

# Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME VII.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., June 22, 1842.

NO. 21.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,  
BY  
W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ cts. for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

### Candidates.

For Senate—Maj. J. S. Jeter,  
T. J. Hibler, Esq.

For House of Representatives.

Col. John Hulet,  
Maj. Tillman Watson,  
Dr. J. O. Nicholson,  
Maj. George Boswell,  
Col. James Tompkins,  
Dr. R. C. Griffin,  
Wiley Harrison, Esq.,  
Dawson Atkinson, Esq.

**The friends of H. R. WILLIAMS**, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff.

**The friends of Capt. J. J. SENTELL**, announce him as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

**The friends of SCARBOROUGH BROADWAYER**, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector.

**The friends of Shubel ATWAY**, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector, of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Capt. W. L. COLEMAN**, announce him as a candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Wm. J. SIMKINS**, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Colonel J. HILL**, announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Col. W. H. MOSS**, announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary of Edgefield District.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday of July next, the following property:

Daniel Bird vs. Mary Hill, one horse and lot in the Village of Edgefield, adjoining lots of Dr. E. J. Mims and S. Lequex.

Abner Perrin vs. James Beauford, one sorrel horse.

Daniel Boone vs. John McCrary, Samuel McCrary, and others, one bay horse, the property of Samuel McCrary.

Bryan & Minor vs. Richard Key, one negro girl Jincy.

G. L. & E. Penn & Co. vs. Rolin Rhodes, one hundred acres of land more or less adjoining James Coleman, and others.

D. Morrison, Jr. vs. Catherine Cobb, et al. Joseph Woods, br. vs. the same, one horse and lot in the town of Hamburg, known as half of lot No. 120, cornering on Market and Mercer streets.

Abner Perrin, vs. John G. Stalnaker, and David Stalnaker, the tract of land where David Stalnaker lives.

Landon Tucker, br. vs. Margaret Ogilvie, Hugh M. Quarles, br. vs. the same, the tract of land where defendant lives.

Penn, Rogers & Co. for Penn & Braunton, vs. John S. Bardeu, one gray horse.

Charles Lamar, vs. Julius Howard, John Howard, and Rudolph Carter, 200 acres of land, more or less, adjoining J. Benson, Mrs. Lamar, and Rambo, levied on as the property of Julius and John Howard.

W. J. Glover, vs. Clem Mitchell and John Boyd, the tract of land where John Boyd lives.

Samuel R. Fuller, vs. Benjamin Cato, Sr., thirty-five acres of land, more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Cato and others.

A. Cunningham, vs. Thomas Oliver, two hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining John Goff, and others.

G. L. & E. Penn & Co. vs. Frances Shallor, one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, adjoining John B. Rountree, and others.

Isaac A. Hibler vs. M. S. Mosely, James Masely, and W. W. Williams, one thousand acres of land more or less on Bridge Creek, adjoining Edmund Kennedy and John Bankett, levied on as the property of W. W. Williams. Terms cash.

S. CHRISTIE, s. e. d.  
June 15, 1842.

### Agricultural.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Washington, May 4, 1842.

The Society met to-day at the Patent Office, when a number of delegates from the several States, appeared with their credentials, and the Hon. J. M. Garnett, of Va., at 11 A. M. took the chair, and J. F. Callan, Secretary.

On motion of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, a committee of three was appointed by the Chair, to inquire into the expediency of establishing in this city, a periodical, to be devoted to the cause of agriculture, and to be the official organ of this Society, viz: Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, D. C., Dr. Eli Ives, Conn., and Rev. J. O. Choules, N. Y.

Robt. E. Horner, N. J., T. B. Wakeman, N. Y., Rev. O. B. Brown, D. C., Dr. G. B. Smith, Md., and Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, D. C., were appointed a committee to report the order of business for the future action of this meeting, and the Society adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Thursday, May 5, 1842.

At 9 o'clock, A. M. the Society met at the Patent Office, and proceeded to the election of officers, and upon counting the ballots the following named gentlemen were declared duly elected, viz:

Hon. James M. Garnett, Va., President.  
J. F. Callan, D. C., Recording Secretary.  
Oliver Whittlesey, Ohio, Cor. Secretary.  
Edward Dyer, Treasurer.

