

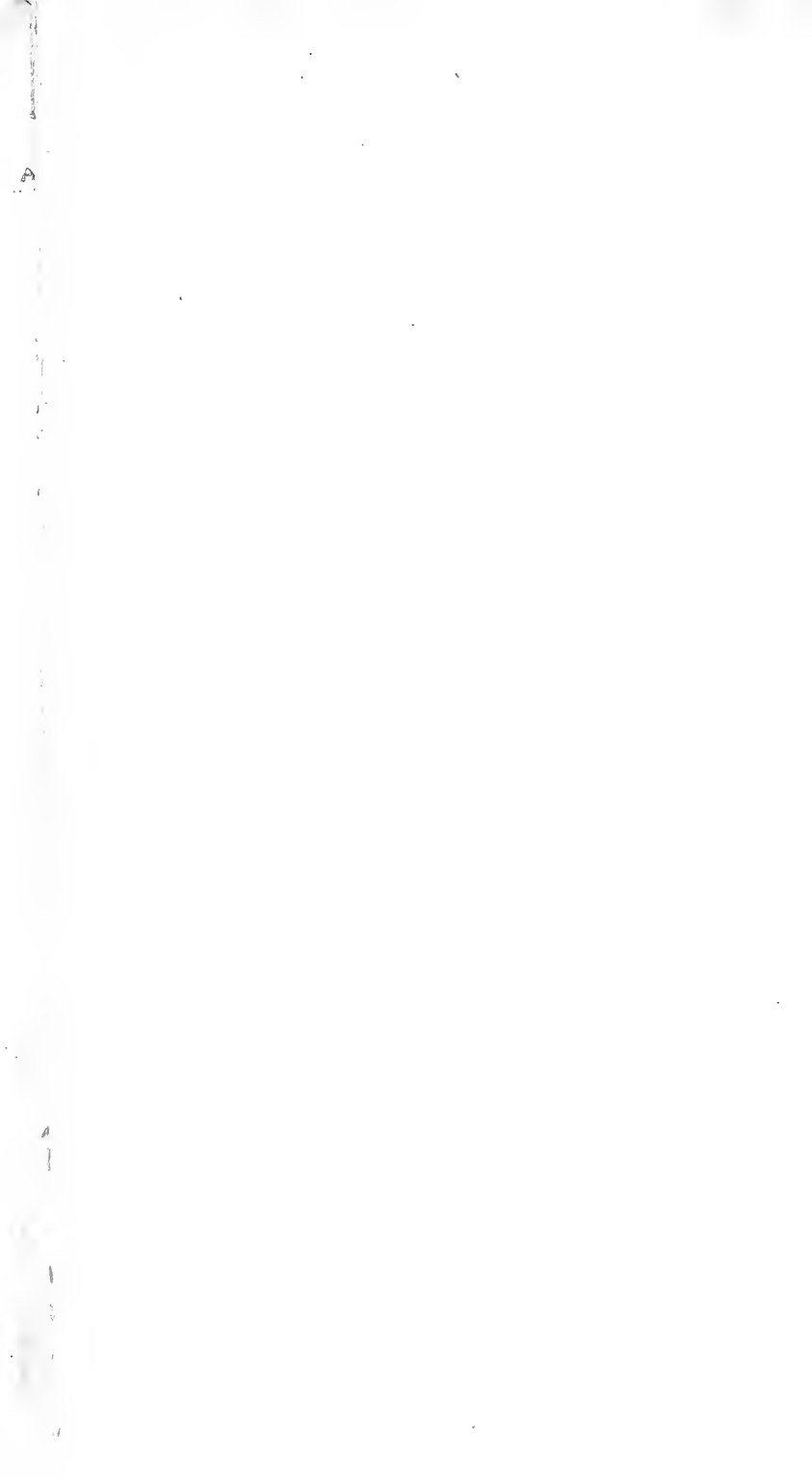
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Mass. Worcester State Hospital

REPORT

RELATING TO

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

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TENTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

AT WORCESTER.

DECEMBER, 1842.

Boston:

DUTTON AND WENTWORTH, STATE PRINTERS.

.....

1843.



TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

DECEMBER, 1842.

To His Excellency JOHN DAVIS, Governor, and to the Honorable Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

The Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital respectfully present their Tenth Annual

R E P O R T :

In the first place, the Trustees return their tribute of gratitude to the Supreme Being, under whose care this institution has been established, and continued to this moment in prosperous existence.

It must be a source of pride to every benevolent individual in the State, that our own Commonwealth was among the earliest to embark in the philanthropic enterprize of transferring the insane from the abodes of wretchedness to those of comfort, and of restoring them to reason ; and of pleasure, that the spirit of humanity, not limited to Massachusetts, is creating, in rapid succession, similar institutions in other states. It is now ten years since this hospital was erected, and it is believed that ten years more will not elapse before every state in the Union will have established a lunatic asylum for the support of the insane poor.

During the ten years which have passed since the State Lunatic Hospital was opened, there have been admitted into it fifteen hundred and fifty-seven patients, of whom one thousand one hundred and fifty-seven were committed by the courts, and four hundred were private boarders, or committed by the overseers of the poor. There have

been discharged from the hospital, during the same period, thirteen hundred and nineteen persons. Six hundred and seventy-six of this number were restored to reason. In the course of the present year, there have been four hundred and twenty-nine different patients in the hospital. At the commencement of the year, there were two hundred and thirty-one ; there were admitted, in the course of the year, one hundred and ninety-eight ; and there are now remaining in the hospital, at the end of the year, two hundred and thirty-eight. Of these, forty are cases of a less duration than one year, and one hundred and ninety-eight of a longer duration than one year. There have been discharged, during the year, one hundred and ninety-one : of these, twelve died, eighty-eight recovered, fifty-two were sent away as incurable and harmless, two were discharged by the judge of probate of the county of Worcester as incurable and not harmless, twelve were sent to the jails or houses of correction of the counties from which they came, by the Trustees, for want of room in the hospital, and twenty-five were discharged as improved.— Of the eighty-eight recovered, seventy were recent cases, or cases of less duration than one year, and eighteen old cases of a longer duration than one year. Twenty-three of the twenty-five cases discharged improved were old cases and two recent cases. For a more full and detailed statistical account of the hospital, the Trustees refer to the interesting report of the superintendent, which is annexed, and made a part of this.

The Trustees have made the monthly visits required by law, during the past year, without a single failure ; and the record, which it is their duty to make of these visits, bears testimony to the neatness and uniform good order which have prevailed in every part of the institution, and to the fidelity and skill with which all the officers and attendants of the hospital have discharged their respective duties, and to the comfort and general contentment which the patients have, on all these occasions, manifested.

As the Trustees anticipated, when they made their last Annual Report, Dr. Chandler, who had been, from the commencement of this institution, the faithful and skilful assistant of Dr. Woodward, has been called to a higher sphere of duty and usefulness, to take the charge of the State Lunatic Hospital lately erected in New Hampshire. To supply this vacancy, the Trustees have appointed Dr. John R. Lee, who has had much experience in the treatment of insanity ; and it gives them pleasure to be able to state, that he has discharged the responsible duties of the office, in a manner entirely satisfactory to the superin-

tendent, and to them. Mr. Ellis has also retired from the post of steward; and the Trustees have been extremely fortunate in being able to secure again the services of Mr. Charles P. Hitchcock, who commenced the administration of the affairs of the hospital with Dr. Woodward, and performed the duties of the office for several years to the entire satisfaction of each successive board of Trustees.

The Trustees have nothing to communicate in this Report, which gives them greater satisfaction than that the Commonwealth has escaped the misfortune of losing the invaluable services of Dr. Woodward. His appointment to take charge of the great institution of the State of New York at Utica, occasioned them much anxiety, but it now gives them the greatest pleasure to have it in their power to say, that there is a prospect that he may serve the State, for many years, in a capacity, in which he has, already, acquired an imperishable fame.

At its session in January last, the Legislature made an appropriation of two thousand dollars for building a new barn, and changing the old one into shops for mechanical purposes. A new barn, sixty feet long, and forty feet wide, has been finished in a most substantial manner, painted, and the roof covered with slate, and is now occupied. The old barn has been changed into a building two stories high, with a room for an engine, and a shop for carpenter and cabinet work on the lower floor, and with a shoemaker's shop, and a shop for the manufacture of mattresses on the second floor.

The appropriation of two thousand dollars has been expended as follows :

For stone in the foundation,	\$216 59
“ building barn above the foundation,	1,525 00
“ altering old barn into shops,	230 00
“ Lightning rods for barn and shops,	28 41
	<hr/>
	\$2,000 00

The report of the treasurer contains a detailed account of the finances of the Hospital for the past year, from which it appears that the amount of cash on hand, December 1, 1841, and of the receipts from all sources from December 1, 1841, to December 1, 1842, is - \$31,320 67
 The amount of expenditure during the same period, is - 27,546 87
 Leaving a balance in the treasury December 1, 1842, of - 3773 80

The revenue of the hospital, for the year, has been derived from charges made to patients for board, clothing, &c. The appropriation of two thousand dollars made by the Legislature for the support of the hospital, has not been used. The price charged for board, has not varied from two dollars and fifty cents a week, since the opening of the hospital. The actual expense has been, some years greater, and some years less, than this sum. The Trustees are happy to be able to reduce the price of board for the ensuing year, from two dollars and fifty, to two dollars and thirty cents per week, and they hope it may never be necessary to raise it above the last sum.

There have always been between thirty and forty State paupers in the hospital, for whose support nothing has been paid, except, when the sum received from the other patients has been insufficient to defray the current expenses of the hospital, the Legislature has made an appropriation for the "general support of the hospital," to supply this deficiency. The sum of these appropriations would, probably, be nearly equal to the charges for the support of State paupers. The Trustees recommend that, hereafter, all charges in the treasurer's books against State paupers for board, clothing, &c., be audited and paid from the State treasury in the same manner that other State pauper accounts are settled. If this be done, no appropriation by the Legislature will be necessary for the general support of the hospital.

The hospital is furnished with water from wells dug, at a distance of a mile and a quarter from it, on land of F. W. Paine, Esq. The water is conveyed to the hospital over the land of the intermediate proprietors, by a leaden aqueduct, which was laid down in the summer of the year 1833, at an expense of between fifteen and sixteen hundred dollars. It was put down with the knowledge and permission of all the owners of the land over which it passed. The commissioners for building the hospital, believing that, as the aqueduct could do no injury to the land, no one would ever disturb it, obtained no written conveyance of the right to have it pass. It remained for nine years without molestation or complaint from any one; except that two of the proprietors required the Trustees to give them a memorandum in writing, to prevent their acquiring a title by occupancy. The last board of Trustees, not satisfied with a title so precarious as that of sufferance, made an unsuccessful attempt to procure conveyances from the various owners, of the privilege of having the aqueduct remain forever undisturbed. They, therefore, in their last annual report, brought the subject to the consideration of the Legislature, with the hope, that some law might

be passed, whereby they might obtain this right, by paying for it an adequate compensation to the respective owners. The report was not printed till so near the close of the session, that the subject was not acted upon before the adjournment. Since, an individual who owns an estate more than a mile below the wells before-mentioned, on a small stream which passes by them, has presented to the Trustees a claim of five hundred dollars, for damages for a diversion of the water, on the ground that the water which is conveyed to the hospital would, otherwise, find its way into this stream. The Trustees, considering this claim exorbitant, if not groundless, declined paying it. Subsequently, he hired a strip of land, over which the aqueduct passes, and cut off the pipe. Believing his claim for damages extravagant, and considering that neither the original owner of the land, who consented that the aqueduct might pass over it, nor his assignee, could have any right to destroy the aqueduct, without first giving reasonable notice to remove it, the Trustees caused the pipe to be mended, and obtained from the Supreme Court an injunction against his further interrupting the passage of the water. The case has not yet been determined by the Supreme Court, but the injunction still remains in force. Under these circumstances, the Trustees felt that there was an urgent necessity for again troubling the Legislature on the subject. They accordingly presented a petition to the Legislature, at its extra session in September last, praying that some legislation might be had, without delay, whereby the use of this water might be permanently secured to the hospital. This petition was referred to a joint special committee of both branches, who reported in favor of referring it to the next General Court, and it was accordingly so referred. It is the decided opinion of the Trustees, that unless some legislation be had on this subject, the aqueduct must be abandoned, and all the money expended in constructing it, lost. Fearing this result, the Trustees have made inquiries for a supply of water from some other source. There are two fountains from which a sufficient supply may be obtained, but they are both liable to the almost insurmountable objection, that they are not sufficiently elevated to carry the water to the top of the building. The expense of obtaining water from either of these sources and conveying it to the hospital, will not be less than fifteen hundred dollars; and the same difficulties will have to be encountered, in obtaining a title to the land over which the water must be conveyed, that have been experienced, with regard to the present aqueduct. If the Legislature shall be of the opinion, that a law necessary to secure to the hospital the existing supply of water, would

be inexpedient, the Trustees respectfully request that an appropriation may be made to enable them to procure a supply of water from some other quarter.

The Trustees now come to a subject in which they feel a deep interest, and to which they solicit the attention of the Legislature—the enlargement of the hospital. The officers of the institution during the past year, have experienced greater inconvenience from its crowded state, than in any former year. There are only two hundred and twenty-nine rooms for the accommodation of patients—and there has been no time during the year when they have not all been occupied, and most of the time there have been more patients than rooms. Lunatics committed by the courts must be admitted—the Trustees have no discretion to refuse them; consequently, when there is no room for their reception, they must supply it by removing others. Accordingly, when towns have applied for the discharge of patients, for the reason that they might be more cheaply supported in poor-houses, though not as comfortably as in the hospital, they have granted the discharge without opposition. They have been obliged to send lunatics to the poor-houses, when the towns, animated by a spirit of humanity, would gladly have maintained them, even at a greater expense, in the hospital. They have even been compelled to send many persons to the jails, to make room for those committed by the courts. The design of the Legislature, in establishing this institution, was to afford an asylum to incurable lunatics, and to furnish the means of recovery to those who are susceptible of cure by remedial treatment. But the first of these ends is partially, and the second, almost entirely defeated. Seventy-six incurable patients have been removed for want of room. For the same reason, the Trustees have been obliged to refuse admittance to all recent cases, except such persons as were represented to be “so furiously mad as to render it manifestly dangerous to the peace and safety of the community that they should be at large.” One of the strongest motives for building the hospital, was to afford relief to the wretched maniacs confined in dungeons. Yet, at this moment, there are more lunatics confined in the prisons of the State, than there were before the hospital was built. These facts are not the evidence of an increase of insanity; they are the proofs of an enlightened and humane public sentiment. The reports of the Trustees and of the superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, and the benevolent individuals who have from time to time visited it, have spread the news in every part of the State, that insanity, the most melancholy and the most afflicting of the misfor-

tunes of life, can here be cured with as much certainty as any other disease; and that here also, the hopelessly incurable can find a safe and comfortable retreat. Hence it is, that all who have friends or relatives bereft of reason, are anxious to have them sent to this institution, that they may have the benefit of remedial treatment. Hence the numerous commitments by the courts. Hence the multitude of applications to the Trustees for admission which they are obliged to reject. There have been, during the past year, one hundred and fifty-seven applications in behalf of persons who were not admitted at the time when the applications were made, and one hundred and thirteen of them have not been admitted at all. This last number, added to the seventy-six removed, makes one hundred and eighty-nine who have been deprived, during the last year, of the benefit of the hospital for want of room.

From these considerations, it is evident to the Trustees that some increase of the accommodations for the insane is necessary, and is demanded by the public voice.

By the last census of the United States, it appears that there are twelve hundred and seventy-one insane persons in Massachusetts: many of these are, no doubt, idiots and such as might be suitably provided for at home. It would be a moderate estimate, however, to suppose that there are at least six hundred and fifty persons who ought to be, and would be if there were sufficient accommodations, supported in some lunatic asylum. The State Lunatic Hospital, the McLean Asylum, and the South Boston Institution, cannot accommodate more than four hundred and eighty, leaving one hundred and seventy unprovided for. It is believed that, if one hundred and fifty rooms were added to this hospital, they would be almost immediately filled. The Trustees therefore are of the opinion, that accommodations for at least one hundred and fifty more patients should be provided, and that the most economical and convenient form in which it can be done will be by an addition to the present establishment. The most advisable plan seems to be, to add two wings—one to the north and one to the south—so joined to the existing building that the present kitchens may serve also for the additions. In this way, a greater number of patients can be supported, without increasing, in the same proportion, the expense, and the Trustees will be enabled still further to reduce the price of board.

The Trustees feel confident,—from the past history of the Commonwealth, from their acquaintance with its people and its government,—

that its Legislature will never hesitate to make any necessary appropriation of money for an object so benevolent.

The Trustees have in their hands a fund amply sufficient to defray all the expenses of the proposed enlargement of the hospital. The Johonnot legacy was bequeathed to them, for the purpose of making provision for the maintenance of insane persons and for the benefit of the institution ; and they know no way in which the philanthropic intention of the donor can be better accomplished than by devoting it to this purpose. But it is incumbered with several life annuities, which will for awhile absorb the income of nearly the whole of it. The payment of these annuities is guaranteed by the Commonwealth and made out of the State treasury. The Trustees are however required to put the funds at interest and deposit the proceeds in the State treasury, to meet the payment of the annuities. In a few years these annuities will cease, and the whole fund will be at the disposal of the Trustees. But the necessity for the enlargement is present and urgent, and cannot be delayed. The Trustees therefore venture to ask that the Commonwealth will assume the payment of these annuities till they shall cease to exist, and authorize them to appropriate the Johonnot legacy to the enlargement of the hospital, under such restrictions as may be thought advisable.

MATURIN L. FISHER
DANIEL P. KING.
HENRY GARDNER.
ROBERT CAMPBELL.
EDWIN CONANT.

State Lunatic Hospital, Dec. 1, 1842.

The payments for Salaries, Wages and Labor, are distributed as in the following Table. The Gratuities mentioned are given by authority of the Trustees, as a bounty upon fidelity and long service. The Table embraces the names of all who, within the year, were regularly employed in the Hospital and paid by the Treasurer. Some were there but a short time, as the amount paid them shows. Those not in the employ of the Institution on the first of December, are so designated, and are marked with an asterisk.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	COMPENSATION.	AMT. PAID.	REMARKS.
*Moore M. Chafin,	Farmer,	Board and \$16 00 per month,	\$98 32	\$8 Gratuity and \$5 do. Not now employed.
*Mrs. Chafin,,	Attendant,-	do. 1 50 per week,		
*Daniel G. Blackmer,	In Kitchen,	do. 15 00 per month,	115 81	\$8 Gratuity. Not now empl.
*Mrs. Blackmer,	do. -	do. 2 00 per week,		do. do.
*George Sessions,	Attendant,-	do. 15 00 per month,	117 11	do. do.
*Mrs. Sessions,	do. -	do. 2 00 per week,		do. do.
*Charles C. Clapp,	Shoemaker,	do. 20 00 per month,	149 33	do. do.
*Sophia Parker,	Washer and Ironer,	do. 1 75 per week,	41 63	do. do.
*Mary S. Howe,	Dress Maker,	do. 2 00 per week,	94 02	do. do.
*Luther Gunn,	Attendant,-	do. 15 00 per month,	139 76	do. do.
*William Hills,	Watchman,	do. 14 00 per month,	125 14	do. do.
*Oral B. Bruce,	Table Girl,	do. 1 50 per week,	46 72	do. do.
*Mary Burns,	Washer and Ironer,	do. 1 75 per week,	21 75	do. do.
*Marshall W. Leland,	Watchman,	do. 14 00 per month,	26 36	do. do.
Samuel Colby,	Overseers of Incurable	do. 350 00 per ann.	355 89	\$8 do.
Mrs. Colby,	Departm't, North Wing,			\$5 do.
Samuel Rice,	Overseers of Incurable	do. 350 00 per ann.	349 04	\$8 do.
Mrs. Rice,	Departm't, South Wing,			\$5 do.
James B. Billings,	Attendant,-	do. 15 00 per month,	283 26	\$8 do.
Mrs. Billings,	do. -	do. 2 00 per week,		\$5 do.

