedily too; so that it becomes a question of the gravest and most serious importance, what will be the best method of obtaining these objects with the least possible offence to public feeling. It has often been sarcastically asked, Why do not medical men leave their own bodies for dissection? The question is almost too ridiculous to require serious refutation. Is it to be supposed that medical men have a greater *penchant* for being dissected than the rest of the world? Have they not wives, and families, and friends, whose feelings would

be as much shocked as those of any other persons, at the idea of having the bodies of those who were near and dear to them mangled by the anatomist? Besides, what claim can society have upon them in particular? It is not for their own benefit more than for the benefit of society at large that they perform dissections, and we believe it will be a long time ere any one can be persuaded to regard a liability to being dissected after death as a privilege. To be sure, there might be surgeons without dissections, but then they would be infinitely more injurious than beneficial. Another favourite method, and one which has been often proposed, is, that the law should permit the importation of dead bodies from the Continent, where public opinion does not pay so much reverence to the dead as on this side the Channel. This scheme would be soon found to be impracticable, from the immense facility it would afford to smuggling, to say nothing of the disgusting ideas it brings with it, and its total impracticability in the time of war.

Various other methods of meeting the difficulty have been suggested, but they have all been found to have some circumstances connected with them which have prevented their adoption. The plan which we now purpose to call the public attention to, has not, in many parts of it, even the recommendation of novelty, and we admit it is far—very far from perfection; but situated as we now are, and excited as the public attention has lately been, by tales of horror not to be equalled in the wildest romance, we hope it may be found in some degree to obviate those difficulties, and may, perhaps, in time, approach nearer to perfection.

We would therefore propose, in the first place, as one of the most necessary preliminary steps, that the law making dissection a part of the punishment of the murderer should be abolished. Not that we con-

sider the circumstance of murderers being dissected gives the public any additional feelings of dislike to it, but because we consider it an absurdity which ought not to be allowed to exist in the nineteenth century. It in fact is ridiculous to suppose that a sentence of dissection after death, can be any mental punishment to a man whose faculties are so depraved, that, in defiance of every law, human and divine, he has deprived a fellow creature of life with deliberate and intentional violence. At the same time that we are anxious to have this law abolished as a punishment, we must confess we see no reason why the bodies of all persons who are executed, and of those convicted felons who die in prison, or on board the hulks, should not be forfeited to the crown, in just the same way as the rest of their property, and so disposed of to the anatomist. If there is any class of society whose feelings are to be consulted less than others, surely these are the persons. They have outraged society by their crimes, let them therefore be made of as much use to the public as possible, by way of reparation. It may be objected, that we should be doing a violence to the feelings of their friends; we grant it: but the friends of criminals have no right to expect, *in such a case*, that their feelings should be allowed to stand in the way of the public good. A large number of bodies would be thus obtained, but yet the supply would be very far from sufficient. We would therefore propose, in the next place, that the bodies of all suicides upon which the coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "*felo de se*," should also become the property of the public, and be sold for the purpose of dissection. To this we think no one will dissent, when it is considered, that until very lately the bodies of these unfortunate people were buried with every mark of contempt and abhorrence in the public high-road, and are even to this day denied christian burial. By this a few more subjects

would be annually obtained ; but still these resources would not furnish the necessary number. We have therefore, urged by necessity, and by that alone, the unpleasant duty of proposing a remedy for supplying the deficiency, which we admit allows of many and highly reasonable objections ; but as it is the one, which would in all probability be attended with the least violence to the feelings of the living, we do not hesitate to recommend its adoption. We mean that the bodies of all persons found dead and unowned,—that persons dying in workhouses and hospitals without friends, and not having sufficient property to cover the expenses of a funeral, should be liable, in case of necessity, to be delivered over for dissection, upon the payment of a proportionate sum for them ;—that all lunatics dying in pauper lunatic asylums, unless they were claimed by their friends, should, without exception, be appropriated to the above purpose ;—and that the bodies of all persons dying without friends, and to bury which application is made to the parochial authorities, should also be consigned to the anatomist. By these means, a much larger supply than is necessary would be obtained ; and as we only propose to give up so many as are absolutely requisite, the proportion of those persons dying without friends or property, who would be actually dissected, would not be greater than two out of five ; so that, in fact, the poor man would have a more than equal chance of escape from dissection, and the very uncertainty of the case would lessen the evil : besides, when it is said, let these bodies be given up for the benefit of the living, it is not intended to propose, that as soon as the breath has departed from the body it is to be thrust into a sack and dragged away to the dissecting room. No, let it be decently laid out, and then placed in a shell ; let it be conveyed to a vault, or some other appropriate place, and there let the funeral service be performed in the ordinary manner. The

body might be allowed to remain a day or two, and should then be privately, and with proper decency, conveyed to the dissecting room. It is the manner of doing things, and not the actual facts themselves, which are often so offensive to our feelings; and we honestly and sincerely believe that, if this subject were so arranged by law, there would not be so great a number of the bodies of the poor in the dissecting rooms as there are at present, for it should be recollected that it is the graves of the poor, which are dug only a few feet deep, which are the principal objects of attack from the resurrectionist.