### Board of Control.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, D. C.  
Hon. Elihu Whittlesey, Ohio.  
John A. Smith, D. C.  
John S. Skinner, D. C.  
William J. Stone, D. C.

### Vice Presidents.

Maine—Hon. George Evans.  
New Hampshire—Hon. Isaac Hill.  
Massachusetts—B. V. French.  
Connecticut—Dr. Eli Ives.  
Rhode Island—Governor Fenner.

Vermont—William Jarvis.  
New York—J. B. Nutt.  
New Jersey—E. S. Green.  
Pennsylvania—Hon. G. M. Keim.

Delaware—Dr. J. W. Thompson.  
Maryland—Thomas Emory.  
Virginia—Ed. Ruffin.

North Carolina—Hon. E. Deberry.  
South Carolina—Wade Hampton.  
Georgia—Hon. Wilson Lumpkin.

Alabama—Hon. Dixon H. Lewis.  
Louisiana—Hon. Alexander Mouton.  
Arkansas—Hon. A. Yell.

Tennessee—F. H. Gordon.  
Mississippi—Hon. R. J. Walker.  
Kentucky—Chilton Allen.

Missouri—Hon. L. F. Linn.  
Illinois—Thomas L. Hinde.  
Indiana—Solon Robinson.

Michigan—Hon. J. C. Cray.  
Ohio—Hon. John Hastings.  
District of Columbia—Amos Kendall.

Florida—Hon. C. F. Mercer.  
Iowa—Timothy Davis.  
Wisconsin—Henry Dodge.

The Vice Presidents of Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, are, ex officio, members of the Board of Control.

The President addressed the Society in his usual felicitous manner, at the conclusion of which, on motion of Dr. G. B. Smith of Md., the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Garnett, and a copy of his address was solicited for publication.

The committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an agricultural periodical, reported favorably to that measure, and their report was, after some debate, adopted.

The committee on business, reported the order in which the business of the Society should be taken up and acted upon, and advised the amendment to the Constitution as follows, in Art. 19: "and the Board shall have power to prescribe the mode in which it shall be drawn," and that a "draft from the President, countersigned by the Recording Secretary," as now required, shall no longer be necessary.

The Board of Control, through its chairman, the Hon. Levi Woodbury, made a written report, in which they state in consequence of the severe pressure of the times, and the Society's limited means, they had declined holding a Fair in the present month, as required by the Constitution; but in the hope that they would find their pecuniary condition much improved during the coming summer and fall, they recommended the holding an exhibition in this city, early in the month of December next.

T. B. Wakeman, Esq. of New York, from the committee on business, made a report, concluding with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That with a view to holding an exhibition under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of the United States, in December next, in the city of Washington, a committee of two be appointed from each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to ascertain how far the agricultural and scientific societies of the country will unite in the proposed fair; and that this committee meet in Philadelphia, at the U. S. Hotel, on the 6th day of July next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., to decide upon the expediency of holding the contemplated exhibition. It shall also be the duty of this committee in co-operation with the Board of Control, to make all the necessary arrangements for this first annual fair, and to associate with them such other persons as they may think necessary in furtherance of this object, all

of whom together, shall constitute the Board of Managers to conduct the exhibition to its final conclusion.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to select the general committee above, viz: Dr. Eli Ives, Conn.; Thaddeus B. Wakeman, N. Y.; Robt. E. Horner, N. J.; Dr. Gideon B. Smith, Md.; J. F. Callan, D. C.; Thomas Crux, Va.; and Hon. R. J. Walker, Miss., who reported the following committee:

Maine—Hon. F. O. J. Smith, Hon. E. H. Allen.  
New Hampshire—Hon. Isaac Hill, Hon. L. Woodbury.

Massachusetts—B. V. French, Hon. G. N. Briggs.  
Vermont—Wm. Jarvis, Hon. Hiland Hall.

Rhode Island—Christopher Rhodes, S. Townsend.  
Connecticut—Dr. Eli Ives, Hon. J. H. Brockway.

New York—Thaddeus B. Wakeman, E. P. Prentice.  
New Jersey—R. E. Horner, C. S. Olden.

Delaware—Dr. James W. Thompson, John Jones.  
Pennsylvania—D. Landreith, Geo. M. Coates.

Maryland—Hon. J. D. Jones, Gov. G. Howard.  
Virginia—Rev. Jesse H. Turner, Thos. S. Pleasant.