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	COMPENSATION.	AMT. PAID.	REMARKS.
Eu nice Howe, -	Ironer and in Kitchen,	Bd. & \$1 50 now \$2 00 pr wk.	\$92 38	\$5 Gratuity.
Laura A. Converse, -	In Kitchen, -	Board and \$2 00 per week,	106 72	do.
Humphrey B. Heywood, -	Attendant, -	do. do. 15 00 per month,	182 40	do.
William Conkey, -	do. -	do. do. 15 00 per month,	173 82	do.
Harriet H. Carey, -	Housekeeper,	do. do. 2 75 per week,	137 68	do.
Samuel Preston, -	Coachman, -	do. do. 15 00 per month,	186 27	do.
Mary Ann Johnston, -	Ironer, -	do. do. 1 75 per week,	28 50	
Lucy Gibbs, -	Ironer and Washer,	do. do. 1 75 per week,	17 50	
Susan F. Mann, -	Table Work, -	do. do. 1 50 per week,	12 34	
Daniel H. Park, -	Attendant, -	do. do. 14 00 per month,	31 45	
Augustus E. Cummings, -	Watchman, -	do. do. 14 00 per month,	9 40	
George Allen, -	Chaplain, -	\$12 00 per Sabbath, -	624 00	
			6881 23	
A. D. Foster, -	Treasurer, -	\$250 00 per annum, -	250 00	
Labor by those not regularly employed, -			232 74	
			\$7363 97	

Provisions and Groceries include

Fruit, apples, pears, peaches, berries, raisins, lemons, &c.		\$520	03
Spices and small groceries, -	-	-	133 85
Soap, -	-	-	350 22
Vinegar and cider, -	13 1-4 bbls.	-	46 25
Milk, -	804 quarts,	-	39 45
Butter, -	9869 1-2 lbs.	-	1729 46
Cheese, -	7262 lbs.	-	599 34
Eggs, -	489 8-12 dozen,	-	72 93
Lard, -	53 1-2 lbs.	-	4 55
Beans, -	37 1-2 bushels,	-	70 60
Peas, -	9 1-4 bushels,	-	10 03
Tea, -	712 lbs.	-	343 72
Coffee, -	1487 lbs.	-	150 48
Brown Sugar, -	10,757 lbs.	-	699 19
Loaf and White Sugar, -	993 3-4 lbs.	-	122 89
Molasses, -	719 gallons,	-	186 37
Honey, -	91 1-4 lbs.	-	9 88
Shells, -	139 10-16 lbs.	-	16 59
Corn, -	743 bushels,	-	676 30
Rye, -	295 bushels,	-	260 36
Oats, -	149 bushels,	-	79 30
Barley, -	31 bushels,	-	23 70
Rice, -	1560 lbs.	-	63 13
Biscuit, -	-	-	130 31
Flour, -	248 1-2 bbls.	-	1583 81
Turnips, -	50 bushels,	-	12 50
Potatoes, -	1789 1-2 bushels,	-	513 90
Poultry, -	911 1-2 lbs. 2 dozen live,	-	84 18
Fresh Fish, 2132 1-2 lbs. shad by number, oysters and clams,		112	31
Salt Fish, -	6416 lbs.	-	141 76
Mackerel, -	2 barrels,	-	21 25
Salmon, -	1 bbl.	-	16 00
Tongues and Sounds, -	1 bbl.	-	6 75
Tongue, -	15 lbs.	-	1 88
Ham, -	2037 lbs.	-	170 42
Herring, -	2 boxes,	-	1 00
Mutton and Lamb, -	1777 1-4 lbs.	-	110 48

Pork,	-	-	1338 1-2 lbs.	-	-	- \$108 70
Beef,	-	-	24,989 1-2 lbs.	-	-	- 1402 82
Salt Pork,	-	-	912 lbs.	-	-	- 81 08
Veal,	-	-	3583 1-2 lbs.	-	-	- 223 72
Tripe,	-	-	335 1-2 lbs.	-	-	- 26 88
Sausages,	-	-	604 lbs.	-	-	- 59 88
						\$11,018 25

Fuel and Lights include

Wood,	-	-	487 cords, 4 feet, 4 inches,	-	-	- 2289 25
Charcoal,	-	-	1966 bushels,	-	-	- 191 92
Anthracite,	-	-	22 tons, 343 lbs.	-	-	- 177 09
Oil,	-	-	405 gallons,	-	-	- 380 23
Candles,	-	-	106 1-4 lbs.	-	-	- 33 21
Wicking,	-	-	-	-	-	- 4 96
						\$3076 66

Miscellaneous includes

Cash advanced to patients and charged in their accounts, or paid them when leaving the Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	- 126 35
Expenses after elopers and for their return,	-	-	-	-	-	- 51 83
Expenses of sending home, or to the houses of correction, patients discharged,	-	-	-	-	-	- 135 44
Funeral expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	- 81 00
Postage,	-	-	-	-	-	- 78 35
Trustees' expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	- 5 00
Books, stationery, periodicals and advertising,	-	-	-	-	-	- 126 28
Four cows, one heifer, two pairs oxen,	-	-	-	-	-	- 317 63
Sundries,	-	-	-	-	-	- 96 12
						\$1018 00

The Treasurer has received so much more money, from other sources, than he anticipated, that it has not been necessary to draw from the State Treasury the sum last appropriated for current expenses.

No appropriation will be required the ensuing year.

ALFRED DWIGHT FOSTER,

Treasurer of the State Lunatic Hospital.

WORCESTER, *December 26, 1842.*

THE TENTH REPORT

Of the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass. from December 1st, 1841, to November 30th, 1842, inclusive.

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks.
2	1833, Jan'y 22	63	Male	Widower	Religious, - - -	17 years	The Court	9 yrs. 10 mths.	Remains	Improved	Hereditary. Periodical.
3	do 22	29	do	Single	Wound on the head, -	3 do	do	9 yrs.	Discharged	Stationary	Suicidal. Labor, &c.
7	do 29	41	do	Widower	Intemperance, - - -	6 do	do	9 yrs. 10 mths.	Remains	Improved	Laborers.
8	do 30	56	do	Single	Unknown, - - -	10 do	The Legislat.	9 yrs. 10 mths.	do	Stationary	Hereditary. Laborers.
12	Feb'y 15	39	do	Widower	Intemperance, - - -	14 do	The Court	9 yrs. 9 mths.	do	Improved	do
18	do 18	66	Female	Widow	Unknown, - - -	27 do	do	9 yrs. 9 mths.	do	Stationary	Pauper. Laborers.
19	do 18	57	do	do	do	7 do	do	9 yrs. 9 mths.	do	do	do
21	do 18	23	Male	Single	Masturbation, - - -	5 do	do	9 yrs. 9 mths.	do	Improved	Laborers.
27	do 28	36	do	Married	Intemperance, - - -	5 do	do	9 yrs. 8 mths.	do	Stationary	Foreigner. Laborers.
44	March 16	44	do	Single	do	16 do	do	9 yrs. 8 mths.	do	do	Hereditary.
45	do 16	49	do	Widower	Religious, - - -	14 do	do	9 yrs. 8 mths.	do	do	do
101	June 5	40	do	Single	Disappointed ambition,	10 do	do	9 yrs.	Discharged	Improved	Hereditary.
102	do 6	42	Female	do	Disappointed affection,	14 do	do	9 yrs. 5 mths.	Remains	do	Laborers some.
135	Oct'r 19	33	do	Widow	Ill health, - - -	2 do	do	9 yrs. 1 mth.	do	Stationary	Laborers some.
176	1834, Feb'y 10	44	Male	Single	Disappointed affection,	10 do	The Overseers	8 yrs. 9 mths.	do	Improved	do do
190	March 22	40	do	Married	Jealousy of wife, - -	3 do	The Court	8 yrs. 3 mths.	do	Stationary	Demented.
206	April 26	35	do	Single	Unknown, - - -	6 do	do	8 yrs.	Discharged	do	do
209	do 30	29	do	do	do	6 do	do	8 yrs.	Remains	Improved	Laborers.
223	June 21	40	Female	do	Domestic affliction, -	10 do	do	7 mths. 7 mths.	do	do	Hereditary. Laborers.
247	Sept'r 11	32	do	do	Ill health, - - -	3 do	do	8 yrs. 5 mths.	Died	Stationary	Periodical.
260	Oct'r 9	37	Male	do	Unknown, - - -	6 do	do	8 yrs.	Remains	do	Laborers.
274	Dec'r 3	30	do	do	Disappointed affection,	5 do	do	8 yrs.	Discharged	do	Demented.
278	do 18	40	do	do	Unknown, - - -	2 months	do	8 yrs.	Remains	do	Laborers.
308	1835, April 18	25	Female	do	Intemperance, - - -	Unknown	do	7 yrs. 7 mths.	do	do	Foreigner. Laborers.
319	May 12	45	do	Married	Ill health, - - -	6 years	do	7 yrs. 6 mths.	do	do	Demented.
330	June 5	44	do	do	Domestic affliction, -	1 year	do	7 yrs.	Died	Improved	Periodical. Suicidal.

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Suicidal. Homicidal. Labor, &c.
	1835.										
331	June 9	35	Female	Widow	Domestic affliction,	3 years	The Court	7 yrs.	Discharged	Stationary	Labored some.
347	July 15	52	Male	Married	Intemperance,	6 do	do	7 yrs. 4 mths.	Remains	do	Hereditary. Periodical.
351	Aug. 5	45	Female	do	Domestic affliction,	3 do	do	7 yrs. 3 mths.	do	Improved	Periodical. Labors.
364	Sept'r 16	39	do	do	Unknown,	11 do	do	7 yrs.	Died	Stationary	do Hereditary.
367	Oct'r 1	32	Male	Single	Masturbation,	4 do	do	7 yrs. 2 mths.	Remains	do	Labors some.
380	Nov'r 5	23	Female	Married	Ill health,	4 do	do	7 yrs.	Discharged	do	Periodical.
	1836.										
400	Jan'y 28	35	do	Single	Unknown,	6 do	do	6 yrs. 10 mths.	Remains	do	do
425	April 12	41	do	do	do	6 do	do	6 yrs. 7 mths.	do	do	do
429	do 20	27	Male	do	Religious,	2 do	do	6 yrs. 6 mths.	Discharged	do	Labors.
431	May 3	29	Female	do	Ill health,	5 do	do	6 yrs. 6 mths.	Remains	do	do
435	do 6	43	do	Married	do	8 do	do	6 yrs. 6 mths.	do	do	Periodical.
442	do 23	41	do	Single	Masturbation,	2 months	do	6 yrs.	Discharged	do	Labors.
451	June 23	40	Male	do	Intemperance,	1 year	do	6 yrs. 5 mths.	Remains	do	do
462	July 16	21	do	do	Masturbation,	1 do	do	6 yrs.	Discharged	do	Periodical.
475	Aug. 10	55	Female	Married	Ill health,	5 years	do	6 yrs.	do	do	Demented.
483	Sept'r 22	30	Male	Single	Masturbation,	10 do	do	6 yrs. 2 mths.	Remains	do	Hereditary. Labors.
515	Dec'r 25	24	do	do	do	4 do	do	6 yrs.	do	Improved	do
	1837.										
518	Jan'y 9	20	do	do	do	3 do	do	5 yrs. 10 mths.	do	Stationary	Demented.
532	Feb'y 8	62	do	Widower	Ill health,	6 do	do	5 yrs. 8 mths.	do	do	Suicidal.
543	March 8	34	Female	Single	Domestic affliction,	3 do	do	5 yrs. 3 mths.	do	Improved	Labors.
546	do 10	20	Male	do	Masturbation,	3 do	do	5 yrs.	Discharged	Stationary	Demented.
547	do 10	68	Female	Widow	Religious,	13 do	do	5 yrs. 8 mths.	Remains	Improved	Labors.
573	May 1	34	Male	Single	Intemperance,	8 do	do	5 yrs. 7 mths.	do	do	do
582	do 26	37	Female	do	Disappointed affection,	6 months	do	5 yrs. 6 mths.	do	do	Suicidal.
612	Aug. 5	60	do	do	Domestic affliction,	10 years	do	5 yrs. 3 mths.	do	Stationary	Hereditary.
635	Sept'r 9	33	Male	do	Unknown,	10 do	do	5 yrs. 10 mths.	do	do	Labors.
648	Oct'r 5	45	do	do	Intemperance,	10 do	do	5 yrs. 10 mths.	do	do	Foreigner. Pauper.
658	do 22	27	Female	Married	Ill health,	18 months	The Friends	5 yrs. 1 mth.	do	do	do
666	Nov'r 4	37	do	Single	Disappointed affection,	10 years	The Court	5 yrs.	do	do	Paroxysmal.
676	do 20	35	Male	Married	Intemperance,	16 months	do	5 yrs.	Discharged	do	Foreigner. Pauper.

678	Nov'r 22	33	Male	Single	Religious, - - -	-	-	2 years	The Court	5 yrs.	Remains	Stationary	Periodical.	Homicidal.
680	Dec'r 1	61	do	Widower	Domestic affliction,	-	-	22 do	do	5 yrs.	do	do	do	
693	Jan'y 3	37	Female	Married	Snuff and tobacco,	-	-	6 do	do	4 yrs. 10 mths.	do	do	do	
700	do 15	29	Male	Single	Domestic affliction,	-	-	1 do	do	5 yrs.	Discharged	do	Foreigner.	Pauper.
718	Feb'y 15	58	do	Married	Intemperance, - -	-	-	30 do	The Overseers	4 yrs. 9 mths.	Remains	do	Foreigner.	
719	do 15	20	Female	Single	Unknown, - - -	-	-	Unknown	The Court	4 yrs. 9 mths.	do	do	do	
720	do 15	50	do	do	do	-	-	do	do	4 yrs. 9 mths.	do	do	do	
721	do 15	30	do	do	Intemperance, - -	-	-	20 years	do	4 yrs.	Discharged	Improved	Periodical.	
724	do 24	26	Male	do	Masturbation, - -	-	-	4 do	do	4 yrs.	do	Recovered	do	
768	June 23	17	Female	do	Ill health, - - -	-	-	1 year	do	4 yrs.	do	Improved	do	
789	do 24	31	Male	do	do	-	-	2 years	do	4 yrs.	Remains	Stationary	do	
813	Aug. 17	21	do	do	Intemperat ce, - -	-	-	3 do	do	4 yrs.	Discharged	do	do	
814	do 20	24	do	do	Masturbation, - -	-	-	6 do	do	4 yrs.	Remains	do	do	
848	Nov'r 14	49	do	Widower	Loss of property, -	-	-	21 do	do	4 yrs.	Discharged	do	do	
851	do 20	21	do	do	Congenital, - - -	-	-	9 do	do	4 yrs.	do	do	do	
865	Dec'r 8	37	Female	Widow	Domestic affliction,	-	-	12 do	do	4 yrs.	do	do	do	
866	do 11	28	do	Single	Ill health, - - -	-	-	6 months	do	3 yrs.	do	Recovered	Suicidal.	
867	do 12	42	Male	Married	do	-	-	18 do	do	3 yrs.	do	do	Labors.	
875	do 21	62	Female	do	do	-	-	3 years	do	4 yrs.	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.	
876	do 27	24	Male	Single	Masturbation, - -	-	-	3 years	do	4 yrs.	do	do	do	
	1839.													
883	Jan'y 11	25	do	do	Intemperance, - -	-	-	1 year	do	3 yrs.	Discharged	Stationary	Labors.	
895	March 1	30	Female	do	Ill health, - - -	-	-	2 years	do	3 yrs.	Remains	Improved	Periodical.	
903	do 26	27	Male	Widower	Masturbation, - -	-	-	5 do	do	3 yrs.	do	do	do	
910	April 17	54	Female	Widow	Domestic affliction,	-	-	2 months	do	3 yrs.	do	do	do	
923	May 15	60	Male	Married	Unknown, - - -	-	-	30 years	do	3 yrs.	Discharged	do	Hereditary.	
943	June 17	30	Female	Single	Ill health, - - -	-	-	1 year	do	2 yrs.	do	Improved	Periodical.	
946	do 20	39	Male	Married	Domestic affliction,	-	-	5 years	The Friends	3 yrs. 5 mths	Remains	do	do	
948	do 19	35	Female	Single	Religious, - - -	-	-	1 month	The Court	3 yrs. 5 mths.	do	do	Suicidal.	
949	do 22	29	do	Widow	Domestic affliction,	-	-	5 years	do	3 yrs. 5 mths	do	do	Periodical.	
954	July 1	29	Male	Single	Masturbation, - -	-	-	5 do	do	3 yrs. 5 mths	do	do	do	
958	do 5	46	Female	do	Domestic affliction,	-	-	5 do	The Friends	3 yrs.	Discharged	Stationary	do	
961	do 9	33	do	Married	Indulgence of temper,	-	-	3 do	The Court	3 yrs. 5 mths.	Remains	do	do	
973	Aug. 5	33	Male	Single	Masturbation, - -	-	-	9 do	do	2 yrs. 4 mths.	do	do	do	
983	do 19	21	Female	do	Disappointed affection,	-	-	1 year	do	2 yrs. 6 mths.	Discharged	do	Demented.	
991	do 29	36	do	Married	Unknown, - - -	-	-	10 years	do	3 yrs.	do	do	do	
992	Sept'r 7	49	do	do	Intemperance, - -	-	-	1 year	The Friends	2 yrs. 6 mths.	do	Improved	do	
993	do 9	31	Male	Single	Masturbation, - -	-	-	5 years	The Court	3 yrs. 3 mths	Remains	Stationary	Periodical.	
995	do 16	43	Female	Married	Domestic affliction,	-	-	15 do	do	3 yrs.	do	Improved	do	

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Suicidal. Homicidal. Labor, &c.
998	1889, Sept'r 19	20	Male	Single	Masturbation,	4 years	The Court	3 yrs.	Discharged	Stationary	Demented.
1009	Oct'r 8	35	do	Married	Intemperance,	1 month	The Friends	2 yrs. 6 mths.	do	do	do
1016	do 22	48	Female	Single	Domestic affliction,	6 months	The Court	3 yrs.	do	do	do
1019	do 24	38	do	do	Disappointed affection,	2 years	do	3 yrs.	do	Improved	Hereditary.
1021	do 30	24	Male	do	Ill health,	5 years	The Overseers	2 yrs. 6 mths.	do	do	do
1024	Nov'r 2	27	do	do	Unknown,	5 years	The Court	3 yrs.	Remains	Stationary	do
	1840										
1053	July 22	40	do	Married	Wound on the head,	10 years	do	2 yrs. 6 mths.	Discharged	do	Periodical.
1066	Feb'y 20	41	Female	do	Puerperal,	7 years	do	2 yrs. 6 mths.	do	do	do
1067	March 5	36	Male	do	Intemperance,	14 months	The Overseers	1 yr. 8 mths	do	do	do
1071	do 16	53	do	Widower	Domestic affliction,	1 year	The Friends	2 yrs. 8 mths.	Remains	Improved	do
1078	do 28	29	do	Single	Disappointed affection,	4 months	The Court	2 yrs. 8 mths	do	do	do
1081	April 3	29	Female	do	Unknown,	4 years	do	2 yrs. 8 mths.	Discharged	Stationary	do
1092	do 21	26	do	do	Ill health,	6 years	do	2 yrs. 8 mths.	Remains	do	do
1093	do 21	41	Male	Married	Intemperance,	6 months	do	2 yrs.	Discharged	do	Hereditary.
1095	do 29	45	Female	Widow	Ill health,	10 years	do	2 yrs. 8 mths.	Remains	Improved	do
1115	June 11	25	Male	Single	Exposure to wet,	2 months	do	2 yrs. 5 mths.	do	do	do
1127	July 8	57	Female	Widow	Unknown,	9 months	do	18 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
1128	do 9	47	Male	Married	Hard labor,	5 months	do	20 months	do	do	do
1135	do 22	31	Female	Single	Unknown,	1 year	do	2 yrs.	do	Improved	do
1141	Aug. 7	31	Female	do	Religious,	8 months	do	2 yrs. 4 mths.	Remains	do	do
1144	do 12	50	do	do	Ill health,	8 years	do	2 yrs. 4 mths.	do	do	do
1145	do 13	49	Male	Married	Intemperance,	Unknown	do	2 yrs. 4 mths.	do	Stationary	Periodical.
1147	do 18	26	do	Single	Periodical,	9 years	do	2 yrs. 4 mths	do	Improved	Hereditary.
1148	do 19	40	do	Married	Intemperance,	14 months	do	18 months	Discharged	do	Demented.
1151	do 25	53	do	do	Unknown,	34 years	do	2 yrs. 4 mths.	Remains	Stationary	do
1153	Sept'r 2	23	do	Single	do	6 weeks	do	2 yrs.	Discharged	Improved	do
1156	do 4	40	do	Married	do	2 years	do	2 yrs. 3 mths.	Remains	do	do
1160	do 10	18	Female	Single	do	2 years	do	18 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1165	do 15	31	Male	Married	Periodical,	3 years	do	2 yrs.	do	Improved	do
1166	do 17	26	Female	Single	Idiotic,	4 months	do	2 yrs.	do	Stationary	do
1169	do 19	46	do	do	Unknown,	25 years	do	2 yrs. 2 mths.	Remains	Improved	Periodical.

1176	Oct'r	6	Male	Single	Unknown, -	-	-	1 week	The Friends	15 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1179	do	12	Female	Married	do	-	-	20 months	The Court	26 months	Remains	Stationary	do
1183	do	17	Male	Married	Failure in business,	-	-	7 years	do	25 months	do	do	Periodical.
1187	do	29	Female	Widow	Domestic affliction,	-	-	6 months	do	2 years	Died	Improved	Hereditary.
1189	Nov'r	2	Male	Single	Masturbation,	-	-	4 years	do	25 months	Remains	Stationary	do
1193	do	23	Female	Married	Family trouble,	-	-	12 years	do	2 years	do	do	do
1197	Dec'r	3	Male	do	Religious, -	-	-	2 months	do	1 year	Discharged	Improved	Hereditary.
1200	do	9	do	do	Unknown, -	-	-	3 weeks	do	22 months	do	do	Periodical.
1202	do	17	Female	do	Intemperance,	-	-	1 month	do	23 months	Remains	do	do
1207	do	26	Male	do	Masturbation,	-	-	18 months	do	1 year	Discharged	Recovered	do
1208	do	30	do	do	Unknown, -	-	-	Unknown	do	18 months	do	Stationary	do
1841.													
1211	Jan'y	12	Female	Widow	Family trouble,	-	-	12 months	The Overseers	22 months	Remains	do	Suicidal.
1214	do	19	do	Single	Ill health, -	-	-	2 months	The Court	11 months	Discharged	Improved	Hereditary.
1215	do	25	do	do	do	-	-	2 years	The Friends	11 months	do	do	Periodical.
1216	do	26	do	do	Amenorrhœa,	-	-	1 month	do	13 months	do	Recovered	Suicidal.
1218	Feb'y	2	do	Married	Ill health, -	-	-	13 months	do	22 months	Remains	Stationary	Periodical.
1219	do	4	do	do	Political excitement,	-	-	12 months	The Court	22 months	do	Recovered	do
1223	do	11	do	Single	Epilepsy, -	-	-	7 years	do	21 months	Discharged	Stationary	do
1226	do	25	do	Widow	Paralysis, -	-	-	7 years	do	21 months	Remains	Stationary	do
1228	March	3	Male	Single	Unknown, -	-	-	3 years	do	21 months	do	Improved	do
1229	do	3	do	do	Epilepsy, -	-	-	20 years	do	17 months	Discharged	Stationary	Idiot.
1231	do	4	Female	do	Masturbation,	-	-	1 month	do	13 months	do	do	do
1232	do	5	do	do	Unknown, -	-	-	5 years	The Friends	21 months	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.
1235	do	26	Male	Married	do	-	-	2 months	The Court	13 months	Discharged	Recovered	Suicidal.
1237	do	31	do	do	Intemperance,	-	-	3 months	do	13 months	do	Improved	do
1239	April	3	Female	do	Unknown, -	-	-	5 years	do	20 months	Remains	Stationary	Foreigner.
1240	do	7	do	Single	do	-	-	6 months	do	12 months	Died	do	do
1241	do	7	Male	do	Intemperance,	-	-	6 years	do	10 months	Discharged	do	Hereditary.
1243	do	10	Female	Widow	Family trouble,	-	-	1 month	The Friends	19 months	Remains	Improved	Homicidal.
1244	do	10	Male	Married	Epilepsy, -	-	-	20 years	The Court	19 months	do	Stationary	do
1252	do	29	Female	do	Ill health, -	-	-	2 months	The Friends	18 months	do	Improved	do
1255	May	18	do	do	Unknown, -	-	-	4 years	The Court	18 months	do	Stationary	do
1257	do	19	Male	Widower	Masturbation,	-	-	1 year	The Friends	18 months	do	Improved	do
1258	do	20	do	Married	Intemperance,	-	-	4 years	The Court	10 months	Discharged	Stationary	do
1259	do	24	Female	Widow	Ill health, -	-	-	3 years	do	10 months	do	do	do
1261	do	27	do	do	Unknown, -	-	-	2 months	do	10 months	do	Improved	do
1263	do	29	Male	Single	Masturbation,	-	-	4 years	do	7 months	do	Stationary	do
1265	June	1	do	Married	Unknown, -	-	-	3 years	do	7 months	do	Recovered	do
1268	do	14	do	do	Fear of death,	-	-	6 months	do	10 months	do	Improved	Hereditary.