Again, let it be remembered that we do not advise that these, or any other bodies, should be furnished to the anatomist gratuitously, but that they should be sold at such a fixed sum as the Legislature may determine; and we would propose, that the bodies of felons, and of those who are executed, should be sold for one half the sum, at least, which should be paid for those obtained from hospitals, workhouses, &c. This would be some security to the poor and friendless, that nothing but the dire necessity of the case should permit the transfer of his remains to the dissecting room, independent of which, when the public were once convinced that the supply was greater than the demand, the feeling of the pauper would be like that of the soldier previous to an action, in which, although it is apparent to every one that the lives of at least a third of their numbers must be sacrificed, yet each lays the flattering unction to his soul, that he shall not be among the number.

We are fully aware of the great objections which, doubtless, many benevolent and highly philanthropic individuals will raise to the legalizing these measures; but we are equally sure they will readily admit, that something of the kind must be adopted: and we would with due deference ask, what better

plan can be suggested? To the poor, honest, industrious man, who has been a useful member of that society in which he was placed, but who has been reduced by poverty and sickness to take refuge in a workhouse or hospital, the idea of not possessing friends in the world to snatch his remains from the dissecting room, must be occasionally attended with a bitter pang. But this would only be the case in a very limited number of instances, for there are at the present day very few such men as we have described, who do not belong to some club or benefit society, which makes provision for their interment after death. No, these are the persons who would least frequently be consigned to the dissecting knife: that fate would fall most frequently upon the dissolute and abandoned, who, by their vices and crimes, had forfeited that respect from society which is always awarded to the good man, however poor he may be. These would be the persons who, although they might have relatives in society, yet would be rather abandoned to dissection, than permitted to subject their friends to reproach in coming forward to claim them.

Let it only be considered for a moment that there are, in this metropolis alone, upwards of sixty thousand women, whose daily bread is procured by the wages of prostitution; that there is perhaps treble that number of men who subsist from day to day by robbery, and other crimes, and who, if they ever had any friends, have been long abandoned by them on account of their vices. So long as the vigour of health remains, these persons are able, by their malpractices, to obtain a subsistence; but in the hour of sickness and distress, where have they to look for assistance? Is not the hospital or workhouse their only resource? and there, in consequence of their previous dissolute and abandoned lives, a far greater proportion of them die, in a given space of time, than

of any other class of society. The writer of this paper has often sat by the bedside of persons of the above description, when death was approaching with rapid strides, and he does not remember ever to have heard an expression of any sort of anxiety as to what was to become of the body after death; and it is lamentable to add, that the stings of conscience were frequently so much blunted, that the future welfare of the soul was treated with equal indifference. Can there be any moral impropriety or public indelicacy in making those persons, when dead, of use to that society which they corrupted when living? Every rational mind must answer—No.

With regard to our proposition—of giving up the bodies of pauper lunatics, without relatives to claim them—we think there can be no objection started, as the feeling of no party could be possibly violated by it.

Finally, we beg to be permitted to make a few observations upon the way in which, it appears to us, it would be most advantageous to dispose of these bodies, should the law authorise the sale of them, as proposed above. We would recommend, that the price should be kept sufficiently high to prevent their being carelessly dissected and wasted, as is too often the case in the Paris and Dublin schools. Suppose the price of those bodies derived from workhouses, &c. was fixed at six guineas each, and those obtained from the other sources, at three guineas;—this would furnish a fund of several thousand pounds per annum, which might surely be applied to some popular use, which would reconcile the public, in a certain degree, to the necessities which produced it. At the same time, a law should be made to punish severely any attempts at exhumation, or dealing in dead bodies without proper authority. By these means, it is possible that, in the course of a year or two, the appropriation of bodies for dissection would

not be regarded with any particular marks of dislike by the public, and, after the lapse of a few years, would be thought as much a matter of course here as it is in Paris; and, what would be a still greater blessing, the trade and race of resurrection men would be extinct.

We have thus brought to a close those observations, which we flatter ourselves will not be found undeserving of public attention at the present alarming crisis. The plan which we have proposed for the remedy of those obstacles which at present stand in the way of the pursuit of the sciences of surgery and medicine, we allow, is exposed to many serious objections; but, at the same time, we have not hesitated to submit it to the consideration of the public, when we considered that, perhaps, it was the one among the many which would meet with the fewest serious impediments in its execution. Let the public remember, it is now no longer a question whether the anatomist absolutely requires subjects for dissection or not; but the question is, whether, from motives of delicacy to the feelings of a very small portion of society, we are to continue exposed to the constant dread, perhaps of assassination, but more probably to having the tombs of our fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, or friends, broken into by the sacrilegious hands of such ruffians as Bishop and his companions, and their bodies treated with more disgusting brutality than it is easy to describe. It is not only a public question, but it is, in an especial manner, a domestic one also. It comes home to the bosom of every man. God forbid that this nation, in which, to use the language of one of our most celebrated orators, the institutions for the promotion of benevolence and charity rear their heads in such numbers, as the averters of the wrath of Heaven upon our iniquities, should become so degraded as to be placed in the page of history on the level with

those lands where assassins can be hired, and murdering is made a profession. God forbid, that the annals of such a nation as this should ever, at a future period, record the perpetration of such crimes as have been heretofore unheard of, even among the most savage and barbarous nations of the earth !

FINIS.

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those lands where man has been, and man-
 holding is made a profession. And, finally, that the
 agents of such a nation as this should ever, at a
 future period, record the perpetration of such crimes
 as have been done, or intended to be done, among the
 most savage and barbarous nations of the earth!

1821