North Carolina—Rev. S. Weller, Hon. E. Deberry.  
South Carolina—Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Hon. W. C. Preston.

Georgia—Hon. Lot Warren, J. A. Merriweather.  
Ohio—Hon. J. Hastings, Thos. Affleck.

Tennessee—F. H. Gordon, Hon. W. B. Campbell.  
Alabama—Hon. W. R. King, Hon. D. H. Lewis.

Louisiana—Hon. E. D. White, Hon. Alexander Mouton.  
Mississippi—M. W. Phillips, Hon. R. J. Walker.

Kentucky—Chilton Allen, Hon. P. Triplett.  
Missouri—Hon. L. F. Linn, W. H. Saunders.

Illinois—Thomas L. Hinde, Hon. Z. Casey.  
Arkansas—Hon. W. S. Fulton, Hon. A. Yell.

Michigan—Hon. J. E. Cray, Hon. J. M. Howard.  
Florida—R. W. Williams, Hon. C. F. Mercer.

Wisconsin—Hon. Henry Dodge.  
Iowa—Timothy Davis, A. C. Dodge.

Dist. of Columbia—Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, J. Pierce.

Mr. Adam Lindly, of the District of Columbia, exhibited a piece of black Satin, containing 23 yards, manufactured in his family in this city.

Mr. T. B. Wakeman, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, for the agricultural statistics contained in his annual report to Congress, and that the copiousness of such statistics is worthy the attention of a national government.

### OLD FIELDS.

The Editor of the American Farmer suggests the use of *sainfoin* in renovating those desolate tracts of exhausted lands in the South, passing under the familiar name of *old fields*. He recommends the following as probably the most advantageous mode of treatment, Sow a bushel of plaster to the acre, turn under two crops of buckwheat the same season, and spread thereon from twenty-five to fifty bushels of lime; then sow the *sainfoin*.

This grass is highly estimated in England, especially as a renovator. It will grow upon the poorest land, only requiring a dry soil—its roots are great penetrators, and the grass, it is said, will afford good hay and pasturage, when once set, for ten or fifteen years. The celebrated Mr. Coke estimated it very highly, and used it most extensively as a renovator.

The day, thank God, is passed, when our "old fields" are deserted *El Dorados*, in other lands, and the great question now is, what is the most advantageous mode of improvement?—*Southern Planter*.

### RECIPE

For the cure of *Fistula in Horses* after it has broke and run.

Some time last summer, my father had a mare that had the fistula very bad, and finally he concluded to try an experiment on the disease. He first made a wash for her shoulder out of elder, (*sambucus canadensis*) wild cherry tree, (*prunus bigemana*), *sassafras* root, (*sassafras*) equal parts of all, and boiled them on a hot fire for a half an hour. After cooling, he washed the eruption and well filled it full of saleratus, working it in with his fingers.

On the third day, under this treatment, the disease resumed a considerable change; and in the course of ten or twelve days, the mare was cured.

### WM. R. THOMPSON.

Greenup Co., Ky., Feb. 15, 1842.  
[Kentucky Farmer.]

### FOR CORN. A RECIPE.

Mix plaster, under unleached ashes, and quick lime together, in the following proportions:—two parts plaster, two parts ashes, and one part lime, and apply a small quantity of the mixture to each hill of corn immediately after the first hoeing, and see if it don't go a "leettle" ahead of any thing you ever tried to make corn

grow. Be sure to leave one row without the application, "jest" to see the difference.—*Connecticut Farmer's Gazette*.

### COLOR OF THE AIR.

When we look at the sky on a clear day, it appears like a large light blue arch set over our head, and seen through the (supposed) invisible substance called air. But this is not the case; there is no blue dome above us, and when the sky is viewed from an elevated region of the earth, as the top of a high mountain, or in a balloon, and where we would expect that this supposed blue vault would be more distinct, and marvellous in blue tint more decidedly, it appears not more blue, but dark or black.