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains	In what state.	Remarks. Suicidal, Hereditary, Periodical, Labor, &c.
1272	June 23	42	Male	Married	Family trouble,	2 years	The Court	17 months	Remains	Stationary	
1271	do 25	35	Female	do	Puerperal,	3 years	do	17 do	do	Improved	
1275	do 28	22	do	Single	Disappointed affection,	5 months	The Friends	3 do	Discharged	Recovered	
1277	do 30	36	Male	Widower	Religious,	2 years	The Court	11 do	do	do	Periodical.
1278	July 1	24	Female	Single	Family trouble,	6 months	The Overseers	14 do	do	do	
1279	do 1	29	Male	do	Masturbation,	3 years	The Court	16 do	Remains	Stationary	do
1280	do 3	47	do	Married	Intemperance,	6 months	do	8 do	Discharged	do	
1283	do 7	19	Female	Single	Fright,	12 months	do	3 do	do	Recovered	
1285	do 13	20	do	do	Religious,	1 month	do	6 do	do	do	
1287	do 19	55	do	Married	Unknown,	7 years	do	12 do	do	Improved	
1288	do 22	54	Male	Single	Fever sore,	3 years	do	11 do	do	Recovered	
1289	do 22	30	do	do	Unknown,	1 month	do	9 do	do	do	
1290	do 24	32	Female	Married	do	2 years	do	16 do	Remains	Improved	do
1295	do 29	57	do	Single	Periodical,	8 months	The Friends	10 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1297	August 3	19	do	do	do	6 months	The Court	5 months	do	do	
1299	do 5	62	do	Married	Amenorrhœa,	3 years	do	16 do	Remains	Improved	do
1300	do 7	45	do	do	do	6 months	do	4 do	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1301	do 9	27	Male	Single	Masturbation,	14 years	do	14 do	do	Stationary	
1303	do 16	27	Female	Married	Ill health,	8 months	The Friends	6 do	do	Improved	
1306	do 18	26	Male	Single	Ulcer healed,	3 months	The Court	4 do	do	Recovered	
1308	do 20	21	do	do	Ill health,	2 years	The Friends	10 do	do	Improved	
1309	do 20	35	Female	Married	Domestic affliction,	1 month	The Court	5 do	do	Recovered	
1310	do 23	23	Male	Single	Masturbation,	3 years	do	5 do	do	do	do
1311	do 25	44	Female	Married	Domestic affliction,	16 years	do	4 do	do	Stationary	
1312	do 26	26	do	Single	do	3 years	The Friends	15 do	Remains	Improved	do
1313	do 28	26	do	do	Ill health,	1 year	The Court	12 do	Discharged	Recovered	
1315	do 31	65	Male	Married	Anxiety about business,	4 weeks	The Friends	3 weeks	do	do	do
1316	Sept'r 4	40	Female	do	Family trouble,	15 years	The Court	15 months	Remains	Stationary	do
1317	do 11	58	do	Widow	Ill health,	12 years	do	15 do	do	do	do
1319	do 15	23	do	Single	Unknown,	20 months	do	15 do	do	do	do
1320	do 16	50	do	Married	'Trouble,	6 months	do	14 do	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1323	do 21	41	do	Single	Periodical,	2 weeks	do	6 do	do	Improved	Hereditary.

1843.]	Sept'r	22]	Male	Single	Unknown,		1 year	The Court	14 months	Remains	Stationary	Hereditary.
1324	Sept'r	22]	Male	Single	Unknown,	-	1 year	The Court	6 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1325	do	28]	Female	do	do	-	1 year	do	do	Remains	Stationary	do
1326	Oct'r	1]	Male	do	Masturbation,	-	8 years	do	14 do	do	Improved	do
1327	do	4]	Female	do	Unknown,	-	6 months	do	14 do	do	do	do
1328	do	4]	do	do	Periodical,	-	1 week	The Friends	14 do	do	do	do
1329	do	7]	Male	do	Unknown,	-	10 years	The Court	5 do	Discharged	Stationary	do
1331	do	9]	Female	do	Periodical,	-	12 years	do	8 do	do	Improved	do
1332	do	12]	Female	do	Intemperance,	-	10 weeks	do	4 do	do	Recovered	do
1333	do	13]	Female	do	Ill health,	-	1 year	do	4 do	do	Stationary	Periodical.
1334	do	14]	Male	Married	Epilepsy,	-	5 years	do	14 do	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.
1335	do	19]	Female	do	Periodical,	-	4 weeks	do	5 do	do	Recovered	do
1336	do	20]	Male	Single	Intemperance,	-	3 years	do	3 do	Discharged	do	do
1337	do	23]	do	Married	do	-	1 month	do	6 weeks	do	do	do
1338	do	26]	Female	Single	Followed fever,	-	4 weeks	The Friends	5 months	do	do	do
1339	do	26]	Male	Married	Intemperance,	-	2 weeks	The Overseers	10 do	do	Stationary	do
1340	do	30]	do	Single	Unknown,	-	4 weeks	The Friends	10 do	Improved	Improved	do
1341	Nov'r	2]	Female	do	do	-	4 weeks	The Court	5 do	do	Recovered	do
1342	do	2]	Male	do	Masturbation,	-	3 years	do	5 do	do	do	do
1345	do	9]	Female	Married	Puerpera,	-	4 weeks	The Friends	2 do	do	Recovered	do
1346	do	11]	do	Single	Ill health,	-	16 months	The Court	12 do	do	Improved	do
1347	do	12]	Male	do	Intemperance,	-	3 months	The Friends	10 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	do
1348	do	12]	Female	Married	do	-	2 years	do	3 months	do	Stationary	do
1349	do	13]	do	Single	Hereditary,	-	1 year	do	4 do	do	Improved	do
1350	do	13]	do	Married	Puerpera,	-	1 week	The Court	9 weeks	do	Recovered	do
1351	do	19]	Male	Single	Masturbation,	-	3 years	do	11 months	do	Stationary	do
1352	do	19]	do	do	Unknown,	-	6 months	The Friends	12 do	do	do	do
1353	do	19]	Female	do	Disappointed affection,	-	12 years	do	9 do	Discharged	do	do
1354	do	20]	Male	Married	Periodical,	-	2 months	The Court	3 do	do	Recovered	do
1355	do	20]	Female	Single	Religious,	-	3 years	do	12 do	Remains	Stationary	do
1356	do	24]	do	Married	Disappointed ambition,	-	3 years	do	12 do	do	do	do
1357	do	24]	do	Widow	Unknown,	-	Unknown	do	9 do	Discharged	Improved	do
1358	do	27]	Male	Widower	Failure in business,	-	6 years	do	7 do	do	Recovered	do
1359	do	30]	Female	Married	Trouble,	-	4 months	do	12 do	Remains	Improved	do
1361	Dec'r	2]	Male	Single	Unknown,	-	3 years	The Friends	6 do	do	do	do
1362	do	3]	do	Married	Religious,	-	8 months	do	12 do	Discharged	do	do
1363	do	8]	Female	Widow	Domestic affliction,	-	8 months	The Court	5 do	Remains	do	do
1364	do	16]	do	do	Unknown,	-	3 months	do	4 do	do	do	do
1365	do	19]	Male	Single	Intemperance,	-	3 months	do	7 do	do	do	do
1365	do	23]	Female	do	Unknown,	-	2 weeks	do	9 do	do	do	do
1366	do	24]	Male	do	do	-	6 months	The Friends	8 do	do	do	do

Hereditary.

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Suicidal. Homicidal, Labor, &c.
1367	1841. Dec'r 25	47	Female	Single	Domestic affliction,	1 week	The Friends	6 months	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1368	do 28	52	do	do	Ill health,	13 months	The Court	5 do	do	do	do
1369	do 28	46	Male	Married	Intemperance,	3 months	do	4 weeks	do	do	do
1370	do 31	45	do	do	Religious,	13 months	do	11 months	Remains	Improved	do
1371	1842. Jan'y 1	27	Female	Single	Parental abuse,	11 years	do	11 do	do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1372	do 3	53	do	Married	Domestic affliction,	18 months	The Friends	1 week	Died	do	do
1373	do 3	25	do	Single	Religious,	1 year	do	6 months	Discharged	Improved	do
1374	do 6	34	Male	Married	Paralysis,	9 months	The Court	6 do	do	Recovered	do
1375	do 6	31	do	Single	Unknown,	3 years	do	11 do	Remains	Improved	do
1376	do 7	45	Female	Married	Trouble,	6 months	do	11 do	do	do	do
1377	do 8	80	do	Widow	Old age,	6 months	do	5 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1378	do 10	36	Male	Married	Periodical,	2 weeks	do	6 months	do	do	do
1379	do 13	40	Female	Widow	do	2 weeks	do	11 do	Remains	Improved	do
1380	do 15	60	do	do	Trouble,	1 week	do	11 do	do	do	do
1381	do 15	13	Male	Single	Followed fever,	2 years	do	9 do	do	do	do
1382	do 17	25	do	do	Religious,	1 week	do	4 do	do	do	do
1383	do 18	35	do	Married	Intemperance,	3 weeks	do	2 do	do	do	do
1384	do 18	30	Female	Single	Periodical,	6 months	do	3 do	do	do	do
1385	do 18	20	Male	do	Unknown,	3 weeks	do	3 do	do	do	do
1386	do 19	32	do	Married	Excessive indulgence,	2 years	do	15 weeks	do	do	do
1387	do 20	22	do	Single	Unknown,	20 months	do	10 months	Remains	Improved	do
1388	do 21	43	Female	Married	Ill health,	1 year	do	10 do	do	do	do
1389	do 22	50	Female	Single	Intemperance,	3 years	do	9 do	Discharged	Stationary	do
1390	do 24	29	do	do	Masturbation,	6 years	do	10 do	Remains	Improved	do
1391	do 25	22	do	do	Parental indulgence,	7 years	do	10 weeks	Discharged	Stationary	do
1392	do 27	55	do	Married	Asthma,	4 years	The Friends	10 months	Remains	do	do
1393	do 28	30	do	Single	Unknown,	7 months	The Court	10 do	do	do	do
1394	do 28	46	Female	do	Periodical,	4 weeks	The Friends	10 do	do	do	do
1395	Feb'y 1	47	Male	Married	do	4 weeks	The Court	4 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1396	do 5	42	Female	do	Unknown,	14 weeks	do	10 do	Remains	Improved	do
1397	do 6	34	Male	Single	Animal magnetism,	8 years	do	10 do	do	Stationary	Periodical.

1398	Feb'y	9	18	Male	Single	Going into the water,	8 months	The Court	4 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.	Periodical.
1399	do	10	39	Female	do	Family trouble	6 months	The Friends	3 do	do	Improved	do	
1400	do	10	34	Male	do	Trouble,	2 weeks	The Court	10 do	Remains	do	do	
1401	do	10	50	Female	Married	do	18 months	do	11 days	Died	Stationary	do	
1402	do	14	58	do	Single	Fear of poverty,	3 months	do	10 months	Remains	Improved	do	
1403	do	17	47	Male	Married	Intemperance,	16 months	do	9 do	do	do	do	Periodical.
1404	do	18	33	Female	Single	Religious,	1 week	do	10 weeks	Died	Stationary	do	
1405	do	21	35	Male	Married	do	3 weeks	do	5 days	Died	Recovered	do	Hereditary.
1406	do	24	32	Female	Single	Unknown,	4 months	do	5 weeks	Discharged	do	do	
1407	do	24	27	do	Married	Fright,	3 months	The Friends	11 do	do	Stationary	do	Suicidal.
1408	do	24	24	Male	do	Intemperance,	3 months	The Court	9 months	Remains	Stationary	do	
1409	do	28	30	do	Single	Unknown,	2 years	do	9 do	do	do	do	Hereditary.
1410	March	1	26	Female	Married	Followed fever,	4 months	The Friends	3 do	Discharged	Recovered	do	Suicidal.
1411	do	2	27	Male	Single	Followed rheumatism,	4 weeks	The Court	7 do	do	do	do	Periodical.
1412	do	2	44	do	Married	Periodical,	4 weeks	do	6 do	do	do	do	
1413	do	7	22	Female	do	Puerperal,	2 months	do	4 do	do	Improved	do	
1414	do	9	62	do	do	Trouble,	2 years	do	9 do	do	Stationary	do	
1415	do	10	35	Male	do	Unknown,	6 years	do	7 do	do	do	do	
1416	do	11	30	Female	do	Puerperal,	3 months	do	5 do	do	Recovered	do	
1417	do	15	48	do	do	Intemperance,	8 months	do	8 do	do	Improved	do	
1418	do	15	33	do	Single	Unknown,	2 months	do	8 do	do	do	do	
1419	do	15	60	Male	Married	Periodical,	9 months	do	6 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	do	
1420	do	15	16	Female	Single	Somnambulism,	5 weeks	do	8 months	Remains	Stationary	do	
1421	do	16	44	do	Married	Ill health,	2 years	do	6 do	do	Improved	do	
1422	do	18	45	Male	Single	Unknown,	30 years	do	8 do	do	do	do	
1423	do	30	67	do	do	do	1 week	do	8 do	do	do	do	
1424	do	31	21	Female	Married	Puerperal,	6 weeks	do	4 do	do	Stationary	do	
1425	April	5	23	Male	Single	Hereditary,	4 years	do	8 do	do	Improved	do	Hereditary.
1426	do	5	67	Female	Widow	Paralysis,	6 months	do	5 do	do	Stationary	do	
1427	do	6	25	Male	Single	Unknown,	32 years	do	8 do	do	Recovered	do	
1428	do	6	53	Female	do	Ill health,	5 weeks	do	5 do	do	do	do	
1429	do	11	27	do	Married	Trouble,	3 months	do	6 do	do	do	do	
1430	do	11	31	Male	Married	Unknown,	2 months	do	8 do	do	Recovered	do	Hereditary.
1431	do	12	49	do	Single	Periodical,	2 years	do	6 do	do	Improved	do	
1432	do	15	27	do	Single	Unknown,	1 month	do	7 do	do	Improved	do	
1433	do	16	54	Female	do	Periodical,	1 month	do	5 do	do	do	do	
1434	do	18	23	do	do	Followed measles,	2 months	The Friends	6 do	do	Recovered	do	
1435	do	21	40	Male	Married	Religious,	9 months	The Court	6 do	do	do	do	
1436	do	26	25	do	Single	Love affair,	Unknown	do	7 do	do	Stationary	do	
1437	do	28	18	Female	do	Unknown,	Unknown	do	7 do	Discharged	Recovered	do	

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains	In what state.	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Suicidal. Homicidal. Labor, &c.
	1842.										
1438	April 28	45	Male	Single	Intemperance,	1 year	The Court	7 months	Remains	Improved	
1439	do 23	53	Female	Widow	Ill health,	13 months	The Friends	6 do	Discharged	do	Hereditary.
1440	do 30	25	do	Married	Puerperal,	11 months	do	7 do	Remains	do	Periodical.
1441	May 3	27	Male	Single	Anxiety about property,	1 week	The Court	4 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1442	do 4	67	do	Married	Intemperance,	12 months	do	5 do	do	Improved	do
1443	do 6	45	do	do	Periodical,	9 months	do	7 do	Remains	do	Hereditary.
1444	do 9	49	Female	do	Fanaticism,	Unknown	do	4 do	Discharged	Stationary	
1445	do 11	24	do	Single	Unknown,	4 months	do	7 do	Remains	Improved	do
1446	do 12	22	Male	do	do	3 months	The Overseers	10 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	do
1447	do 13	55	Female	Widow	do	8 months	The Court	7 months	Remains	Improved	do
1448	do 13	40	Male	Married	Intemperance,	1 month	do	5 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	do
1449	do 16	73	Female	Widow	Unknown,	1 month	The Friends	10 do	do	do	do
1450	do 16	21	Male	Single	Religious,	1 month	The Court	6 months	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.
1451	do 18	25	Female	do	Unknown,	1 month	do	7 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	do
1452	do 20	22	do	do	do	1 month	The Friends	8 do	do	do	period.
1453	do 24	61	Male	Widower	Domestic Affliction,	1 month	The Court	4 months	Died	Improved	Periodical.
1454	do 24	49	Female	Married	Ill health,	3 months	do	7 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	
1455	do 24	22	Male	Single	Masturbation,	4 years	do	6 months	Remains	Stationary	do
1456	do 23	42	do	Married	Religious,	1 month	do	3 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1457	do 23	52	do	do	Family trouble,	1 month	do	5 do	do	Stationary	do
1458	June 3	36	Female	do	Ill health,	2 months	The Friends	6 do	Remains	Improved	do
1459	do 4	32	do	do	Family trouble,	2 weeks	do	6 do	do	do	Hereditary.
1460	do 9	23	do	do	Trouble,	1 month	The Overseers	12 days	Died	Stationary	do
1461	do 10	32	Male	Single	Unknown,	2 years	The Court	6 months	Remains	Improved	do
1462	do 10	41	do	Married	do	1 year	do	5 do	do	Stationary	do
1463	do 17	22	Female	Single	do	2 years	The Overseers	6 do	do	do	do
1464	do 18	21	Male	do	Masturbation,	6 years	The Court	5 do	do	do	Suicidal.
1465	do 20	42	Female	do	Unknown,	9 months	do	5 do	do	Improved	Hereditary.
1466	do 21	41	do	Married	do	5 years	do	5 do	do	do	Periodical.
1467	do 22	32	Male	do	Ill health,	5 years	do	5 do	do	do	
1468	do 22	50	do	Single	Fear of poverty,	20 months	do	13 days	Died	Stationary	
1469	do 23	35	Female	Married	Puerperal,	3 weeks	do	4 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary period.

1470	June	28	18	Male	Single	Epilepsy,	-	-	5 years	The Court	5 months	Stationary	Periodical.
1471	July	5	40	do	do	Unknown,	-	-	2 weeks	The Friends	4 months	Recovered	do
1472	do	5	55	do	Married	Ill health,	-	-	1 year	The Overseers	5 months	Improved	do
1473	do	6	50	do	Single	Intemperance,	-	-	1 month	The Court	5 months	Stationary	do
1474	do	6	65	Female	do	Unknown,	-	-	Unknown	do	5 months	Improved	do
1475	do	7	40	Male	Married	Intemperance,	-	-	1 month	do	4 weeks	Recovered	do
1476	do	11	18	Female	Single	Unknown,	-	-	1 week	do	4 months	do	do
1477	do	11	71	Male	do	do	-	-	30 years	The Friends	4 months	Stationary	do
1478	do	11	35	do	Married	Hard study,	-	-	1 year	The Court	4 months	do	Hereditary.
1479	do	13	31	do	do	Unknown,	-	-	6 weeks	do	4 months	Improved	do
1480	do	14	35	do	Married	do	-	-	3 months	do	4 months	Stationary	do
1481	do	15	36	do	Single	do	-	-	13 years	do	4 months	do	do
1482	do	19	24	do	do	do	-	-	1 month	The Overseers	4 months	Improved	do
1483	do	19	30	Female	do	Ill health,	-	-	18 months	The Friends	4 months	do	do
1484	do	20	65	do	do	do	-	-	9 months	The Court	4 months	Stationary	do
1485	do	22	54	do	Married	Unknown,	-	-	13 years	do	4 months	do	do
1486	do	27	18	do	Single	Ill health,	-	-	6 months	The Friends	14 weeks	Recovered	do
1487	do	29	30	do	do	Religious,	-	-	12 years	do	4 months	Improved	do
1488	August	5	46	do	do	Unknown,	-	-	25 years	The Court	4 months	Stationary	do
1489	do	5	46	Male	do	do	-	-	2 years	The Friends	4 months	do	do
1490	do	9	19	Female	do	Ill health,	-	-	4 years	The Court	4 months	Stationary	do
1491	do	17	33	do	do	do	-	-	2 years	do	4 months	do	do
1492	do	19	17	Male	do	Wound on the head,	-	-	2 months	do	4 months	Improved	do
1493	do	20	26	Female	Married	Ill health,	-	-	2 months	do	10 weeks	Recovered	do
1494	do	24	44	Male	Single	Trouble,	-	-	1 month	The Friends	8 weeks	Stationary	do
1495	do	25	43	Female	do	Religious,	-	-	2 years	The Court	3 months	Improved	do
1496	do	20	21	Male	do	Masturbation,	-	-	18 months	The Friends	8 weeks	Recovered	do
1497	do	30	50	do	Married	Intemperance,	-	-	2 months	The Court	8 weeks	Improved	do
1498	Sept.	1	45	do	do	Ill health,	-	-	3 months	do	3 months	Stationary	do
1499	do	1	40	Female	do	Religious,	-	-	3 years	do	3 months	Improved	do
1500	do	2	42	do	do	Unknown,	-	-	1 week	do	3 months	do	do
1501	do	2	50	do	do	Ill health,	-	-	10 months	do	10 weeks	Recovered	do
1502	do	3	65	do	Married	Paralysis,	-	-	3 years	do	3 months	Stationary	do
1503	do	6	19	do	Single	Amenorrhoea,	-	-	1 year	do	3 months	Improved	do
1504	do	7	17	do	do	Periodical,	-	-	1 month	do	3 months	do	do
1505	do	7	27	Male	Married	Religious,	-	-	18 months	do	3 months	do	do
1506	do	7	42	Female	do	Unknown,	-	-	10 months	do	3 months	do	do
1507	do	7	50	Female	Married	do	-	-	Unknown	do	3 months	do	do
1508	do	8	42	Male	Single	Ill health,	-	-	21 years	do	3 months	Stationary	do
1509	do	8	51	Female	Married	do	-	-	2 years	do	2 weeks	do	do

Periodical.
do

do

Periodical.