In proportion as the spectator rises above the surface of the earth, and has less air above him, and that very rare, the blue tint gradually disappears; and if he could attain a height at which there is no air, the sky would be perfectly black, there would be total darkness all around, except in the direction in which the sun's rays fall upon him. This leads to the inference, that the air itself is of a blue color. But how does it happen that we see this blue color. But how does it happen that we see this blue color of the air only when we look at the sky, or at a distant mountain or forest? Why is the blue color not seen in the air, surrounding us when we look towards a house or wall not so far removed from us, or even in the air in the room, or in the air contained in what we call an empty glass vessel? A very simple experiment will explain the reason of this apparent anomaly. If we take any large glass vessel which contains a liquid of a deep color, and have several glass tubes of different diameters, from an inch to a 10th or 20th of an inch, and fill these tubes with liquid of the large vessel; though we have the same liquid in all, and hence, in all, the matter which caused the color, it will be seen that the tint will become gradually more faint in proportion as the diameter of the tube is less, until, in the smallest, the liquid is clear and colorless like water. The intensity of the color is just in proportion to the mass at which the spectator looks, and a very small quantity of that which, in large quantities, has a strong color, does not present any color at all, and thus, though the great body of air which is opposed to us, when we look at a clear sky or any distant object, transmits a sufficient quantity of blue rays to produce an impression of that color on the eye, the small quantity in a glass in a room or even within the compass of the human eye, cannot convey enough of blue rays to produce the color which the air manifests in a large body.—*Chambers*.

### THE LARGEST TREE IN NEW ENGLAND.

A giant of the forest, for many years the frequent subject of admiration to the curious visitor, has at length fallen, and we are enabled to give a more definite and certain description of it, than has been given of any of the large standing trees in our country. The tree to which we refer is an internal Red or Sugar Maple, which has been standing on the farm and near the residence of Joseph Hobbs, Esq. of Ossipee, in this State. The circumference of the tree at the ground was 23 feet, and continued of about the same size 17 feet, perfectly straight and smooth as common blistered bar steel. At this height it parted into two branches.

The first grand branch extended 34 feet, measuring at 51 feet from the ground four feet in diameter, or rather more than 12 feet in circumference: this branch then divided into five branches, which after running 15 feet were on an average 3½ feet in circumference.

The second grand branch, after extending 39 feet from the main trunk measured 11 feet 6 inches in circumference; it then divided into two branches, each of which at 19 feet (or 73 feet from the ground) measured 3 ft. 9 inches in circumference. The length to the top was 96 feet.

Mr. Hobbs informs us, that he has made forty lbs. of sugar in a year from this tree. It was injured by tapping, and partially decayed near the roots, but was sound after a few feet above the ground. In a severe gale of wind it was prostrated to the ground, and although much difficulty attended its preparation for the saw-mill, it is now mastered, and its product has just been ascertained to be 3,300 feet of inch boards, and nine cords of wood for fuel.

The tree was perfect in its symmetry, larger in circumference than any tree in the United States. A gentleman who has seen the Ossipee Maple and the Ohio Sycamore, (which is a very low tree) pronounces the Ossipee as decidedly of the greatest bulk.—*Portsmouth Journal*.

A Terrible Time.—"Wal, there's a row over to our house." "What on airth's the matter, you little sarprit?" "Why, dad's drunk, mother's dead, the old sow has got a calf, Sal's got married and run away with all the spoons. Pat has swallowed a pin, and Luke's looked at the Aurora Boreax till he's got the delirium triangles. That aint all nuther." "What else upon airth?" "Rose split the batter pot and broke the pancakes, and one of the Maltese kittens got her head into the molasses cup and couldn't get it out, and O, how hungry I am."

Look out for Nettles.—The following letter lately appeared in the Mobile Ledger. Pass it round:

MAY 3d, 1842.

MA. EDITOR:—I want to inform you of my misfortune.—I married Z. W. Nettles, on the 16th of december. I married him against my father and mother will be

taken me off 60 miles from home and staid with me six weeks, then went off left me among strangers and since he has left I have heard that he has two wives besides me and my wish him to be published in the papers and I hope that you will do hit for the regard that you have for the female race as I am a pore unfortunate girl and is not able to be at any expense and I will give his name and the descriptions of him. Z. W. Nettles he is fair complexion and ite hair blew eyes his right eye crost a down look about twenty five or under his (tith) is about 5 feet 9 inches his wait is 100: sixty pounds a very shorte neck and a tailor by trade.

MARY ANN NETTLES.

### Report on the Asylum.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Regents.

Resolved, That a Committee of three Regents be appointed to report to the Board, such matters and suggestions in relation to this Institution, as the said Committee may deem interesting or important. Messrs. Laborde, DeLeon, and Shand, were appointed the Committee.

The Committee to whom was referred the above Resolution, beg leave to report: That they have given the subject all the attention which the time and their other engagements would admit.

The Reports of the Physician and Superintendent, herewith submitted, will put in possession of many facts in relation to the Institution, while the admirable suggestions in the former, will, if carried out, go far to develop still greater usefulness, and fulfil the expectations of the public.—Impressed by the magnitude of the subject, the Committee will attempt to defend generally by the proofs of experience, the opinions of your Physician, and to add such other reflections as, by possibility, may benefit the most unfortunate of mortals. It is not a fiction, that every age has its peculiar character. Remarkable as this age may be for its intellectual glory, for the diffusion of intelligence, and for the various inventions and discoveries in the Arts and Sciences, it is not the less true, that it is the age of active, living benevolence. The proof of this is to be found in the extraordinary efforts which are now being made to extend the benign influence of Christianity, and in the unexampled provision which we see in progress for the poor and unfortunate of every class. But, confining ourselves to the class of lunatics with which we have to do, it is to be remarked, that so atrocious were former notions of Mental Derangement, and so mischievous the treatment growing out of them, that better, far better, would it have been left to the unaided operations of nature.—Instead of the pestiferous atmosphere of a dungeon, he would have breathed the pure air of Heaven, and instead of the slavish chains, which in Cimnerian darkness he was doomed to wear, he would have enjoyed at least a measure of liberty. No surer plan could possibly have been devised to destroy the remnant of reason, and to degrade man to a level with the brute. The treatment by constraint, was, until recently, universal. The poor sufferer, from the very moment he was bereft of reason, was thrown without the pale of human sympathy, and as if to visit upon him in advance, the punishment reserved for the finally lost and condemned, the very imagination was taxed for new horrors and tortures. It seemed to have been entirely overlooked that he had his physical necessities; that he still needed food, and raiment, and air; and that though his reason was clouded, still it was there to mark him as the noblest of God's works on earth, and to link him with the highest intelligences in Heaven. The following extracts from Dr. Madden's "Travels in Turkey," which are taken from a recent work of Dr. Pliny Earl, show that this barbarous system is yet practised in some regions of the world. In speaking of the Asylum at Grand Cairo, Egypt, he remarks: "I believe that no age hath witnessed elsewhere, such a melancholy spectacle as this place affords. I was led from one passage to another, door after door was unbarred, the keeper armed himself with a *coustach* or whip made of solid hippopotamus, and we at length got into an open court, round which the dungeons of the Lunatics were situated. Some who were not violent, were walking unfettered; but the poor wretches in the cells, were chained by the neck to the bars of the grated windows.—The keeper went round, as he would in a menagerie of wild beasts, rattling the chain at the window to rouse the inmates, and dragging them by it when they were tardy in approaching. One madman, who spat at me as I passed his cell, I saw the keeper pull by his chain, and knock his head against the bars, till the blood issued from his nose. Each of them, as we passed, called aloud for food. I inquired about their allowance—and, to my horror, was told that there was none, except what charitable people were pleased to afford from day to day. Two well dressed Turkish women, brought in whilst I was there, a large water-melon and two cakes of bread, and this was broken to pieces and thrown to the famished creatures. They devoured what they got, like hungry tigers, some of them thrusting their tongues through the bars, others screaming for more bread."

Some of their nails were as long as the talons of a hawk.

Scenes equally revolting were witnessed by Dr. M. at the Asylum in Constantinople. A cheerless apartment, a jug to contain water, a few boards upon the floor with a couple of blankets, no fire, though in December, with a chain upon every inmate except one, just long enough to enable him to lie down upon his hard bed, this was the picture presented.