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Suicidal. Homicidal. Labor, &c.
	1842.										
1510	Sept'r 17	23	Female	Married	Ill health, - - -	3 months	The Court	10 weeks	Remains	Improved	Periodical.
1511	do 19	21	Male	Single	Unknown, - - -	2 years	The Friends	9 weeks	do	do	do
1512	do 20	48	Female	Married	Religious, - - -	1 week	The Court	9 weeks	do	do	do
1513	do 23	27	Male	Single	Unknown, - - -	18 months	do	9 weeks	Stationary	Improved	do
1514	do 26	50	do	do	Periodical, - - -	8 weeks	do	9 weeks	do	do	do
1515	do 26	25	do	do	Unknown, - - -	4 years	do	9 weeks	do	do	Paroxysmal.
1516	do 27	42	do	Married	Family trouble, - - -	3 years	do	9 weeks	do	do	do
1517	do 29	42	do	Single	Intemperance, - - -	20 years	do	8 weeks	do	do	do
1518	do 29	46	do	Married	Unknown, - - -	Unknown	The Friends	8 weeks	do	do	Periodical.
1519	do 30	44	do	Single	do	24 years	The Court	8 weeks	do	do	do
1520	Oct'r 1	29	Female	Widow	Family trouble, - - -	3 months	do	8 weeks	do	Improved	do
1521	do 1	55	Male	Married	Ill health, - - -	2 months	do	8 weeks	do	Stationary	do
1522	do 4	22	do	do	Trouble, - - -	1 month	do	8 weeks	do	Improved	do
1523	do 4	30	do	Single	Unknown, - - -	2 weeks	The Friends	8 weeks	do	do	do
1524	do 5	15	Female	do	Amenorrhoea, - - -	6 months	do	8 weeks	do	do	do
1525	do 5	22	Male	do	Unknown, - - -	3 years	The Court	8 weeks	do	do	do
1526	do 5	30	Female	do	Excitement, - - -	16 months	do	8 weeks	do	do	do
1527	do 7	46	do	do	Periodical, - - -	9 years	The Friends	7 weeks	do	do	do
1528	do 8	37	Male	Married	Ill health, - - -	3 years	The Court	7 weeks	do	Improved	Hereditary.
1529	do 9	27	Female	Widow	Loss of husband, - - -	6 months	do	7 weeks	do	do	do
1530	do 10	53	Male	Married	Mormonism, - - -	2 months	do	7 weeks	do	do	do
1531	do 11	40	Female	Single	Unknown, - - -	13 years	do	7 weeks	do	Stationary	do
1532	do 12	27	do	do	Ill health, - - -	6 months	do	7 weeks	do	Improved	do
1533	do 17	29	Male	do	Unknown, - - -	10 months	The Overseers	6 weeks	do	do	do
1534	do 17	59	Female	Widow	Anxiety about property, - - -	5 months	The Court	6 weeks	do	do	do
1535	do 17	23	Male	Single	Masturbation, - - -	5 years	do	6 weeks	do	Stationary	Periodical.
1536	do 19	34	Female	Married	Trouble, - - -	8 months	do	6 weeks	do	Improved	do
1537	do 21	24	Male	Single	Unknown, - - -	9 months	do	6 weeks	do	Stationary	do
1538	do 22	27	do	do	do	6 weeks	do	5 weeks	do	do	Hereditary.
1539	do 24	31	do	Married	do	1 month	do	5 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	do
1540	do 28	41	Female	do	Millerism, - - -	4 months	The Overseers	5 weeks	Remains	Stationary	do
1541	do 28	44	do	do	Ill health, - - -	16 months	The Court	5 weeks	do	do	do

1542	Oct'r	29	60	Male	Married	Intemperance,	-	-	5 years	The Court	5 weeks	Remains	Stationary	Periodical.
1543	do	31	39	do	Widower	Trouble in business,	-	-	6 months	do	4 weeks	do	do	Hereditary.
1544	Nov'r	1	42	do	Married	Religious,	-	-	2 weeks	do	4 weeks	do	Improved	do
1545	do	2	44	do	do	Family trouble,	-	-	2 years	do	4 weeks	do	do	do
1546	do	3	50	Female	do	Unknown,	-	-	3 do	do	4 weeks	do	Stationary	Periodical.
1547	do	7	25	Male	Single	do	-	-	6 months	do	3 weeks	do	do	do
1548	do	8	26	Female	Married	Trouble,	-	-	3 weeks	The Overseers	3 weeks	do	Improved	do
1549	do	8	19	Male	Single	Masturbation,	-	-	1 year	The Court	3 weeks	do	Stationary	do
1550	do	9	19	Female	do	Unknown,	-	-	2 years	do	3 weeks	do	do	do
1551	do	12	29	Male	Married	Religious,	-	-	6 months	do	3 weeks	do	do	do
1552	do	15	23	do	Single	do	-	-	3 do	do	2 weeks	do	Improved	Hereditary.
1553	do	17	50	do	do	Unknown,	-	-	Unknown	do	2 weeks	do	Stationary	do
1554	do	17	36	Female	do	Ill health,	-	-	2 months	The Friends	2 weeks	do	do	do
1555	do	18	54	do	Married	Unknown,	-	-	30 years	The Court	6 days	Died	do	Periodical.
1556	do	19	20	Male	Single	do	-	-	3 do	do	11 days	Remains	do	do
1557	do	26	32	do	do	Masturbation,	-	-	3 do	do	4 days	do	do	do

Patients admitted from each of the Counties.

				1842.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable,	-	Males,	-	2	17	32
		Females,	-	1	12	
Berkshire,	-	Males,	-	6	18	47
		Females,	-	5	18	
Bristol,	-	Males,	-	6	47	90
		Females,	-	4	33	
Dukes,	-	Males,	-	1	3	6
		Females,	-	0	2	
Essex,	-	Males,	-	26	83	211
		Females,	-	17	85	
Franklin,	-	Males,	-	1	36	63
		Females,	-	4	22	
Hampden,	-	Males,	-	2	25	68
		Females,	-	6	35	
Hampshire,	-	Males,	-	3	44	86
		Females,	-	6	33	
Middlesex,	-	Males,	-	12	75	164
		Females,	-	8	69	
Nantucket,	-	Males,	-	0	5	10
		Females,	-	0	5	
Norfolk,	-	Males,	-	14	75	148
		Females,	-	9	50	
Plymouth,	-	Males,	-	6	28	67
		Females,	-	2	31	
Suffolk,	-	Males,	-	9	81	163
		Females,	-	6	67	
Worcester,	-	Males,	-	20	169	397
		Females,	-	22	186	
Boarders out of the State,		Males,	-	0	2	5
		Females,	-	0	3	
				198	1359	1557

TABLE 1.

*Showing the number of Admissions, and the state of the Hospital, from
December 1st, 1841, to November 30th, 1842.*

Patients in the Hospital in the course of the year,	430		
Males,	223		
Females,	207—430		
At the commencement of the year,	232		
Males,	116		
Females,	116—232		
Admitted in the course of the year,	198		
Males,	107		
Females,	91—198		
Remain at the end of the year,	238		
Males,	124		
Females,	114—238		
Patients admitted,	198	Patients now in the Hospital,	238
Males,	107	Males,	124
Females,	91—198	Females,	114—238
Cases of duration less than one year,	109	Cases of less duration than one year,	40
Males,	53	Males,	20
Females,	56—109	Females,	20—40
Cases of longer duration than one year,	89	Cases of longer duration than one year,	198
Males,	53	Males,	104
Females,	36—89	Females,	94—198
Cases committed by the Courts,	157	Foreigners discharged the last year,	24
By the Overseers,	8	Males,	15
Private boarders,	33—198	Females,	9—24
Foreigners now in the Hospital,	34	Applications not received at the time,	157
Males,	19	Not received for want of room,	113
Females,	15—34		

There has been a greater number of patients in the Hospital during the past year, than in any former year. The house was full at the commencement of the year, so that about as many must have been removed as were admitted.

There have been 430 individuals in the Hospital during the year, and 157 were rejected at the time of application for want of room.

Last year, the number of females admitted exceeded the number of males, in the proportion of 90 to 73; this year, the males exceed the number of females, in the proportion of 107 to 91.

Last year, the number remaining at the end of the year, was 116 of each sex; this year, there remain 124 males and 114 females.

There have been in the Hospital during the past year, 58 patients who have no residence in this State, and who are supported at the public charge; of these, 24 have been discharged, and 34 remain at the close of the year.

If provision should be made to pay for State paupers at the lowest rate of charge for private boarders, or town paupers whose disease was of equal duration, there would never be a necessity for calling on the legislature for aid to pay the current expenses of the Hospital. If the number remaining at the end of the year was about the average number for the whole year, the bill to be paid by the government out of the State treasury would be about \$3,400. If the government does not annually pay this sum of the current expenses, it is clear that those towns and individuals who are so unfortunate as to have insane friends in the Hospital, have to pay an unequal share of the expense of its support.

The burthen of supporting the State paupers should clearly be borne by the whole State, and if the rate of charge to individuals and towns could thus be reduced, it is right and just that it should be.

If the State paupers should be charged at \$100 annually, and the bills, on being presented, be paid out of the State treasury, the amount this year would have been \$3,000—a sum larger than has been expended, over the amount collected from private boarders and towns, for many years.

If there was a certainty that these bills would be annually paid by the State, the price of board might safely be reduced, and thus the burthens be lightened where they are frequently quite severe.

TABLE 2.

Showing the number of Discharges and Deaths, and the condition of those who have left the Hospital, from December 1st, 1841, to November 30th, 1842.

	No. of each sex.	Recovered.	Improved.	Incurable and Harmless.	Incurable and Dangerous.	Died.	Total.
Patients discharged, - - - 191							
Males, - - - - -	99	44	13	28	11	3	99
Females, - - - - -	92	44	12	24	3	9	92
	191	88	25	52	14	12	191
Patients discharged whose insanity was of less duration than 1 year, - - - - - 77							
Males, - - - - -	41	36	2	1	0	2	41
Females, - - - - -	36	34	0	0	0	2	36
	77	70	2	1	0	4	77
Patients discharged whose insanity was of longer duration than 1 year, - - - - - 114							
Males, - - - - -	58	8	11	27	11	1	58
Females, - - - - -	56	10	12	24	3	7	56
	114	18	23	51	14	8	114

Facts relating to Discharges.

There have been discharged by the Trustees, mostly as harmless and incurable, for want of room, in ten years, 247

Some of these were improved.

Sent to jails as incurable and dangerous, by the Trustees, 38

To the South Boston Institution, 16

Discharged by the Probate Court, as incurable and dangerous, 23

Discharged by the Court of Common Pleas, 4*

By the Supreme Judicial Court, 5†

* 1 Recovered, } 3 of them Homicides.
 † 3 Recovered, }

It will be seen by the statements of the table, that a large number have been discharged for want of room ; the crowded state of the house rendering constant changes necessary. The Trustees have frequently met for the purpose of sending away foreigners and the harmless, that the more urgent and pressing cases might be accommodated ; this makes the general per cent. of recoveries less, and the recoveries of old cases proportionably small.

If we could retain all whose residence in the Hospital is desirable, there would be few discharges, except those who recover or those who die ; the per cent. of recoveries would be large, and the per cent. of deaths also large.

The health of the Hospital is proverbial. The death of but twelve individuals, and most of those feeble and diseased before they came under our care, must certainly be considered a small number from four hundred and thirty inmates, many of whom are invalids, and a considerable proportion are so excited as to take no care of health, and who, in various ways, expose themselves to the causes of disease.

It is with great reluctance that the Trustees ever send patients to the jails ; but the crowded state of the Hospital, the last year, has compelled them to do so in an unusual number of instances. The Trustees do not discharge the *dangerous* and *incurable* in any other way ; but the Judge of Probate, on application of the friends, does occasionally discharge some of this class. The dangerously insane who have friends, go home by order of the Judge of Probate, and the same class who have no friends, if discharged at all, are sent to the jails by the Trustees.

TABLE 3.

Showing the number of Admissions and Discharges, and the average number of patients, each month in the year.

Monthly Average.						Admitted.	Discharged.
December,	.	.	.	.	233½	11	10
January,	.	.	.	.	231	24	14
February,	.	.	.	.	244	15	17
March,	.	.	.	.	238¼	15	23
April,	.	.	.	.	234½	16	15
May,	.	.	.	.	237½	17	9
June,	.	.	.	.	242½	13	13
July,	.	.	.	.	239½	17	21
August,	.	.	.	.	234¼	10	15
September,	.	.	.	.	240¼	22	9
October,	.	.	.	.	246	24	29
November,	.	.	.	.	240½	14	16
Average,						198	191

The number of patients in the Hospital has been greater than in any former year, the admissions have been more numerous, and there have been more discharges. The changes have been 389, and the number of residents 430. In the months of January and October, 24 patients were admitted each month, and in October, 29 were discharged, making a change of 53 in one month.

Each monthly average has been greater than the number of rooms in the Hospital. The greatest monthly average was in October, 246; in November, it was 240; in February, 244. The number of rooms in the Hospital is 229.

We have always kept the Hospital more than full, from a reluctance to discharge patients contrary to the wishes of their friends. Formerly, there was much difficulty in keeping patients as long as was desirable; now there is a strong desire on the part of friends to continue the residence of patients in the Hospital, and it is not uncommon for patients themselves to desire to remain, and to wish to return on the recurrence of the slightest indisposition.

Towns sometimes unreasonably urge the discharge of paupers, to save a small sum, and place them in Poor Houses, where the difference of expense can hardly be fifty dollars a year in any case.

TABLE 4.

Ages of Patients in the Hospital, December 1st, 1842.	Duration of Insanity with those remaining, December 1st, 1842.
Under 20, 9	Less duration than 1 year, 40
From 20 to 25, 18	From 1 to 2 years, 36
" 25 to 30, 36	" 2 to 5 " 54
" 30 to 35, 34	" 5 to 10 " 39
" 35 to 40, 28	" 10 to 15 " 26
" 40 to 45, 33	" 15 to 20 " 9
" 45 to 50, 28	" 20 to 25 " 9
" 50 to 55, 18	" 25 to 30 " 8
" 55 to 60, 14	Over 30 years, 5
" 60 to 65, 9	Unknown, 12
" 65 to 70, 7	<hr/>
" 70 to 75, 4	238
<hr/> 238	

The number of patients now in the Hospital, between the ages of 25 and 45, is 131—more than half of all in the establishment; all the others whose ages are from 15 to 75—more than twice the period—are but 107. Many who are now more than 25, became insane before they reached that age, so also many who are now past the age of 45, were attacked in the more active period of life. It may therefore safely be assumed that the vigor of manhood, from 25 to 50, which in the table will show 159 cases out of 238, is emphatically the age of insanity.

It is when the mind is most vigorous, and the cares and burthens of life most heavy, that the brain becomes diseased, and the mind most frequently loses its balance, and becomes insane. Many nervous diseases affect the young more frequently, particularly chorea and epilepsy, while palsy and apoplexy are the diseases of advanced life, and of those broken down by irregularities and disease.

TABLE 5.

Statistics of the Hospital from January, 1833, to November 30th, 1842.

	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
Whole number of Patients admitted, . . .	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198
Discharged—inclu'g dths. and elopements, . . .	39	115	112	106	121	144	168	155	167	191
Discharged recovered, . . .	25	64	52	58	69	76	80	82	82	88
Discharged improved, . . .	7	22	23	17	23	24	29	29	36	25
Discharged not improved, . . .	2	20	28	22	20	28	37	29	37	66
Died,	4	8	8	8	9	16	22	15	12	12
Eloped,	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patients in the Hospital in the course of the year, . . .	153	233	241	245	306	362	397	391	399	430
Patients remaining at the end of each year, . . .	114	118	119	138	185	218	229	236	232	238
Males admitted,	96	68	51	66	94	96	80	75	73	107
Females admitted,	57	51	62	59	74	81	99	87	90	91
Males discharged,	19	58	57	56	65	74	66	59	71	96
Females discharged,	15	48	46	41	47	54	80	81	84	83
Males died,	3	5	4	6	6	10	14	9	7	3
Females died,	1	3	4	2	3	6	8	6	5	9
Patients sent by Courts,	109	55	90	117	129	123	123	106	110	157
Private,	44	64	23	8	39	54	56	56	53	41
Recoveries :—										
Males,	13	33	27	32	37	45	32	28	37	44
Females,	12	31	25	26	32	31	48	54	45	44
Average in the Hospital,	107	117	120	127	163	211	223	229	233	238

The first four years the Hospital accommodated but 120 patients, the admissions varied from 113 to 133 each year. In 1837, another wing was added, and the admissions were 168 ; since that time a fourth wing

has been built, making the accommodations nearly double what they were at first, and the admissions have varied from 162 to 198. The average number of residents has regularly increased from 107 in 1833, to 238 in 1842.

The information in the table is believed to be as accurate as the nature of the case will admit.

The number of deaths has been small the last two years, and particularly so the last year. In institutions like this, deaths must be expected to be more frequent than in private institutions, from the fact, that no patient, however feeble, even if at the point of death, can be excluded.

The collection of statistics in the table becomes more interesting as numbers accumulate, and years are added to our history.

In ten years now nearly completed, 1557 patients have been admitted to the Hospital; 1319 have been discharged, of which number 676 have recovered; 114 have died, &c.

The table shows in what condition all have been discharged who have left the hospital; the results of each year, and of the whole ten years.

TABLE 6.

Statistics of the Different Seasons.

	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
Admissions in Winter,	27	26	24	23	26	46	39	32	31	50
Admissions in Spring,	72	35	31	36	49	46	38	42	37	48
Admissions in Summer,	23	30	30	42	40	47	59	44	51	40
Admissions in Autumn,	31	28	28	24	53	38	43	44	44	60
Discharges in Winter,	0	22	21	20	14	18	31	29	35	37
Discharges in Spring,	1	33	30	33	36	37	38	38	33	46
Discharges in Summer,	11	28	31	24	29	44	48	41	37	46
Discharges in Autumn,	23	24	22	21	33	29	29	32	50	50
Recoveries in Winter,	0	13	13	12	10	15	13	18	20	24
Recoveries in Spring,	0	20	11	15	17	23	24	22	10	22
Recoveries in Summer,	9	16	16	12	15	18	23	20	22	23
Recoveries in Autumn,	16	15	12	19	27	20	20	22	30	19
Deaths in Winter,	0	3	1	0	1	3	5	6	1	4
Deaths in Spring,	1	2	2	1	2	5	5	6	2	1
Deaths in Summer,	3	3	2	4	1	5	7	1	5	3
Deaths in Autumn,	0	0	3	3	5	3	5	2	4	4

The records of the table confirm the views expressed in former reports, though a greater number were admitted in winter the present year than has been usual in former seasons. The whole year has been healthy, the number of deaths less in proportion than any other year; one death only occurred during the spring months.

TABLE 7.

Classification of Insanity.

	Whole No.	No. of each Sex.	Curable.	Total of Curable.
Mania,	774			
Males, . . . . .	.	411	264	
Females, . . . . .	.	363	256	520
Melancholia,	507			
Males, . . . . .	.	238	128	
Females, . . . . .	.	269	177	305
Dementia,	196			
Males, . . . . .	.	121	4	
Females, . . . . .	.	75	4	8
Idiots,	11			
Males, . . . . .	.	10	0	0
Females, . . . . .	.	1	0	0

Some cases of moral estrangement and monomania are not classed, as they do not strictly belong to either class.

There is very little practical use in classifying insanity. The cases arranged under the same head are extremely unlike, and the cases are constantly varying. Many cases appear demented at first, that are recent in their origin, and favorable in their termination. If such cases were denominated "dementia," the numbers of that class would be considerably increased, and the cures would be many.

In the treatment of cases no benefit arises from nosological arrangement.

TABLE 8.

Causes of Insanity, and circumstances connected with causes and pre-disposition to Insanity.

Intemperance,	225	Hereditary, or having insane	
Ill Health,	244	ancestors or kindred, . . .	465
Masturbation,	126	Periodical,	308
Domestic Affliction,	168	Homicidal,	20
Religious,	120	Have committed homicides, . .	15
Property,	83	Suicidal,	167
Disappointed Affection,	60	Have committed suicide, . . .	7
Disappointed Ambition,	28		
Epilepsy,	40	Have dark hair, eyes and	
Puerperal,	41	complexion,	481
Wounds on the Head,	18	Have light hair, eyes and	
Abuse of Snuff and Tobacco,	8	complexion,	500
		Arising from physical causes,	703
		Arising from moral causes,	459
		Many not classed.	

Of the 1557 cases of insanity that have been committed to the hospital, 225 were the effect of intemperance.

Of the first 778 cases, half the number that have been received, 135 were from intemperance; 81 of the first 389, and 54 of the second 389.

Of the second 778 cases, 90 were caused by intemperance, 52 of the first 389, and 38 of the second 389.

These figures speak well for the favorable influence of temperance on the community; the first quarter of the patients received having more than double the number arising from this cause that the last quarter has,—being 81 to 38.

Ill health combines so many causes, as hardly to be considered one cause. With this exception, intemperance has produced more insanity in this community than any other cause.

Most of the causes enumerated have produced about the same proportion of cases as formerly.

Some new views of religious truth have recently disturbed many persons who have deep solicitude for their future well-being, and have brought a number of patients under our care. Some of these views

are greatly calculated to alarm those who entertain them, and I greatly fear that, for some months to come, this agitation of the public mind may, in this and other communities, add many to the list of the insane.

Religion, in any view of it, is a solemn subject for contemplation. No individual can feel indifferent to it who has a rational mind, and feels his responsibility to God for the actions of his life. But it is particularly desirable that all consideration of it should be calm and dispassionate, that we should *live it* in our several spheres of duty, rather than seek new dogmas which distract the mind, and unfit it for the high responsibilities of this life, or for suitable preparation for the elevated pleasures of a future existence.

The Bible itself would rarely make a man insane; its promises counterbalance its denunciations, and its plain and simple instruction shows most clearly the way to pardon and to peace. It is human dogmas and new-fangled doctrines, promulgated by the ignorant and misguided, which are at present distracting the public mind, loosening the cords which bind society together, and, without chart or compass, set mankind forth in search of a heavenly inheritance. When the settled principles of religious faith and hope are discarded, when fanaticism predominates, and the established forms of religious worship are abandoned, then it is that the minds of the weak and excitable are distracted and made insane; then it is that the effort to reach something indefinite and untangible, overpowers the intellect, and often breaks it down and destroys it. This is not religion, but its counterfeit—a base moral currency, unsafe, and worse than useless in its influence, corrupting instead of reforming its victims, and levelling, rather than elevating the moral and religious standard of the community in which it circulates.

In many reports of institutions for the insane, a large proportion of the cases are attributed to hereditary predisposition as the cause. In some former reports I have briefly alluded to this subject. In my opinion hereditary predisposition alone is never the cause of insanity in any case. If it were thus, hereditary predisposition, existing from the first breath of life, must be perpetually operating, and such a case should be from necessity perpetually insane, unless the remedies for insanity can remove the hereditary taint.

It is with insanity as with other predispositions to disease—a slighter cause produces effects, to which the individual is liable in consequence of this predisposition.

If this rule has exceptions, they are to be found in the juvenile in-

sane, in those cases in which aberration commences with the first development of intellect. Such cases are not uncommon, and I may say that congenital *insanity* is hardly less frequent than congenital *idiocy*. Many such cases have come under my observation, where there has never been a *rational* mind, though there has been an *active* one ; in this respect differing from idiocy.

There has been no suicide in the hospital the last eighteen months, though many having the propensity strongly have been under our care. Many melancholy patients contemplate suicide, others fear that they may be brought into circumstances where it will be inevitable, while others talk much about it, and threaten it without ever intending to execute the threat.

In some families there is a strong natural propensity to suicide, no love of life, and no firmness to bear the calamities incident to it. One patient under our care had twenty male relatives, more or less nearly connected with him, who had committed suicide. Suicide is also contagious or epidemic. In institutions for the insane there are periods when we have great solicitude on this account, and other periods when we have comparatively little. In the community such cases rarely occur alone. Suicide is often *impulsive*, the means at hand often excite an irresistible desire or equally impulsive dread ; in the one case the means are applied, in the other cautiously put away or avoided. I have often had patients give me knives, scissors, cords, &c., fearing they might be tempted to use them, yet sometimes these same individuals will secrete them about their persons or rooms.

TABLE 9.

Occupation.

Farmers,	181	Coachmen,	3
Laborers,	132	Butchers,	3
Shoemakers,	62	Jewellers,	4
Seamen,	55	Innkeepers,	3
Merchants,	59	Stevedores,	2
Carpenters,	41	Stonecutters,	2
Manufacturers,	32	Broom-makers,	2
Teachers,	26	Coppersmiths,	2
Students,	22	Watchmen,	2
Blacksmiths,	16	Drovers,	2
Printers,	16	Curriers,	2
Tailors,	11	Card-makers,	2
Machinists,	10	Furrier,	1
Clothiers,	7	News Collector,	1
Coopers,	7	Broker,	1
Bricklayers,	7	Engineer,	1
Millers,	5	Hatter,	1
Cabinet-makers,	9	Gardener,	1
Clergymen,	6	Mat-maker,	1
Lawyers,	5	Stocking-weaver,	1
Bakers,	4	Bellows-maker,	1
Musicians,	4	Pump and Block-maker,	1
Pedlers,	4	Chair-maker,	1
Painters,	4	Tobacconist,	1
Rope-makers,	4	Auctioneer,	1
Paper-makers,	4	Miniature Painter,	1
Calico Printers,	3	Females not accustomed to	
Sail-makers,	3	labor,	142
Tanners,	3	Females accustomed to se-	
Comb-makers,	3	dentary employments,	153
Turners,	3	Females accustomed to ac-	
Harness-makers,	3	tive employments,	236
Physicians,	3	Many not classed.	

The male patients in the hospital have pursued 59 different trades or occupations. We can generally ascertain with accuracy what employment our patients have pursued in life. They are mostly from the active, laboring classes of society, and, with few exceptions, pursue one employment. It must be conceded that the subject of employment is an important consideration in connexion with insanity, as doubtless some employments are more injurious to health, and especially to the brain and nervous system, than others.

The classification of females cannot be very accurate. A large

proportion of them are housekeepers, some pursue trades, and a few are teachers.

TABLE 10.

Diseases which have proved fatal.

Marasmus,	25	Disease of Brain from Intemp'e.	2
Epilepsy,	14	Dysenteric Fever,	2
Consumption,	10	Chronic Dysentery,	3
Apoplexy and Palsy,	10	Lung Fever,	2
Suicide,	7	Bronchitis,	2
Disease of the Heart,	7	Old Age,	1
Cholera Morbus,	4	Gastric Fever,	1
Hemorrhage,	4	Land Scurvy,	1
Inflammation of the Brain,	4	Congestive Fever,	1
Inflammation of the Bowels,	3	Erysipelas,	2
Mortification of the Limbs,	3	Disease of the Bladder,	1
Dropsy,	3		
Diarrhœa,	2	Total,	114

Most of the mortality in the hospital has been from chronic diseases, or from sudden attacks, the result of a broken-down state of the system. Marasmus, epilepsy, consumption, apoplexy and palsy, have been the most fatal diseases in this institution, and more than half the deaths have been from these diseases.

During the past season, erysipelas, with tendency to suppuration and gangrene, has been somewhat prevalent in this vicinity, and a few cases have occurred among our patients, none of which have proved fatal. Three or four of these cases had extensive suppuration, and were quite severe, but the free application of nitrate of silver arrested the progress of the inflammation. In three cases, in the incipient stage of the disease, the free use of the caustic so as to destroy the scarf skin entirely arrested the progress of the inflammation, and the case was ended at once.

Two cases of chronic bronchitis have proved fatal in the hospital, both of which followed wounds of the wind-pipe previously made in attempts at suicide.

TABLE 11.

Showing the comparative Expense of supporting old and recent Cases of Insanity, from which we learn the economy of placing patients in Institutions in the early periods of Disease.

No. of the Old Cases.	Present age.	Time Insane.	Total Expense at \$100 a year before entering the Hospital, and \$132 since.	No. of the recent cases discharged.	Present age.	Time Insane.	Cost of support at \$2 50 per week.
2	68	27 years.	\$3092 00	1413	22	26 weeks.	\$65 00
7	47	16 "	1884 00	1416	30	32 "	80 00
8	59	20 "	2384 00	1424	21	21 "	52 50
12	46	24 "	2774 00	1425	23	22 "	55 00
18	70	33 "	3674 00	1429	27	31 "	77 50
19	58	17 "	2084 00	1431	49	32 "	80 00
21	38	15 "	1873 00	1434	20	21 "	52 50
27	46	15 "	1874 00	1435	40	16 "	40 00
44	55	25 "	2862 00	1437	18	32 "	80 00
45	59	24 "	2715 00	1441	27	17 "	42 50
102	52	24 "	2713 00	1448	40	9 "	22 50
133	43	12 "	1311 00	1449	73	14 "	35 00
176	54	19 "	2366 00	1451	25	11 "	27 50
190	49	12 "	1317 00	1452	22	12 "	30 00
209	44	15 "	1844 00	1453	49	20 "	50 00
223	49	19 "	2244 00	1456	42	12 "	30 00
260	46	17 "	1992 00	1469	35	19 "	47 50
274	39	14 "	1689 00	1471	40	18 "	45 00
278	48	9 "	1304 00	1475	40	8 "	20 00
319	52	9 "	1127 00	1476	18	5 "	12 50
347	57	13 "	1524 00	1486	18	18 "	45 00
351	52	9 "	1124 00	1494	44	14 "	35 00
367	39	11 "	1324 00	1497	50	16 "	40 00
400	42	13 "	1524 00	1514	50	17 "	42 50
425	47	12 "	1992 00	1539	31	9 "	22 50
		424 years.	\$50,611 00			452 weeks.	\$1130 00

Average expense of old cases, \$2020 00
 Whole expense of 25 old cases, 50,611 00
 Average expense of recent cases, 45 20
 Whole expense of 25 recent cases till recovered, 1130 00

I continue this table to exhibit in bold relief the immense advantage of early committal to the hospital, and the actual cost of supporting old cases when they become so troublesome as to render confinement in a hospital for the insane necessary.

Last year the twenty-five cases were taken from the first 330 patients ; this year it extends to the 425 ; in other words, of the 425 patients first committed to the hospital, only 25 remain, unless there be a few the duration of whose insanity is unknown.

The last twenty-five recent cases which have recovered, and have been discharged, have cost, before and after admission, an average of \$45 20, while the twenty-five first on the list, who now remain in the hospital, cost on an average \$2020 00 !

TABLE 12.

Showing the duration of Insanity, the ages and civil state of the Patients in the Hospital, admitted last year and previous years.

	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
Duration before admitted:										
Less than 1 year, . . .	41	56	48	54	72	82	84	75	81	106
From 1 to 5 years, . . .	27	29	37	37	58	50	63	56	52	58
“ 5 to 10 “ . . .	27	14	15	13	14	16	18	15	12	13
“ 10 to 20 “ . . .	31	6	5	11	14	8	10	10	10	5
“ 20 to 30 “ . . .	12	4	0	2	4	7	1	3	4	5
“ 30 to 40 “ . . .	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	4
Unknown, . . .	12	8	7	6	5	13	2	1	4	7
	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198
Duration with those remaining at the end of each year:										
Less than 1 year, . . .	26	22	21	11	29	28	34	28	32	40
From 1 to 5 years, . . .	23	25	22	39	51	65	69	75	74	89
“ 5 to 10 “ . . .	20	24	34	35	38	44	44	52	53	38
“ 10 to 20 “ . . .	28	24	29	35	41	41	52	52	45	37
“ 20 to 30 “ . . .	7	5	3	7	11	18	14	13	15	18
“ 30 to 40 “ . . .	2	2	4	2	2	3	4	5	4	6
Unknown, . . .	8	16	6	9	13	19	12	11	9	10
	114	118	119	138	185	218	229	236	232	238
Ages of patients when admitted:										
Under 20 years, . . .	2	12	4	11	13	17	10	10	7	14
From 20 to 30 years, . . .	34	31	23	29	58	47	47	46	50	35
“ 30 to 40 “ . . .	46	31	36	32	34	51	49	40	45	44
“ 40 to 50 “ . . .	35	31	28	26	31	32	30	34	31	46
“ 50 to 60 “ . . .	14	8	13	14	13	20	21	21	19	24
“ 60 to 70 “ . . .	17	5	6	13	12	8	14	6	9	12
“ 70 to 80 “ . . .	3	0	3	0	7	2	8	5	1	2
Over 80, . . .	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198
Civil state of patients admitted:										
Single, . . .	92	71	52	68	94	101	80	75	82	108
Married, . . .	38	40	46	49	61	65	75	71	63	76
Widows, . . .	12	4	8	6	11	5	17	12	13	12
Widowers, . . .	11	4	7	2	2	6	7	4	5	2
	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198

The results of this table are not varied by the experience of the past year. An unusual number of recent cases have been admitted, and a less number of very old ones. It is to be hoped that this may be our future experience.

The recommittals of such as have been discharged for want of room increase the number of old cases very considerably. The number of cases favorable for recovery has never been greater at the end of the year.

The few patients that enter the hospital who are under 20 years of age, afford no criterion by which to decide when insanity commences, or that few are attacked at this early age. Many old cases were attacked before 20 years of age.

The records of the civil state of patients shows the usual predominance of the single over the married.

TABLE 13.

Showing the comparative Curability of Insanity treated at different periods of Disease.

	Total of Cases.	Total of each sex.	Cured or Curable.	Incurable.
Of less duration than 1 year,	699			
Males, . . . . .	.	335	296	39
Females, . . . . .	.	364	326	38
From 1 to 2 years,	253			
Males, . . . . .	.	122	66	56
Females, . . . . .	.	131	82	49
From 2 to 5 years,	247			
Males, . . . . .	.	146	50	96
Females, . . . . .	.	101	39	62
From 5 to 10 years,	159			
Males, . . . . .	.	87	11	76
Females, . . . . .	.	72	10	62
From 10 to 15 years,	93			
Males, . . . . .	.	50	4	46
Females, . . . . .	.	43	2	41
From 15 to 20 years,	34			
Males, . . . . .	.	22	1	21
Females, . . . . .	.	12	0	12
From 20 to 25 years,	24			
Males, . . . . .	.	14	0	14
Females, . . . . .	.	10	0	10
From 25 to 30 years,	8			
Males, . . . . .	.	6	0	6
Females, . . . . .	.	2	0	2
Over 30 years,	10			
Males, . . . . .	.	5	0	5
Females, . . . . .	.	5	0	5

Some unknown.

The facts in this table cannot be too frequently presented to the public. Of 699 cases committed during the first year of insanity, 622 have recovered or are considered curable; 40 only remain in the hospital, most of which will probably recover.

Of the 500 which have been insane from one to five years, only 237 have recovered, or are considered curable, and of the 250 which have been insane from five to fifteen years, only 27 have recovered, or are supposed to be curable.

TABLE 14.

Showing the comparative Curability of Insanity attacking at different Ages.

	Total of Cases.	Total of each sex.	Curable.	Incurable.
Under 20,	188			
Males, . . . . .	.	96	38	58
Females, . . . . .	.	92	61	31
From 20 to 25,	225			
Males, . . . . .	.	124	62	62
Females, . . . . .	.	101	65	36
From 25 to 30,	217			
Males, . . . . .	.	118	61	57
Females, . . . . .	.	99	66	33
From 30 to 35,	212			
Males, . . . . .	.	120	58	62
Females, . . . . .	.	92	58	34
From 35 to 40,	180			
Males, . . . . .	.	81	42	39
Females, . . . . .	.	99	61	38
From 40 to 45,	135			
Males, . . . . .	.	71	47	24
Females, . . . . .	.	64	42	22
From 45 to 50,	114			
Males, . . . . .	.	51	37	14
Females, . . . . .	.	63	50	13
From 50 to 55,	91			
Males, . . . . .	.	43	28	15
Females, . . . . .	.	48	35	13
From 55 to 60,	50			
Males, . . . . .	.	22	15	7
Females, . . . . .	.	28	17	11
From 60 to 65,	43			
Males, . . . . .	.	21	17	4
Females, . . . . .	.	22	15	7
From 65 to 70,	25			
Males, . . . . .	.	17	11	6
Females, . . . . .	.	8	6	2
From 70 to 75,	14			
Males, . . . . .	.	9	5	4
Females, . . . . .	.	5	5	0
Over 75,	11			
Males, . . . . .	.	6	3	3
Females, . . . . .	.	5	0	5

Some not classed—unknown.

It has been before remarked that the few patients in the hospital who are under 20 years of age, is no criterion by which to judge of the period of life when insanity commences. In the table, 188 are recorded as having become insane before 20 years of age, which is a much larger number than the residents in the hospital of that age.

Our records continue to show the most favorable results in cases which are attacked in the active season of life; in this respect they differ from those of some other institutions.

TABLE 15.

Showing the relation of Cause to Recovery.

	Whole No.	No. of each sex.	Curable.	Incurable.
Intemperance,	225			
Males, . . . .	.	200	103	97
Females, . . . .	.	25	13	12
Afflictions, trouble, love, fear of death, future punishment, poverty, &c. . . .	365			
Males, . . . .	.	141	84	57
Females, . . . .	.	224	135	89
Ill health, puerperal, followed fever, measles, wounds, &c. .	313			
Males, . . . .	.	70	36	34
Females, . . . .	.	243	168	75
Religious, including Mormonism, Millerism, &c. . . .	120			
Males, . . . .	.	62	42	20
Females, . . . .	.	58	37	21
Masturbation and its results, debility, weakness, &c. . .	126			
Males, . . . .	.	112	31	81
Females, . . . .	.	14	1	13
Epilepsy,	40			
Males, . . . .	.	36	4	32
Females, . . . .	.	4	0	4
Palsy,	23			
Males, . . . .	.	16	3	13
Females, . . . .	.	7	1	6

Cause unknown in many cases.

The records of the last year are of the same character as those of previous years.

The recoveries from insanity arising from moral causes, are about in the same proportion as in cases arising from disease and bodily injuries.

Epileptic and paralytic subjects rarely recover. In such cases the insanity does not always arise from these diseases; wounds, intemperance and the solitary vice, are very fruitful sources of these diseases, and they often continue many years before insanity supervenes, and then it may more frequently arise from the organic lesion of the brain, produced by the original cause, than from these diseases.

Insanity combined with either epilepsy or palsy becomes almost necessarily incurable, because it generally arises with such complication from organic disease of the brain, which can never be removed.

TABLE 16.

Showing the causes of Insanity as affecting persons pursuing different occupations.

OCCUPATION.		Intemperance.	Masturbation.	Religious.	Domestic Affliction.	Fear of Poverty and loss of Property.	Ill Health.	Disappointed Affection.	OTHER CAUSES.
Farmers, .	125	46	19	18	15	12	7	2	} Palsy, . 1 Epilepsy, 4 Jealousy, 1 Epilepsy, 1
Shoemakers,	46	8	22	4	3	3	4	1	
Printers, .	11	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	Epilepsy, 1
Laborers, .	75	49	13	5	2	5	1	0	
Seamen, .	41	25	3	4	2	5	1	0	Jealousy, 1
Merchants, .	51	9	25	2	2	11	1	0	Epilepsy, 1
Carpenters, .	33	14	6	2	1	4	4	1	Epilepsy, 1
Blacksmiths, .	8	3	1	0	0	2	0	2	
Students, .	22	0	17	1	1	0	2	0	Abstinence 1
Professional men,	15	4	6	1	1	0	0	2	Unknown, 1
Clergymen, .	7	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	Unknown, 1
Lawyers, .	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	
Physicians, .	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	

In the preceding table may be seen the relation of cause to recovery ; in this, the relation of occupation to causes.

Intemperance is the bane of the active, and the "secret vice," of the sedentary occupations. These are both voluntary causes of disease, the less excusable, but the most severe. It is to be hoped that the light that is now diffused on both subjects, and the philanthropic efforts that are made to lessen both evils, may have much influence to lessen the number of the insane.

TABLE 17.

Showing the state of the Moon at the commencement of a paroxysm of excitement in 92 cases of Periodical Insanity, amounting in all to 676 paroxysms. Also the relation of the Moon to the 114 Deaths that have occurred in the Hospital.

Number of Paroxysms each day.				Number of Deaths on each day.					
Day of the Moon.	Whole No.	Male.	Female.	Day of the Qr.	Day of the Moon.	Whole No.	Male.	Female.	Day of the Qr.
1	17	9	8	1	1	1	1	0	1
2	38	22	16	2	2	7	5	2	2
3	24	12	12	3	3	8	3	5	3
4	27	11	16	4	4	3	2	1	4
5	23	10	13	5	5	6	3	3	5
6	28	12	16	6	6	6	4	2	6
7	36	18	18	7	7	4	0	4	7
End of 1st qr.					End of 1st qr.				
8	34	17	17	1	8	1	1	0	1
9	23	13	10	2	9	5	1	4	2
10	16	7	9	3	10	2	2	0	3
11	25	10	15	4	11	3	1	2	4
12	21	11	10	5	12	2	1	1	5
13	25	13	12	6	13	8	6	2	6
14	31	12	19	7	14	4	2	2	7
End of 2d qr.					End of 2d qr.				
15	28	14	14	1	15	3	3	0	1
16	17	8	9	2	16	8	5	3	2
17	28	15	13	3	17	4	3	1	3
18	14	7	7	4	18	0	0	0	4
19	18	13	5	5	19	2	1	1	5
20	21	15	6	6	20	7	5	2	6
21	28	15	13	7	21	6	4	2	7
End of 3d qr.					End of 3d qr.				
22	27	12	15	1	22	2	1	1	1
23	31	11	20	2	23	1	0	1	2
24	31	14	17	3	24	6	2	4	3
25	21	8	13	4	25	7	4	3	4
26	21	10	11	5	26	4	2	2	5
27	9	3	6	6	27	0	0	0	6
28	14	7	7	7	28	4	2	2	7
Paroxysms,	676				Deaths,	114			

Last year many pages of the report were devoted to the subject of the moon, and the examination of modern theories and popular notions

in relation to it. Our observations have been continued without any variation in the results.

There are some remarkable coincidences in the table, which have continued from year to year ; but they neither confirm modern theories, nor establish popular notions. The opportunities for continued observations are favorable, and facts may be accumulated that will show the truth or error of preconceived opinions.

TABLE 18.

Of Per Cent.

	Ave.	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
Recovery of cases of duration less than 1 year,	87½	82	82½	84½	89½	86½	90	91½	91	91
Per cent. of recoveries of all discharged, - - -	51	53¾	46½	53¼	57	52½	47	53	49¼	46
Per cent. recovered of old cases, - - - - -	19	20½	15¾	18¾	25½	15½	16½	22½	20½	16

Per Cent. of cases from the most prominent causes each year.

	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
Intemperate drinking, -	24¾	24	22¾	14½	10½	16¾	7½	12½	12¼	7½
Ill health, - - - - -	8½	17½	21½	22½	21½	28	26¾	25	21½	17¾
The affections, - - - -	13¾	11½	17½	16	16	14¾	25	16¾	12¾	14¾
Concerning property, -	6½	10¾	8¾	5½	6½	10½	5½	4¾	3½	3½
Religious, - - - - -	8½	6½	7½	6½	6½	9	4½	4¾	3½	9½
Masturbation, - - - -	5	5¾	7¾	16½	21½	5½	8¾	6¾	6	3½

There have been admitted to the Hospital, since it was opened in 1833, 699 cases, of duration less than one year.