It is one of the chief glories of our age, that this barbarous system has, in a great measure, been abolished throughout the civilized world, and for it has been substituted, what may be emphatically called, the *rational* treatment. Just fifty years ago, the illustrious Pinel, who has been styled the Howard of the Insane, proposed to strike the chains from fifty-three Lunatics in the Hospital of Bicetre, near Paris. After many fruitless applications to the Government, he was at last permitted to make the experiment, and he went to the cell of an English Captain who had been in chains forty years and was the terror of all the keepers, struck them off and gave him his liberty. The experiment of Pinel was completely successful, and in a few days the fifty-three maniacs were released from their chains. Who can conceive the feelings of the French philanthropist amid the exciting circumstances which surrounded him? The scene before him, was a rich reward for his labors; but when he cast his view upon the insane throughout the world, thought of their bonds and imprisonment, and the liberty which he had purchased for them, what transport must have filled his bosom! In the whole record of benevolent enterprise, there is not an incident, perhaps, that possesses a more thrilling interest and awakens a deeper emotion. It dates at the period of the bloodiest of Revolutions, and exhibits, in delightful contrast, a spirit of mercy and peace, which appeared, like a Guardian Angel, to stay the general havoc, and point to a brighter and nobler existence.—From the experiment of Pinel, dates the reform in the treatment of Lunacy. Like some brilliant discovery in the natural world, which dispels all former hypotheses, and builds up a new and unchangeable system, this experiment developed a great principle, changed the face of this department of knowledge, and furnished the only basis for a wise and successful management. But truth generally makes slow advances. We often cling to former opinions for no better reason, than because they have long existed, and he is much mistaken who believes it an easy matter to break the chains of centuries. It was not at once that the civilized world availed itself of this great discovery. We are happy to know, that in Europe generally, and in this country, the truth is making its way rapidly, and that the old system of force has, in a great degree, been abolished. It is matter for sincere rejoicing, that we are in advance of the rest of the world. Our own North especially has subjected the principle to the fairest test, and the extensive provision which is made for the comfort and accommodation of the Insane, is alike honorable to her good sense and liberality. The Legislature of our State many years ago made a heavy appropriation for this benevolent purpose, but owing to causes alluded to in the Report of your Physician, this institution has not answered the expectations of its founders. Though it be true that the patients are treated with the utmost kindness and humanity, it must be confessed that there are some radical defects in our system. In no Institution has the new principle of management received a more hearty approval. The praiseworthy vigilance of the Superintendent is a full protection against all unkindness on the part of the subordinate officers, and no complaint, even of the slightest character, from a patient, is overlooked by him.—The strong affection of the inmates for him, and the general contentment which is so apparent to the visitor, prove his peculiar fitness for his responsible station.—The enlightened views which have been so warmly embraced by the Directors of this Institution, should be fully carried out. Your Committee feel assured, that the Board is animated by a sincere desire to make it as useful as possible, and that no effort will be spared to accomplish the great end of its creation. Agreeing then, as all do, in the principle of management, there cannot be any serious difference of opinion. The only question is, how is the system of reason and mildness to be best carried out? Anxious as we are that the suggestions generally, of your Physician, be adopted, we will venture a brief notice of some of them, in the humble hope that they may be strengthened in some degree.

The character of the Keepers is a matter of fundamental importance, and has been too much overlooked by us. It is a mistaken idea, that any one has sense enough to keep a Lunatic. The truth is just the reverse; that few have sense enough for it. It requires a peculiar combination of talent and character. In our Northern Asylums great care is exercised in the selection; and all experience proves, that the fate of the patient not unfrequently turns upon it.—Better is it to have one good attendant, than a dozen cheap ones. Let it not be supposed, that too great consequence is attached to the character of the Keeper. Under the old plan, no qualities were necessary but the purely physical, as the Lunatic was to be controlled alone by brute force. But it is now far otherwise. We look to moral and intellectual qualities.—In the language of the Report of the New York State Asylum, "none should be employed for the delicate and difficult task, but well educated persons, of moral worth, actuated by a high sense of duty, and pos-

This Asylum went into operation in 1827.

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The scene before him, was a rich reward for his labors; but when he cast his view upon the insane throughout the world, thought of their bonds and imprisonment, and the liberty which he had purchased for them, what transport must have filled his bosom!

In the whole record of benevolent enterprise, there is not an incident, perhaps, that possesses a more thrilling interest and awakens a deeper emotion. It dates at the period of the bloodiest of Revolutions, and exhibits, in delightful contrast, a spirit of mercy and peace, which appeared, like a Guardian Angel, to stay the general havoc, and point to a brighter and nobler existence.—

From the experiment of Pinel, dates the reform in the treatment of Lunacy. Like some brilliant discovery in the natural world, which dispels all former hypotheses, and builds up a new and unchangeable system, this experiment developed a great principle, changed the face of this department of knowledge, and furnished the only basis for a wise and successful management.

But truth generally makes slow advances. We often cling to former opinions for no better reason, than because they have long existed,