In the same time there have been discharged, recovered, of recent cases 535 ; 535 of 699 ; which is a fraction less than 77 per cent. Deduct from this number 32 deaths and 40 recent cases now in the Hospital, 72 from 699, and there remains 627, of which 535 is 85 per cent.

There have been in the Hospital 1557 cases, of which 676 have recovered, which is 43½ per cent.

	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
Per cent. of Deaths of all in the Hospital, each year, -	3½	3½	3¼	3	4½	5½	3¾	3	2¾

Per cent. of deaths of the whole number, 114 of 1557, is - - - - - 6¾

Per cent. of deaths of the average number of the last year, 12 of 238, is 4½

The great number of cases discharged in various ways, for want of room, keeps the per cent. of recoveries on the discharged low, and especially on old cases. In the course of the last year sixty-six patients who had not recovered, were discharged by the Trustees and the courts, most of whom would have remained, had there been room in the hospital.

The per cent. of deaths has been less than any former year, the health of the institution having been very favorable.

The facts in the table speak for themselves. They are brought together to show, at one view, the situation of the hospital, and the result of the last year, compared with former years, and in connexion with them.

TABLE 19.

Recommittals.—Number of Weeks in the Hospital each time.

No.	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	Total of weeks.
1	8	28	.	8	.	7	.	.	26	.	77 weeks of 520
2	8	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21 " 520
3	26	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39 " 520
4	26	.	.	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	58 " 520
5	13	8	8	8	.	.	8	8	9	10	72 " 520
6	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	96 " 520
7	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	38 " 520
8	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	28 " 520
9	.	9	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	15 " 468
10	26	.	.	20	.	20	.	16	.	26	108 " 520
11	.	13	.	13	16	.	.	.	.	.	42 " 468
12	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	56 " 468
13	.	16	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	32 " 468
14	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	28	41 " 364
15	.	.	40	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	68 " 416
16	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	20	.	36 " 260
17	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	82	.	90 " 416
18	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	37 " 416
19	.	.	25	.	.	32	.	.	.	.	57 " 416
20	.	.	.	16	.	.	16	.	.	.	32 " 364
21	.	.	8	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	36 " 416
22	.	.	.	9	.	8	8	8	.	8	41 " 364
23	.	.	.	.	9	.	26	.	.	.	35 " 312
24	.	.	.	8	.	16	.	.	.	.	24 " 364
25	.	.	.	10	.	.	30	.	.	.	40 " 364
26	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	13	.	21 " 312
27	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	26	.	.	46 " 260
28	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	28	.	44 " 312
29	.	.	.	.	8	.	20	.	.	.	28 " 312
30	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	16	.	.	36 " 312
31	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	18	.	8	34 " 208
32	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	20	.	36 " 260
33	.	.	.	.	92	.	.	56	.	.	148 " 312
34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	12	.	26 " 156
35	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	8	24 " 260
36	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	16	24 " 260
37	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	15	.	35 " 260
38	26	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54 " 520
39	8	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	20 " 520
40	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	30	50 " 364
41	.	.	.	15	.	28	.	40	.	.	83 " 364
42	.	.	11	20	.	20	.	.	.	.	51 " 416
43	8	7	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 " 520
44	.	.	.	.	9	16	.	.	.	.	25 " 312
45	28	.	26	.	.	.	.	well	since	.	54 " 520
46	.	13	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	23 " 468
47	.	.	.	.	20	.	52	.	well.	.	72 " 312
48	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	39 " 416
49	.	.	.	.	26	.	13	.	.	16	55 " 312
50	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 " 416
51	16	had	been	perio-	dical	many	years,	well	since	.	16 " 520

There have been three hundred and eight persons in the Hospital who have had more than one attack of insanity ; many of these had been periodical for years before they were committed to our care.

One hundred and eighty-nine that have been discharged from the hospital have been recommitted, and a few of them more than once. Of the recommitted, sixty-eight had recovered, and one hundred and twenty-one had not recovered.

Of the sixty-eight cases recovered, forty-nine are given in the table, with the length of time they were confined at each period ; the length of time that they were well and with their friends ; the time each was in confinement during the whole period after they were committed, and the proportion of the time they were insane after they were known to us. The remaining nineteen cases have not been kept in remembrance, and their history is not fully known.

The cases recorded have been in this hospital whenever they have been insane, and have been well, before being discharged, for a longer period, on an average, than the duration of their insanity before they were committed.

This table includes cases strictly periodical, most of which are hereditary, and, after repeated attacks, become insane from slight causes, and, after many periods, perhaps from the power of habit alone. It also includes the cases that become insane again by exposure to the known causes of disease, whether they be the same or different from those which immediately preceded the previous attack.

Few, even of the periodical cases, have renewed attacks without some *obvious* cause. And, if the cause is not *obvious*, it may still exist, and bring about the slight change necessary, where the predisposition has been rendered so strong.

The operation of causes in the production of disease is an inexplicable mystery.

There must exist predisposition to certain forms of disease that should make causes at one time, and in one person, produce lung fever, in another rheumatism, in another dysentery, and in another insanity. The peculiar state of the atmosphere, the season of the year, but most of all the condition in which the system is found has much to do in favoring the accession of one disease instead of another.

The condition of the system that first gives this predisposition may be wholly accidental at the time, and depend on circumstances of temporary duration ; it may be produced by known influences that might have been avoided, or it may arise from a constitutional tendency inde-

pendent of the knowledge or the conduct of the individual affected by it.

Insanity, in this and many other respects, is like other diseases. It depends upon a disturbance and derangement of an important part of the bodily frame, the functions of which being disturbed, diseased actions take the place of healthy ones.

In lung fever, and rheumatism, when the disease subsides, and the natural and healthy actions of the parts affected are restored, it is called a recovery even if there is a recurrence of disease annually, or at longer periods, and it is quite common for such recurrences to take place, at longer or shorter periods, once or many times in the course of a person's life. If, however, all the symptoms which characterize these diseases return before the disease had left, and before the patient was well, it would, strictly speaking, be a relapse.

While laboring under diseased action, the lungs in one case, and the joints in the other, are in a certain condition in which their healthy functions cannot be performed, and pain and suffering are the consequences of an attempt.

A certain condition of the brain, unnatural and diseased, the effect of physical, mental or moral causes, produces insanity; the natural and healthy actions of this organ are disturbed or suspended, and diseased actions take the place of them.

Thoughts, feelings, sensations, desires, aversions, passions and propensities are produced through the medium of the brain, and are healthy and natural, or unhealthy and diseased, according to the condition of this organ of the mind.

When healthy actions and functions are restored to the brain, insanity disappears, and the mind is rational. Should there be a recurrence of these symptoms a year or more after, it would be considered a new attack of disease, and not a relapse. If, however, the symptoms returned before the healthy condition of the brain was restored, it would be considered a relapse and not a recovery.

The rule which we have adopted has been to consider all recurrences within a year, *relapses*, and recurrences after longer periods, *new attacks*. We may make a few exceptions to both of these rules.

The 59th and 51st cases in the table had been afflicted with periodical insanity for many years before they were committed to the hospital, but have had no recurrence since. One of them, a female, had been chained till she had entirely lost the use of her limbs, being unable to walk at all; but for eight years, she has been quite well, both in

body and mind, with entire restoration of her limbs, and has been able to support herself by manual labor. For many years before her recovery, she had been a burthen to her friends, and a miserable object of suffering and distress.

The other individual is a respectable farmer in a neighboring town, quite well in mind; a healthy and prosperous citizen.

Many others have had no recurrence of disease for many years, as may be seen by the table, and have now as fair a prospect of escaping insanity as other members of the community where they reside.

By far the greatest number of recommittals is from a class of patients discharged by the Trustees as harmless and incurable, for want of room; from those who are sent away by the officers in consequence of the crowded state of the hospital, they being private boarders; or from such as are removed at the request of friends or overseers of the poor of towns in order to lessen the expense of support; a class of cases not discharged by the Trustees.

These patients, in considerable numbers, return to the hospital from year to year as they become excited and unmanageable with their friends or in the almshouses, and do mischief, or endanger the security of those about them.

The duty of discharge becomes imperative on the Trustees in consequence of the crowded state of the institution, and they select the most harmless and inoffensive patients. But those who are harmless and inoffensive here, are not always so with their friends, and the safety of their families and the community requires their recommittal.

The time has arrived, when it is impossible to make room for all who desire a residence in the hospital. Great numbers of new patients are committed every month, recommittals take place frequently, and if one class are sent away, it only makes room for another; so that before the Trustees again assemble, the institution is in the same crowded state, ready for them again to look about for others to send to the wretched receptacles prepared for them, whether in private families, almshouses, or prisons, places mostly unfit for their residence, and with those who know not how to take care of them, and who often feel little interest or regard for their welfare and happiness.

The result of this state of things must be, that additional accommodations be provided, or that there must be a revision of the law of committal.

Those who have hereditary predisposition to insanity, and especially those who have periodical attacks in one or more recurrences of dis-

ease, should carefully avoid all the voluntary causes of insanity,—such as intemperance, the secret vice, all excitements of a political or religious character, speculations, inventions, and every other unnatural excitement of the mind and feelings, which may incur the tendency to disease.

One half the cases of mental alienation might be avoided if the subjects of them would shun the influences which bring these serious afflictions upon them. But if, after recovering from insanity, and going again to the cares and business of life, a person is regardless of the danger that surrounds him, and recklessly pursues the very path that before disturbed his mind, he can hardly expect to escape a recurrence of disease.

But there is a class of persons more unfortunate than these,—those who, by unavoidable calamity, have been rendered insane, and who, when they leave an institution, must again struggle with poverty, feel the influences of pecuniary embarrassment, suffer from ill health, the loss of friends, domestic trials, or whatever has before overwhelmed the mind, and plunged it into disease; these are more to be pitied, because the causes are generally involuntary. But even these individuals can do much to fortify themselves for these inevitable trials. Let the poor, and those who are disappointed of success in the pursuit of wealth look for higher motives of action, and nobler objects of pursuit, than the riches which are not abiding, the pleasures of which are fleeting and transitory. Benevolent motives of duty, doing good in various ways, cultivating the nobler faculties of the mind, and higher moral sentiments, will tend greatly to secure those who are exposed to this severe calamity. If severe domestic afflictions have disturbed the mind, the consolations of religion afford the best solace. God is good, and the contemplation of his character, word and works is peculiarly fitted to afford comfort and hope, when the mind has been subjected to severe trials, and borne down with grief and anguish.

The ills of life are many, and all must share in them; as they cannot be avoided, we must learn how to bear them with resignation and hope, to aim at higher enjoyments and more lasting good than this world can afford, cultivate the finer feelings, elevate the character, look more to duty, and less to feeling, as a source of enjoyment, and wait with patience for the reward promised for a life of virtue.

A great proportion of our trials and sufferings are the result of our violations of the natural laws of life, which are established for our guidance, and to promote the happiness of our being. Here lie the causes

of moral and physical evil, of disease, crime and suffering. Here may also be found the causes of insanity.

We live in an age of excitement; we love freedom of thought and inquiry, and, regardless of settled principles, wander into the false fields of speculation in search of something more to gratify, or something pleasant to enjoy.

Excitement is the aliment of our people; it prompts them to new enterprises in business, to seek for new theories in politics, and novel schemes of religious faith, which at this time seem to be disturbing the quiet repose long felt in creeds which our fathers professed, and which have caused the stability of other times.

Political strife, religious vagaries, over-trading, debt, bankruptcy, sudden reverses, disappointed hopes, and the fearful looking for of judgments which are to dissolve the natural elements of time, all seem to have clustered together in these times, and are generally influential in producing insanity. The hospitals are filling up most fearfully with the victims of these evils, and the predisposed and periodical are, in great numbers, plunged by them into the vortex of disease.

The institutions for the insane are blameless for the numerous recommitments, while those who have recovered from insanity will throw themselves into these channels of excitement, and seek rather than avoid these known causes of disease. This should not be so. If those who are predisposed to insanity would avoid these and many other known causes, they might pass safely on, and, in most cases, continue well. But repeated attacks produce a habit of recurrence, which, when once established, is extremely difficult to cure.

By exposure to these causes, many who are not particularly inclined to insanity establish a predisposition, and, in themselves, commence the disease which is transmitted to their offspring, thus "visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation."

The motives to avoid and resist all the influences that have brought this fearful calamity would seem to be sufficient to induce any one to take the greatest care for his own safety; but, in addition to this, he should consider what an evil he is entailing upon his children by this hereditary predisposition, and thereby incurring for himself a fearful responsibility.

In a document like this, it is only proper to offer *hints*, not to discuss principles.

There is undoubtedly an intimate connexion between *education* and

insanity, especially between early training and that condition of the brain which is manifested in precocious mental development.

One of the great defects, both of *nursery* and *school* education, is the neglect of proper training of the bodily powers during childhood and youth.

Nature provides an excess of the principle of life, that all young animals may not only *grow*, but be *active* and *frolicsome*, so that the locomotive system may be healthy, strong and well developed. Noise is also as useful as it is natural to children, because the lungs, and other organs of respiration, cannot be rendered strong and vigorous without exercise any more than the muscles. An opposite system of management, now too prevalent, leaves the child effeminate and slender. But this is not the worst of the evil. If the child is deprived of exercise, and kept at his studies too early or too long, the excess of the vital principle, which is produced for the purpose of giving activity and energy to the digestive and locomotive system, is expended upon the brain and nervous system, and they become too susceptible, or diseased. This course, if pursued, leads directly to precocity of intellect, or to a train of nervous diseases, such as epilepsy, chorea, spinal distortion, &c., which often mar the brightest intellect, or bring on insanity.

Next to neglect of the proper training of the locomotive system in producing physical imbecility and disease, is a pernicious system of dietetics, pampering the appetite with improper food, condiments and confectionary, inducing dyspepsy, the more inveterate because produced before the natural tone and vigor had been given to the stomach, when its susceptibility is greatest, and its power of endurance least. Then come the restraints of dress, which prevent the healthy and natural development of vital organs, before growth is completed, and impede the natural functions of organs well formed, whose office is essential to life. All bandages upon the body are pernicious, even tight shoes will often produce headach, and tight cravats bring on apoplexy. Bandages on the chest are particularly injurious, as they impede respiration, one of the most important vital processes in the human system.

The chemical principle of which respiration frees the blood at every round of its circulation is a poison to the brain, the same that destroys life in drowning, strangulation, the inhalation of irrespirable gases of wells and caves, and from the fumes of burning charcoal in close rooms. Any impediment to the regular and constant inhalation of vital

air impedes the expulsion of this principle, and it eventually goes to the brain, diminishing its energies, disturbing its functions, and tending directly to produce disease.

Such are briefly the foundations of innumerable evils laid in early life by ignorance or neglect of the natural laws of man. An inheritance accompanied with wealth and every thing to pamper and satiate, often fails to afford the happiness and substantial enjoyment which poverty secures with its daily toil, and the homely subsistence which stern necessity compels.

The evil, well understood, leads to the remedies which education must apply to counteract it. Firm and healthy bodies, brains, lungs, stomachs, and moving powers, must be first secured. Care must be taken that none of them be overtaxed. The precocious and feeble must be taken from their books and put to active exercises; the robust and vigorous must be taken from cruel exercises and sports, and put to study and more placid employments, lest with vigor they become unfeeling and pugnacious.

Some of the mental faculties may need restraint, and others encouragement; active passions and propensities must be repressed, and all be kept under the guidance of the intellectual and moral powers. Firmness and cheerfulness under trial and suffering should be duly cultivated, that the evils which cross our paths may be borne when they cannot be avoided. In this way the ills of life may be endured without repining, the source of many diseases dried up at the fountain, and the causes of insanity be diminished both in number and severity.

NATURE OF INSANITY.

Insanity arises from disease of the brain, disturbing the healthy performance of its functions, and is exhibited in illusions, hallucinations, undue or morbid excitement of the feelings and propensities, perversion of the senses, or estrangement of the moral feelings. The causes may be moral, mental or physical. The disease may be primary, from some cause acting upon the brain itself, or it may be secondary, acting through the influence of other important organs which are diseased.

In insanity it is rare that the functions of the brain are equally disturbed. Sometimes the intellectual faculties are principally affected, sometimes the moral feelings, and frequently the passions and propensities are made more active, while moral and intellectual restraints are

lessened, and animal feelings become predominant and morbid, without apparent delusion or perversion of the senses.

In some cases the moral feelings are too active, and the individual affected is apprehensive of evil from every circumstance, however trivial, and becomes timid and irresolute in the extreme.

The faculties of the mind that have been most active in health, are often most affected by disease.

The faculties affected by disease are in opposite states in the two forms of insanity most prominent, mania and melancholy. In the first there is a preponderance of excitement, in the latter a preponderance of depression. The animal and intellectual powers are quickened in mania; the moral feelings are generally more acute in melancholy. In mania, where the excitement of the brain is usually great, and many of the faculties are in a very active state, conscientiousness is frequently lessened, and little caution remains. In such a state of disease the patient, although a moral and religious person, will steal, swear and lie, apparently without any compunctions or conscientious feelings of regret.

In melancholy, on the contrary, the mental energies are much depressed, the moral feelings are exceedingly acute and morbidly active, converting every action, of whatever nature, into a moral one. Such persons refuse food because it is wrong for them to eat, neglect dress because it fosters pride, and give to every movement they make, and every thought which passes through the mind, a moral character.

Pride, vanity, firmness, the love of money, the destructive propensity, hope, the power of language, and sexual feeling, are often affected by insanity. It cannot be easily known how far the natural activity of these faculties tends to produce a diseased condition of them. The character of the insane varies as much as that of rational persons. Self-respect and love of approbation, exhibited in all the natural language characteristic of these feelings, are often conspicuous with the insane, while others are so deficient in these qualities, as to appear wholly regardless of personal pride, or the good opinion of others.

Some have firmness amounting to obstinacy, while with others, the faculty is so weakened, as to remove all decision of character. Such patients spend nearly their whole time in making up their minds whether they will do a thing or not, and frequently fail at last. In this state of vacillation and indecision, they regret if they do any act, and equally regret, if they decided not to do it, that they did not accomplish it. They are never satisfied with themselves, and often feel that

they are despised by others. Three cases have recently come under my observation, which illustrate the character of insanity, accompanied by the loss of decision, with the want of control over the feelings so often felt in this form of mental alienation.

A woman, aged 40, married an indulgent husband, and had been gratified with every thing that she could desire. Her health was feeble, and, for a season previous to her insanity, had not been as good as usual. She was of a nervous temperament, extremely susceptible, but not considered actually insane. She needed a carpet for one of her parlors, and went with her husband in pursuit of one. She found two that she liked, and with difficulty made a choice between them. She finally selected one, and it was brought home, and fitted to the room. Her husband engaged the other, lest she should not feel satisfied with the first. After the carpet was made and upon the floor, as her husband anticipated, she disliked it more and more every day, and was made nearly sick in considering the mistake she had made in the selection, as she now much preferred the other. The other one was brought and fitted to the room; it pleased for a time, and the first one was sent a hundred miles to New York, to be sold at auction. After a few days she began to think the first carpet was the best, and most becoming to the room; she lamented that she had made the change, and became nervous and sleepless about it. Her husband sent immediately to New York, and, finding the carpet unsold, ordered it to be returned and placed upon the floor. She was no better satisfied after a short time with this one than with the other, and between them both became so wretched, sleepless, and unhappy, as to make it necessary to place her in a hospital for the insane. There was the same want of decision in every thing that was proposed to be done. She lamented that she had done whatever she happened to do, and regretted that she had not done what she had neglected; thus she spent her time and rendered herself miserable. She improved considerably, but wished to return home before she was well, and an indulgent husband removed her. She still remains a miserable victim of indecision and alarm.

Some time last autumn a lady consulted me who had this same want of decision, and fear, combined. She was feeble in health, and of a nervous temperament. In the spring she wanted a dress, and went with a friend to purchase one. She found two patterns that pleased her, and with difficulty decided which to take. She took one, however, and carried it home; her friends were pleased with it, and she was apparently satisfied. The next day she looked upon it and disliked it;

every day it was more disagreeable to her, and she entirely declined to have it made up. She thought the other much better, and wished that she had taken it. One of her friends, who liked the dress, purchased it from her, and the other pattern was procured. The dress was made up immediately, but before the time came to wear it, she disliked it even more than the other, and absolutely refused to wear it; it was laid aside and never worn. The necessity of a dress became more and more urgent, and she procured a third, and finally a fourth with the same success, and when she returned the last one to the merchant, she came to consult me, and see if something could not be done to remove this most distressing state of mind.

A young lady of delicate constitution and nervous temperament, who had been the victim of ill health and great nervous susceptibility for many years, was placed under my care at the hospital. Fear and indecision were the predominant traits of her disease. She could not make up her mind to eat, and, if she neglected or refused to do so, she regretted it, but the next time was equally undecided. She would start many times in a day to visit me in my room, then turn back and not come, and then regret that she had not done it. For a long period her time was spent in this manner, and she was rendered very unhappy by regretting what she had done, or what she had neglected to do. After a time she became very desirous to go home and visit her friends; but when they came for her she had great difficulty in deciding to go with them; she however went a considerable journey. No sooner had she reached home, than she regretted that she had left the hospital, and entreated her friends to bring her back the next day; this was not done, but she became so anxious to return, that they brought her back the day after. She became more contented, gradually gained her health and mind, till she was completely restored, and has continued to be well ever since.

Hope is one of the mental faculties often affected in insanity. It is strong in many cases, and brings anticipated pleasures, honors, wealth, and other enjoyments. In melancholy cases it is often depressed, and every thing is dubious and uncertain. The world, the objects of former regard, friends and kindred, the works of nature, and whatever formerly pleased and gratified, lose all their charms, and fail to excite pleasure, or afford enjoyment.

Lost or diminished hope is one of the most distressing forms of religious melancholy. This often takes place when diseased conscientiousness forms a feature in the case. All the past life is looked upon

as a barren waste, every foible is magnified to a heinous sin, all past hope and enjoyment of religious feeling has been delusive,—the work of Satan to blind the mind and then ensnare it. Unpardonable sin is the frequent delusion of this class of sufferers, and hopeless, interminable woe their certain doom. If attachment to life be not strong in such cases, suicide is contemplated, and often consummated, with endless, unavoidable misery in full prospect! As none but those who have a competency become insane from fear of poverty, so none but the religious and strictly conscientious commit the unpardonable sin. Indeed, diseased conscientiousness attends great numbers of melancholy cases.

With the suicidal, there is a condition of the mind connected with diseased conscientiousness, which leads to desperation and the most earnest desire for self-destruction: it is when the patient feels utter worthlessness, a conviction that he can never be better or happier, that he is a burthen and disgrace to his friends, and that it would be better for all interested if he was out of the way.

Many cases come to the hospital in which the disease is of short continuance, but which are apparently quite demented. They neither speak, move, eat, rise or sit voluntarily, or without aid. One woman lived by means of the stomach-pump for ten successive weeks, not having swallowed food in a single instance during the time, and then took her food and recovered favorably. She would doubtless have starved to death without this method of administering food. Two patients have been in this condition of mind for some weeks during the past season, both of whom have recovered, and long since returned to their friends.

Perverted senses and false perceptions are common with the insane. We have at this time two patients who are affected by magnetism. One is magnetized by those who surround him, that they may play tricks upon him. He carried loaded pistols, to revenge upon those who thus imposed upon him. In attempting to defend himself with these dangerous weapons, in revenge for an imaginary insult, he was arrested while in the act of presenting his pistol, and was thus saved from destroying an innocent victim of his suspicion.

The other, a female, is tormented by the constant suggestions of a magnetizer, sent by some evil-minded persons to harass and disturb her; yet she thinks she must do whatever he tells her to do, and believe all that he communicates, which makes her constantly jealous,

unstable, and unhappy. Both these patients, in most other respects, seem to be well.

Some time ago, we had a patient who had false perception of feeling. During the night, his fingers would enlarge to the size of logs of wood, and his lips roll out like bundles of cloth or leather, and other features of his face were, in like proportion, enlarged and deformed. Feeling did not correct the false impression; the hand, placed upon the lips and face, confirmed, rather than removed, the illusion. When daylight came, and he could see his fingers, the illusion was dispelled; but he was obliged to see his face in a mirror, before he could be satisfied that the features were not distorted. Removing the impression for a time did not effect a cure; the diseased sensation returned, and he resorted to the mirror many times a day to correct it.

Many insane persons have a diseased sensation on the surface, like the crawling of worms and vermin; some have real, and many imaginary, eruptions.

Neuralgia is also a common attendant on some forms of insanity. Those whose excitement comes in paroxysms often have neuralgia in the lucid interval.

False taste leads the suspicious to imagine their food and drinks to be medicated or poisoned. A man now under our care, says, almost daily, that the medicine which comes in his food operates favorably; sometimes he thinks there is too much of it, and sometimes he would like more.

An old man now under our care, suffered greatly from thirst for a long time, because his drinks were poisonous. In the purest water, he could detect the taste of drugs; and his meat, at the same time, was horse-flesh. These delusions are now removed, though the insanity, of thirty years' duration, is not cured.

There is a young man now in the Hospital, who hears a voice in his toe which he dares not disobey. It is a sort of household god, which dictates to him, and he follows the directions implicitly.

Many asthmatics are insane, and there is often a marked coincidence between their paroxysms of hard breathing and increase of delusion and general irritation. It is an interesting inquiry, whether the interruption of regular respiration, in this disease, and the consequent circulation of carbon to the brain, disturbs its functions and increases insanity. It is a question covering a broad field, and would reach those mechanical restraints of the chest, which, in a similar

way, disturb this important function of the body. Nearly half the persons who have committed homicide, that have been in the Hospital, were asthmatics.

Epilepsy and palsy impair the memory, and gradually lead to fatuity.

In a few cases of slight paralysis, the pupils of the eye are unequal; one will be contracted, and the other enlarged. In other incurable cases, the pupils of both eyes are contracted to a point. I have not known cases of either description recover.

In one case now under our care, the unequal contraction of the pupils is accompanied with false vision. The patient sees murderers about him, rising up from the ground and the floors, disturbing him exceedingly. He is afraid to go to bed, and has slept standing, braced in the corner of his room, for many years. He often addresses his assailants, and those whom he thinks are in conspiracy with them, with great vehemence of language and gesture.

In some cases, the eye is not pained by strong light, and the patient can look steadily at the meridian sun, for minutes together, without winking. There is at this time a woman in the Hospital, who frequently does this at mid-day, with apparent pleasure.

Some insane persons have an aversion to certain colors. An old lady, who resided many years in the Hospital, disliked blue; she not only detested the color, but despised and avoided every person that wore it.

IMPULSIVE AND HOMICIDAL INSANITY.

Many cases of insanity exhibit no delusion, nor even permanent excitement. Monomaniacs converse well at times, and on many subjects. They are often irritable, excitable, and passionate, but when not disturbed are calm and intelligent. The moral sense is as active and correct, with them, as with other persons; they know right from wrong, are sensible of their errors, lament the consequences of their excitement, and strive to control themselves, that they may do right and appear well. Many such cases are exceedingly conscientious, fear to do wrong, and are anxious to make reparation or acknowledgment.

Many insane persons know their condition, know their own weakness, and yet are not always able to counteract the influences that excite them to mischief. They are governed by impulse, which is

excited so suddenly that the counteracting or antagonizing influences do not move seasonably to prevent mischief. This is their disease. The active propensities are quickened, and the counteracting moral sentiments are more tardy. As is commonly said, the individual acts before he thinks, and in a moment often regrets what he has done.

The impulsive insane are often irritable, restless, and jealous. Sometimes they have delusions, and sometimes not. Their delusions frequently seem to have no connexion with their outbreaks of violence. They are often the *best*, and at the same time the most *dangerous* class of patients in the asylums. They have little of the charity of the world, are most likely to be punished for their offences, and yet have the least control over their conduct.

One man in the Hospital, the past year, went out to do a small job of labor. In the absence of his attendant, the thought came into his mind that he would go and see his brother, a distance of forty miles. He dropped his tools and went off. He walked with great rapidity some hours; and then came the reflection, "Should I have left the Hospital in this way?" The reason why he should not have left did not occur to him till he had got far away, and then he was anxious to return. He inquired the way, wandered a great distance, and finally, coming to a rail-road, took passage and returned. He was overjoyed to get back, and seemed as well as usual, but much fatigued. This man killed his wife under the influence of one of these impulses. He is a good laborer, conscientious, judicious, and honest. These impulses occur but rarely. He has always been trusted to labor alone, or with companions. Twice, in ten years, he has gone off under such an impulse, and returned voluntarily after it left him.

Another man, who is more constantly insane, left the Hospital under a similar impulse. He travelled two days, and then felt that he must return. He tried to hire the landlord with whom he stayed to bring him back, which he declined doing. He then endeavored to find his way back, but got into the wrong range of towns, and passed by. He was finally returned by a landlord whose house he visited, and a moderate sum was paid to the messenger for his trouble. The patient almost daily expresses his regret that so much money should have been paid for his return, when he could as well have come back alone, if he could have found the way. He declares he will never run away again. This man killed a neighbor, twenty-eight years ago, under the influence of one of these impulses.

Some time during the last summer, a patient was at work in the

field, hoeing corn. His attendant directed him to vary his labor in some way. In a moment he raised his hoe, and struck him over the head. The wound bled freely, and looked more severe than it really was. The patient and the wounded man both returned to the house. Language cannot describe the suffering of this unfortunate man. He inquired of me most earnestly if the wound was fatal,—if the man could recover. He was pale, agitated, trembling, expressed his sorrow and regret that he had done the deed, and begged that he might see the wounded man and obtain his forgiveness. After the wound was dressed, the man went into the apartment to see the patient, who fell upon his knees and asked his forgiveness in most imploring language, expressing his sorrow for what he had done. This man also committed homicide some years ago, and now expresses his sorrow, protests his innocence of the crime, and daily prays to God for his forgiveness.

Many of the petty outbreaks in the institutions for the insane, such as breaking glass and crockery, tearing clothes and bedding, sudden excitement of passion, &c., are the result of these impulses, no less than the more serious matters of suicide and homicide.

Suicide is not always impulsive, though it is very frequently so. I have known many instances, in which the fitness of the place and the means at hand seemed the causes that impelled to the act at the time.

Many persons contemplate suicide, fear that they shall in an unguarded moment perpetrate it, prepare and keep the means at hand for days and weeks together, and yet never attempt it; such a person may do it afterwards under a momentary but strong excitement of the feelings.

A patient now in the Hospital, who is very impulsive, has informed me that he has plunged into the water many times, with the intention of suicide, but that the effect of the water had always been such as to remove the desire of self-destruction, and he had immediately struggled to save himself.

One patient, who was very suicidal, informed me, after recovery, that, when he was insane, he contemplated suicide; had the greatest dread of it, and fear that he might commit it; urged his friends to keep every thing out of his way, lest he might be induced to take his own life; and yet, at the same time, he would carry a razor in his pocket for days together, and secrete it under his pillow at night.

A patient now in the Hospital will often give up knife, scissors, and

every weapon that may be used for self-destruction, and yet these same instruments will, at another time, be found secreted under the bed, though they have never been used. This shows that the subject is frequently in mind.

The result of my inquiries in regard to suicide is, that, while it is a subject often considered by the insane melancholic, yet, when the deed is done, it is more frequently under the excitement of one of those impulses, which hurries its victim to the deed of daring before the antagonizing influences are excited.

There have been fifteen persons in the Hospital, who have actually committed homicide under the influence of insanity; and five others have made desperate attacks with deadly weapons, or inflicted wounds that did not prove fatal. In most of these cases, the fatal deed was done under the influence of insane impulse, which we have been considering.

In general, homicidal insanity is impulsive; in a few cases only, so far as I have known, has there been any considerable premeditation of the act, even in cases of supposed command from powers which the insane individual felt bound to obey. The command and the execution of it are both impulsive, and generally follow one another in such quick succession that the opposing influences are not aroused to interfere and prevent the deed.

The interest at present felt in this subject, and the necessity of having all the facts that can be collected in a tangible form, have induced me to present in this report a brief history of the fifteen homicidal cases that have been under my care.

Seven of the fifteen cases of homicide that have been in the hospital, were not considered insane before they committed the act. They were at work at their several employments, were not observed by those associated with them to have any evidence of alienation of mind, knew as well as others right from wrong, how to manage their affairs and conduct business well. The first overt act of insanity was the homicidal act, and that was impulsive. Yet in all these cases the symptoms of insanity have been clear and decisive since the patients came to the hospital.

In this connexion it may not be improper to say, that of all the cases that have come to my knowledge, and I have examined the subject with interest for many years, I have known but a single instance in which an individual arraigned for murder, and found not guilty by reason of insanity, has not afterwards shown unequivocal symptoms of

insanity in the jails or hospitals where he has been confined ; and I regret to say that quite a number who have been executed, have shown as clear evidence of insanity as any of these. In a large proportion of the cases, the insane man is desirous to keep the evidence of his mental alienation out of sight rather than to present it, while he who feigns insanity generally presents it in caricature.

I am aware that the plea of insanity is often made in criminal trials, and may be made so often as to excite public prejudice ; but till the subject is better understood, it cannot be too frequently or too thoroughly investigated. The old boundaries *have been or will be* broken down, and new principles will govern courts and jurors in deciding upon the lives of their fellow-men.

The abstract principles of right and wrong are as well understood by a large proportion of the inmates of insane hospitals as in the community at large.

Even in sane communities, the question of *right* and *wrong* is every day considered by courts and jurors, and how often are they unable to agree as to what is right or decide what is wrong !

In many cases of controversy the parties are often both honest in their opinion of *right*, though diametrically opposite to each other. Shall more be required of insane than of sane men, in such circumstances ?

So far as I have been able, I have obtained some account of the trials of the cases of homicide that have been in the hospital ; when I could not do this I have taken the history of the patients given by the officers who brought them to us, or by their friends, whom we have subsequently seen. We have also many circumstances of the cases from the patients themselves, who are the only persons that know the principal facts connected with them, and are able to state minutely every transaction. Some are indisposed to talk about it, others are greatly disturbed if the subject is mentioned, and two or three are too much demented to give any account of it.

CASES OF HOMICIDE.

No. 1. J— H—, of S—, in this State, killed J— R—, on the 13th of Sept. 1815. He was immediately arrested, and the next April was indicted by the grand jury for murder. In September following, a year from the time he committed the offence, he had his trial before the Supreme Judicial Court. When called to plead guilty or not guilty, he said with emphasis, "I killed him ; I gave him three

blows; one in the name of the Father, one in the name of the Son, and one in the name of the Holy Ghost.”

The question was, whether he was of sound memory or not when he committed the offence. The jury returned a verdict that the prisoner was not of “sane memory,” and ordered that he should be returned to the prison, and there kept till duly discharged.

In January, 1833, he was committed to this hospital, where he has since remained.

The history of the case is briefly this: H—— had been insane for some years, was part of the time in his place of residence in this State, and part of the time in the State of New York. A day or two previous to the homicide, he had been very insane, and the authorities of the town had placed him in the care of two or three men of whom R—— was one. According to his story, they broke into his house and took him. They went into the woods together, chopping, and took H—— with them; while they were busy at their work, he left them and went off. R—— pursued and overtook him, brought him back again, and went about his work. H—— seized an axe and gave R—— a fatal blow, two others followed, which mangled his head in a shocking manner.

It seems H—— had a presentiment that he must kill R——. He says that months before when he was walking in the road, in the State of New York, he looked down beside him and saw R——’s head, severed from his body, lying on the ground.

He always speaks of R—— as Gath Goliah. He was seventeen years in confinement in jail, and has been in the hospital about ten years. He speaks of his confinement in jail as a merited punishment, but not for the homicide. He is very excitable, but generally quiet. He sees visions and dreams dreams, has many pleasant anticipations, and thinks that the prophets and apostles will, after a while, send him new clothes, and a chariot with fine horses for his deliverance.

He has two deities, the “federal God Almighty,” and the “negro God Almighty.” The former is the good Being whom he worships, from whom he receives all his good gifts, and expects all that is desirable. The other promises and disappoints him, is treacherous and deceitful. He learns by the result of his expectations whether the *good* or *bad* Being has made him promises.

He is kind in his feelings, neat in his person, thankful for all favors, but excitable, impulsive, and violent in the extreme when excited. He

has the insane countenance, especially the insane eye, which flashes wonderfully in his excitement.

He is now sixty-eight years of age, healthy except being troubled with asthma. As a prophet he has predicted the time of his own death to be in about two years, and no argument will convince him that he shall survive that period.

No. 2. P—— M——, was a native of Ireland. He was committed to jail for an assault in which he inflicted very severe wounds upon a countryman, which, report says, were afterwards fatal. His trial before the supreme judicial court was in November, 1803. His sentence was to “sit upon the gallows one hour, to suffer six months’ imprisonment, and to pay the costs of prosecution.”

While in jail suffering this punishment, he made another assault on a fellow-prisoner with a knife. For this offence he was again taken into court for trial, but was remanded to prison by the court on the ground of insanity. While in this jail he was in the most pitiable, filthy condition, his beard was so long that it would reach to his knees when he sat down. During the whole period of his confinement, he could never be prevailed upon to wash or shave himself, or change his clothes. It was the practice to shave him every three or four weeks, and “to wash him and change his whole clothing and bed every SPRING and FALL!”

During one of these semi-annual ablutions, in 1826, he made an attack upon his keeper with a deadly weapon, and inflicted a severe wound.

From 1808 to 1815, a period of about seven years, he was not known to speak a word to any person. After the expiration of that time he, in some way, procured intoxicating drink, wandered away into a neighboring grave-yard and began to sing. After this he did not refuse to talk.

During his residence of thirty years in the prison, he had frequent turns of fasting; and two or three times took no food for fourteen days in succession.

He was brought to the hospital in February, 1833. He was very civil and quiet, and in remarkably good condition, but suffered severely in his long and cold ride of thirty miles. He took his food well, washed himself, and kept his room and bed in good order. He lived but a few weeks after entering the hospital, having contracted a fatal disease on his way from the jail.

No. 3. In September, 1817, P—— S—— was indicted for the murder of M—— S——, who lived in the house with him. After a patient hearing of the case, the jury returned a verdict of “not guilty by reason of insanity,” and he was remanded to prison.

Before his trial and at the time, a large proportion of his neighbors and acquaintance believed him to be sane in mind, but jealous, passionate and vindictive. After his confinement the most incredulous became satisfied that he was insane, and that his acquittal was right and proper.

While in prison his excitements were almost wholly impulsive—he often screamed at the top of his voice, to the great annoyance of the neighbors and of the inmates of the prison.

From 1817 to 1833, this unfortunate man was confined in the prison, in a room without a floor, with very inadequate means of warming, and much of the time without clothing. I once saw him in his cell; then he was naked, black as a collier with the dust of charcoal, and his long hair and beard gave him a most terrific appearance.

The sheriff says of him, “during this whole time, sixteen years, he has been evidently deranged, and a considerable proportion of it furiously mad;” his turns of madness have not been periodical but occasional, though frequent, and generally characterized by great noise and boisterousness. It has been found impracticable to keep him decently clad; he has been repeatedly clothed in suits, the material and fashion of which seemed best adapted to prevent a removal by him, but all to no purpose.”

He came into the hospital in March, 1833. He was clad in a new suit, washed and shaved, and appeared very well. I commended him on his good appearance, he seemed pleased with the flattery and thought much of his new suit. From that time to this, nearly ten years, he has been constantly well clad, and, while his garments are whole, never tears or injures them. During his residence in the hospital, he has been impulsive and very excitable, but is quiet and harmless, and now nearly demented.

No. 4. At the September term of the supreme judicial court, A. D. 1829, holden in the county of ——, there was presented to the court by the grand jurors, the following document.

“The jurors of the Commonwealth aforesaid, upon their oaths represent and certify, to the said court, that they have inquired into and examined the case of E—— H——, of D——, in said county, yeoman, who was charged before them with the murder of A——

H——, the wife of him the said E——, at D——, aforesaid, on the 26th day of September, now current; that, upon the examination and inquiry aforesaid, it was proved to the entire satisfaction and belief of the jurors aforesaid, that at the time the crime aforesaid was committed, and *for ten years previous to that time*, said E—— H—— was and had been in a state of mental derangement, and, in their opinion, not a subject of punishment for the commission of said offence.”

On the ground of the dangerous character of his insanity, H—— was committed to the prison from whence he was removed to this hospital in March, 1833.

H—— belonged to an insane family. His grandfather, father, one uncle, one aunt, and two sisters, have been insane. One of his sisters is now confined in this hospital.

He was born in the year 1784. When he was nine years old, he had a short attack of insanity, which recurred soon after a season of religious excitement, in the town where he lived. Almost every subsequent attack, and he has had many, has occurred after devoting close and anxious attention to the subject of religion.

From the year 1810 to the year 1818 he had several attacks, all, or nearly all, sudden, in which he was governed by impulses, lodged many nights in the woods, and wandered from place to place, highly excited. He was often so dangerous as to be bound with cords and other means of restraint. During these eight years, his intervals were longer and more entirely lucid. During the next ten years, at the close of which he committed the homicide, his paroxysms continued longer and the lucid intervals were less perfect. He had repeated impulsive movements, by which he was induced to drop his implements of labor in the field and start off, and perhaps be gone from his family many days in succession, when he would return to his home exhausted with fatigue, and nearly famished for want of sustenance.

During one of these excitements, in which he had had a season of great perplexity and confusion of mind, he seemed disposed to take some sleep in his chair. It was on the fatal day of the lamented homicide. The children left the room, and his wife “made him something to drink,” and, tasting it, said with a cheerful voice, “come, let us drink, and forget our sorrow and remember our poverty no more.” He took the cup and drank, and said, “I wish it might kill me,” or “that I might die.” She again took her seat beside him while he sat musing. Soon after he arose and passed into another room, seized an andiron, and stepping back silently, he gave her the

fatal blow on the head, inflicting a wound which immediately destroyed her senses; she survived about an hour.

The dreadful act brought him to his senses sufficiently to realize the enormity of the offence and the dreadful reality that was presented before him. He was immediately arrested and confined in prison. The trial above detailed soon followed.

This patient is much of the time calm and intelligent. He has often said to me that, when he arose from his seat and passed into the other room, he had not thought of killing his wife; the impulse was sudden and the deed was done before he reflected. In one moment his sorrow was overwhelming.

Since he has been in the hospital, he has much of the time been quiet and very pleasant, he works abroad and often alone, is judicious in his labor, but is impulsive and excitable in such a degree as to render him at times a very dangerous man.

Twice, since he has been in the hospital, and while abroad at his labor, he has, under the influence of these impulses, started off suddenly and become so bewildered as not to be able to return immediately. Once he was gone twenty-four hours, and the other time was absent more than a week. The last of these elopements was in the month of September last, nearly at the same time of the year and month that he committed the homicide.

He is now fifty-eight years old, subject to the asthma, but in other respects well.

No. 5. S— B— committed homicide on the person of his wife Oct. 9, 1804, on which day he was committed for trial. He was, it is understood, indicted for murder, and at the regular term of the Supreme Judicial Court, was tried and excused from punishment on the ground of insanity. He was remanded to prison, and had been kept in confinement twenty-nine years, when he was committed to the hospital in 1833.

Some time previous to this homicide, B—, who had been a seaman, undertook the management of his farm. He had some difficulties with his neighbors about the "landmarks," which perplexed his mind. In the midst of these troubles he was drawn as a juryman, a new business, which increased his embarrassment already too great for his disturbed mind. He was not considered insane by his friends, but only troubled.

When the time arrived for him to act as juryman, he started very early to walk to the place of the court, a distance of seventeen miles.

While on his way his head became painful and confused, and every human face he met seemed strange to him, and he thought the people were "devils."

He went on to the court-house, where he found many persons assembled, but the court was not in session. In a few minutes he again became confused and suddenly blind; every thing appeared strange to him, and he walked about on the village-green. If he attempted to go into the crowd, and especially if he entered the court-house, the faces of men changed, and they seemed to him "devils."

While in this perplexing situation, hardly knowing what to do, he started at a rapid pace for home. On the way he had frequent turns of the strange sensation in his head, and blindness came over him which bewildered him exceedingly. Being extremely fatigued, he lay down upon the ground in a grave-yard on the way, and slept some time. When he awoke, he found a companion by him who accompanied him on the road for some distance, when he suddenly vanished and he saw no more of him. This is his own account of the matter. When half way home, he was overtaken by the stage and rode the remainder of the distance.

When he reached home he found his family together at tea, and the father and mother of his wife with them. He ate his supper, but felt badly at the time. After supper, he took his pail and went to the barn to milk his cow. The family had learned or discovered that something unusual disturbed his mind, and provided watchers for the night. He retired early but slept little, was anxious, restless, and wakeful. He rose early, milked the cow, and breakfasted as usual. The watchers left, and he busied himself with some light work about the yard. While at work about the house, his wife prepared something to drink that had cherry-*rum* in it, and invited him to come in and partake of the beverage with her. He obeyed the summons, and they sat down together with as much love as usual. They sipped together, talking kindly and affectionately, when suddenly he became terribly confused, said his wife appeared and acted very strangely, and every thing with him was "*hurly burly*." He rose quickly from his seat, seized a billet of wood which lay by him and walked out of the room in great confusion. He came back immediately and struck his wife a fatal blow, he then stepped into the pantry adjoining, took a razor and cut his own throat. His wife groaned bitterly; he then ran into the street, the wound bleeding freely, and went towards the house of his wife's father. He fainted from the loss of blood. The whole

neighborhood soon collected, and he was immediately carried to the jail and confined; his wife survived but a few hours.

His delusion was that he considered himself to be the "true God."

He led a most uncomfortable and wretched life in jail, suffering from cold, filth, vermin, and the provocations and insults of bad men and boys, who delighted to torment him through the grating of his lonely cell.

He was brought to the hospital in February, 1833, and continued till August, 1839, when he sank under the disease of the chest and general dropsy, without any change in his character, or removal of his long-cherished delusion.

His excitements were altogether impulsive, and he continued, while under our care, to be excessively irritable and passionate, but usually calm and "sensible" as he used to express himself. Slight things disturbed him, and when he was excited, there were no bounds to his rage and fury.

There is no evidence in this case that the homicide had any connexion with the delusion, or that the delusion existed at the time. The symptoms of insanity were not developed till the day previous. It is not known when he assumed the title of "true God," but it was many years before he came to the hospital.

All his excitements were impulsive, sudden and violent beyond example, yet he did no injury while under our care, and was civil and respectful to officers and visitors generally.

As evidence of his attachment to his wife, and that he cherished her memory, it is interesting to know that he kept sacred a handkerchief, ring, and some other relics, which he said "belonged to his girl,"—nothing would induce him to part with them.

No. 6. H—— T—— was committed to the jail in B., on the charge of the murder of a convict in the State Prison in Charlestown. He was tried before the Supreme Judicial Court the same month, and found not guilty, by reason of insanity. It is understood that there had been an affray in prison, and a black boy was stating some facts to the officers, which implicated T——, in his presence. He had secreted a knife, which he drew, and reaching behind the officer, stabbed the boy, and inflicted a fatal wound upon him. I cannot vouch for the truth of this statement.

After his trial he was remanded to prison as a dangerous lunatic. He was confined alone for a time, and then requested that some per-

son might be permitted to read the Bible to him. Two of the prisoners volunteering to do this, the jailor suffered them to stay with him. About midnight, the cry of "murder" was heard in his room. The officers immediately assembled, but he had inflicted fatal wounds upon the two men while asleep, of which they died some days after. On seeing the officers, T——— exclaimed in the highest excitement, "victory! victory!" &c.; but soon settled down into the deepest melancholy, or, as the jailor termed it, sulkiness.

He escaped from the jail, and contrived ways and means to unlock the doors of the prisoners, so that for many months he was able to go about, enter the apartments of the other prisoners, and spend whole nights with them. This he continued to do, till finally he contracted the venereal disease, which was so bad, that his sufferings became insupportable, and his life in danger; he then consulted the physician of the prison, and disclosed the secret of his nocturnal visits and illicit intercourse with the female convicts.

Having learned his desperate character, I wrote to the governor of the State, requesting that T——— might be detained in prison, as we had no place sufficiently strong to hold him, if he chose to get out.

He remained with us a few weeks only, and escaped by sawing off his door with an instrument made by himself, or in some way furnished him.

During his residence in the hospital, he conducted himself well, was punctual to his engagements, and faithful to his pledge. He was often exceedingly irritable and discontented, but at times calm and pleasant.

He claimed to have visits from Jesus Christ and the devil, and to have the gift of prophecy.

He was always grateful for all indulgences, and expressed much thankfulness that he was removed from prison to such a comfortable abode, and that he could take his food at the table with knife, fork and plate, a privilege that had been denied him nearly or quite half his life.

He brought with him to the hospital many of the keys which he had used to visit the different apartments of the prison.

Since his escape, it has been reported that T——— has married and settled upon the "disputed territory," within or near the Canadian border, where he is cultivating his farm unmolested, a quiet, peaceable citizen.

No. 7. J—— S—— was tried for the murder of his wife before

the Supreme Judicial Court, in May, 1827. The circumstances of the case, as near as we have been able to obtain them were these :

S—— was for some time connected with a nail factory as a sort of porter or waiter. He was inclined to intemperance, and was ignorant, credulous, and if not insane, very eccentric. Some of the workmen in wicked sport attempted to excite in his mind a jealousy of his wife, and, to convince him that she was inconstant, declared that they had personal knowledge of her infidelity. This game was played for some time, and the mind of S—— was poisoned by their wicked and unfounded representations. The night previous to the homicide, after he had been treated with strong drink nearly to intoxication, unusual pains were taken to convince him that their representations were true ; circumstances were related and evidence presented, which would have influenced a stronger and less jealous mind. He went home late at night, and in the morning his wife was found dead ; she had been killed by a bludgeon. He acknowledged the dreadful act, and gave his justification.

Having been found insane by the Court, he was confined in jail from May 1827 till January 1833, when he was removed to this hospital, where he has since been confined.

The only delusion which affects his mind is that he is a sheriff, and, in virtue of his office, has powers above all others that are around him. He is usually harmless, his mind is less active than formerly : he inclines to be absent-minded, and to talk to himself.

He does not often allude to the subject of the homicide, and is indisposed to speak of it. He is far less irritable and impulsive than any other homicide I have known among the insane.

No. 8. A—— E—— was tried for the murder of an infant child one year of age, and excused from punishment on the ground of insanity. The circumstances, so far as I have been informed, were these.

E—— was left in the house while the mother went out to milk her cow ; a sudden impulse seized him that he must slay three persons. He took a razor and cut the throat of the child, inflicting a wound that was immediately fatal. He then took an axe and pursued an old man with the intention of making him a second victim, but he was rescued in time to save his life, and the maniac was arrested and confined.

E—— had been somewhat insane for some time previous, but was not considered dangerous till he committed this dreadful deed. Since

that time he has been in confinement in jail, in the McLean Asylum, in a cage in the house of his family, and was removed to the hospital in the spring of 1834.

E—— had formerly periods of great excitement, in which he would lament in the most bitter terms the trouble into which this unfortunate act had brought him. He is generally a good laborer, is most of the time quiet, but very excitable, spends much time in prayer and lamentation, protesting his innocence, and imploring the forgiveness of his Heavenly Father.

For the last few years E—— has been less excitable and passionate, but is continually sinning and repenting. At times he is very irritable, and subject to sudden impulses of excitement, in which he is exceedingly liable to do injury if not strictly guarded.

No. 9. B—— R—— had been violently insane six or seven years, and was most of the time confined in a cage, but becoming more calm he was let out of his cage by his friends on trial, when he immediately seized a bludgeon, flew at an imbecile brother, and slew him on the spot. He was immediately confined more closely than before, and continued to be so till he lost the use of his limbs, and his health became considerably impaired. He came to the hospital in this condition, his mind nearly idiotic, and his lower limbs contracted and useless. Notwithstanding his extreme prostration he was violent at times, and very impulsive.

By unwearied attention the use of his limbs was restored, and for a time his health improved. He gave us little trouble, continued in the hospital five years, and died of marasmus.

There was no trial in this case, as the unfortunate man was known to have been a maniac for many years.

The brother who was the victim of his delusion and rage was also insane.

No. 10. A—— L—— was tried for the murder of his wife in October 1833. He was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be committed to the State Lunatic Hospital, into which he was admitted in February, 1834.

L—— had for years been subject to depression of spirits, and turns of great despondency, in which every evil that could befall him was apprehended. He sometimes kept his bed at such times, refused

to take his food, was irritable and ill-natured, could not bear contradiction or opposition of any kind.

When well, he was an industrious man, a miller by trade, a good husband, and kind father.

A day or two previous to the homicide he had one of these turns of gloom and depression. In these paroxysms he sometimes contemplated suicide, and at this time particularly. His pistol was loaded, ready for the dreadful act at any moment when he should feel sufficiently desperate.

He came into the house where his wife and one or more children were sitting together; she had put away the powder, and emptied the pan, fearing he might injure himself. Very soon after he came in he took down the pistol, examined it, and finding no priming, asked his wife in a peremptory tone for the powder-horn. Instead of informing him where it was, she said entreatingly, "if you have no regard for your own life, do think of your poor children." In a moment he presented the pistol to her breast and snapped it. It went off and killed her immediately. He then seized a razor, ran to the barn and cut his own throat. The wound was not mortal, and he was immediately arrested. At his trial the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity.

My impression has always been that L—— did not intend to kill his wife one moment before the dreadful deed was irrevocably done. He thought of using the pistol for himself, but finding that his wife had taken away the powder to prevent the act he contemplated, he became irritated, and her reply to his inquiry excited an impulse that resulted in the fatal homicide.

L—— was a good patient while in the hospital, but, especially in the early part of his residence here, had occasional periods of gloom, which would induce him to be dull, ill-natured, and sulky. He would then lie in bed and take no food for some days. At these times he was jealous, irritable and passionate, and sometimes thought his food was poisoned. When he got over these turns he would be very comfortable. He improved favorably, and after three or four years, was discharged, recovered.

We have from time to time heard that he has continued well since he left the hospital.

His temperament is irritable, and he was always impulsive.

No. 11. W—— R—— had been insane many years, was gener-

ally calm and imbecile, made no trouble to any one except in his paroxysms of excitement, which were not frequent. He was in this hospital eight months in the year 1838, and ten months in 1840. He was generally harmless, regardless of habits of order and decency, stubborn in his will if opposed, but quiet when unmolested. He had during his residence with us violent excitements of passion, his face would be perfectly crimson, and he would wholly lose his self-control; these impulses were momentary, and occurred rarely.

After he left the hospital he was confined in the almshouse in his native town. In one of these impulses of excitement he seized a bludgeon and struck a deadly blow on the head of an inoffensive female of the establishment, which proved fatal. In a moment he was as cool as ever, and quite unconcerned, as if he had done no injury to any one. If I recollect right he gave no reason for this act of atrocity.

He was again confined in the hospital, and in most respects appeared as formerly, but was more imbecile and stupid. His insanity is of the same impulsive character as those before related. When excited he is violent in the extreme, and liable to attack any one who might come in his way. He is safe only in confinement, and will there spend the remainder of his days.

It is believed that R—— never had a trial of any sort for this offence; he was known to be insane, and consequently, though in my opinion improperly, there was no notice taken of the crime.

No. 12. J—— S—— T—— was tried for the murder of J—— H—— R——, which occurred April 7th, 1837.

T—— and R—— were coopers, and labored in the same shop at the time of the murder. About half an hour before the fatal event they were heard disputing with some warmth while at work. At ten minutes after twelve T—— went to his boarding-house, looking quite unwell. The landlady spoke of his being pale. He shaved himself and returned to the shop. Soon after came the call to dinner, when T—— came without R——. The landlady remarked that he looked better, and inquired after R——. He said he left him in the shop shaving hoops, and that he would be along soon. He appeared agitated and ate fast. The shop in which they worked was soon discovered to be on fire, and T——, with others, repaired to the spot. He advised them not to attempt to save the building, but to secure the lumber outside, and commenced the work actively, in which others

joined. Some one soon inquired for R——, to which another replied, "he may be in the shop." One said "T—— has kidnapped him, and fired the shop." When asked where R—— was, he replied he "hoped he had gone to hell with the shop," but said "he was not in the shop," he would "forfeit his life if he was." The fire was so far extinguished, that those present were able to tear away the outside wall, and there they discovered the mutilated body of R——, about ten or eleven feet from the bench where he used to work, and were able to rescue it, though it was considerably burned. It was horribly mangled, one side of the head beat in, and both arms and legs broken. T—— was immediately arrested and confined in jail, where he appeared alternately sour and ill-natured, or trifling and witty.

The trial was on the following October. The evidence that T—— had been insane was clear. His whole character had changed from what it formerly was. Instead of being a sober, quiet, steady, religious young man, as he had once been, he was passionate, jealous, and profane; he ridiculed the religion he had professed, and was extravagant in his expressions of contempt for every thing serious.

The verdict of the jury was, *not guilty*, by reason of insanity.

He was soon after brought to the hospital, where he has since remained.

For a long time after T—— came under our care, he was constantly and most obviously insane. The senses of hearing, smell and taste, were false guides to his distempered fancy. He had imaginary conversations, and tasted poison in his food, which excited jealousies in his mind, made him sour and angry with his attendants and associates, with whom he was greatly disposed to conflict. His diseased sense of smell induced him to put stopples in his nose, to snuff about the house and yards, and to complain of odors. All these annoyances kept him in perpetual irritation and passion, and he was a disagreeable and dangerous patient. He had confidence in no one, and no one had confidence in him. He looked at every man suspiciously, and, in self-defence, every one had to treat him in the same manner. It was this jealousy and suspicion of evil from R—— that induced him to take his life; an impulse probably as sudden as the deed was horrid and appalling. The scheme devised to secrete it showed that the mind acted clearly, and if the shop had burned, the secret might have been buried with the remains of his victim, and remained in impenetrable darkness.

It was a year or two, before this unfortunate man changed essen-

tially. By degrees he became more gentle, and was treated with more confidence. He began to labor abroad, and to make himself useful. The disease of his senses seemed gradually to wear away, and he became sensible that those who had the care of him wished him no ill. He is now a good laborer, a quiet, peaceable man, giving us no trouble. He works every day, and, if he has illusions of the senses or imagination, he has judgment and prudence enough to keep them out of sight.

No. 13. J—— L—— D—— was tried in September, 1838, by the Grand Jury, who did not find a bill of indictment against him, on the ground of insanity. The complaint against him was the murder of P—— E—— with an axe, while in a state of high excitement.

D—— was inclined to intemperance, and had at this time something like delirium tremens. He sallied forth from his own house in wild fury, and, when out, said that General Washington, riding in his chariot in the air, called to him and charged him to take the life of E—— without delay. He hastened with all speed in pursuit of his victim, and, finding him, struck him a deadly blow, which was almost immediately fatal.

The evidence of insanity in this case was unequivocal, and D—— was committed to the Hospital.

While in the jail, awaiting his trial, the high excitement went off, and he appeared comparatively calm.

He remained in the Hospital two years, and was discharged by the Court of Common Pleas, as having recovered from his insanity.

After he was admitted to the Hospital, his health suffered severely from his previous habits. He had erysipelas repeatedly, and disease of the digestive organs, from which he gradually recovered. He appeared well for many months before his discharge, but needed sensibility and feeling for the friends of the man whom he killed; this was perhaps more owing to the obduracy of his nature, than to any influence of insanity.

Since he left the Hospital, he has purchased a farm in a neighboring state, adheres to his temperance pledge, and is reported to have done well.

No. 14. A—— S—— was tried before the Supreme Court in the State of Connecticut, October, 1836, for the murder of a fellow-

convict in the State Prison. The facts proved before the Court were briefly these: S—— and the victim of his violence, both turbulent, disorderly men, were confined in one cell in the basement of the prison; both were chained, one to each of the opposite walls; and both slept in one bed at night, which nearly covered the floor of the room. They often quarrelled with each other about the bed, but before this time had not been known to inflict any blows.

The fatal blow was given by the chain, as S—— says, when his bed-fellow was asleep. The reason he always gave for this act was, that, if he had not done it, his fellow-prisoner would have killed him.

On the trial, the evidence of S——'s insanity was so clear, that the prosecuting attorney stayed proceedings, and left the case to the jury, whose verdict was, "Not guilty, by reason of insanity." He was pardoned by the Legislature of Connecticut, on application of his friends, and in May, 1839, he was committed to the Hospital.

S—— had some jealousy of his wife in early life, which was probably a feature of his insanity. He once set fire to a barn in his own neighborhood, for the purpose, as he afterwards declared, of drawing away the persons who resided in his dwelling, to afford him an opportunity to kill his wife secretly.

For this offence, he was confined in the House of Correction. While he was there, his wife went to Connecticut and joined the Shakers.

After his release from prison, S—— led a vagrant life, spent his property, wandered from place to place, and finally went to the Shakers to reclaim his wife. Not succeeding in obtaining her, he was determined to be revenged on that inoffensive people, and for this purpose procured arsenic, and put it in their well. He was convicted of this offence, and sentenced to State Prison for life, no suspicion being then entertained of his insanity.

S—— was one of those cases in which insanity transforms the whole character, without being exhibited in any particular illusion or hallucination. In his early life, he was industrious, frugal, neat in his person, and pleasant in his feelings. The change began before the burning of the barn. He was jealous, morose, and irritable, neglected his business, was slovenly in his appearance, and malevolent in his temper and disposition.

After his wife left him, if his own story is to be believed, and while at the hospital we had much reason to trust his statements, he prac-

tised the "secret vice" to an extent entirely astonishing, which brought upon him decrepitude and premature age, which were obvious in the decay and disturbance of the powers both of body and mind.

During his residence with us, he was the most filthy being imaginable, and yet he retained some intelligence, and was, at times, able to labor.

He was sent to the jail in this county, in February, 1842, from which place he soon escaped, and has not been retaken.

No. 15. J— H— K— was a cabinet-maker by trade, and worked regularly with other journeymen. On the 10th of May, 1840, towards night, he went home to supper; he did not find it ready, and was overheard scolding his wife for the delay. She left the room in the midst of the preparation for the meal, and went into her sleeping room; he followed her and shut the door. After a time he came out. The children, two in number, by a former wife, wished to see their mother; he told them she was sick, gave them the supper she had prepared for the family, and put them to bed. After changing his common clothing for better, he fled that night to M—, where he engaged himself at work. His wife was found next morning on the bed, dead, with marks about the neck showing evidently that she had been strangled. Nothing was heard of him for some weeks after he absconded; he then wrote to some friends inquiring after his children. He was then arrested, and subsequently tried, but found not guilty by reason of insanity. His prosecuting attorney writes to me thus: "His appearance, conversation and conduct, after his arrest, down to, and at the time of his trial, was that of a perfectly sane man." On his trial it appeared that, some years before, he had exhibited strong symptoms of insanity after deep excitement on religious subjects, and that he had been in the asylum for the insane at Hudson, N. Y. Dr. White, the highly respectable superintendent of that institution, testified strongly to his insanity. He left that asylum much improved, if not quite restored.

After his acquittal, he was discharged and resided with a brother-in-law in this State. Some time in the summer of 1841, he became jealous of his friends, threatened them and alarmed them and the whole neighborhood. Application was immediately made for his admission to this hospital, and he entered June 30th, 1841.

K— was very restless and jealous for a time after his committal to the hospital, but when he found employment, became reconciled and contented. He performed considerable labor in a neighboring shop. He appeared well on most occasions, was civil and gentlemanly

in his manners, but was of an irritable temper and very excitable. It has been said that the marriage with his last wife was not a happy one. On application of his friends, he was discharged by the supreme judicial court, May 6th, 1842, he having appeared well for some months previous.

The fifteen cases briefly detailed are the actual homicides that have been in the hospital during the ten years it has been opened. It is believed that they furnish the fairest specimen of cases of homicidal insanity that have been gathered in one institution in this country.

There have been five others who made assaults with intent to kill, in which cases the wounds inflicted did not prove fatal.

No. 16. In 1825, S—— D—— made an attack upon E—— L——, with intent to kill. He was arrested and bound over for trial to the next succeeding term of the Supreme Court, when he was found not guilty of assault with intent to kill, by reason of insanity. D—— was confined some time in the jail of the county in which the offence was committed; afterwards, by permission, in the McLean Asylum, from whence he was transferred to this hospital, in January 1833, where he has since remained.

D—— was unmarried, and led a hermit life on a small farm, doing his own cooking, washing, &c. He frequently talked to himself or to imaginary persons around him, but pursued his labor and procured a comfortable subsistence.

The day of the assault was training-day, and D—— commanded the company. After the exercises of the day were over, D—— went to a neighboring town, entered the office of Mr. L——, and attacked him furiously with a bludgeon, threw him on the floor and attempted to choke him. The victim of his rage was rescued from his grasp, and the maniac was secured.

The pretence was, that L—— had interposed and prevented D—— from marrying his wife's daughter, though it was known that D—— had never spoken to her about marrying him.

In the hospital, D—— has shown himself very insane. He is fearful, suspicious, and impulsive, often a good laborer, but sometimes so much disturbed by the illusions of his senses as to be unable to labor. He has now grown old, and his mind is inactive, but his disease continues unabated.

No. 17. L—— F—— made an assault upon a clergyman in his native town, under such circumstances, that it seemed entirely providential that the life of his intended victim was not immediately destroyed. He fired two pistols at him, and both balls were said to have

grazed his garments, but did not injure him. He afterwards fired one into his own head which fractured the skull, and the ball now remains in the brain or upon it. He was immediately arrested and confined in prison. Here he was for many years speechless, and when brought before the court refused to plead and was remanded to prison. He finally pled not guilty by reason of insanity, and the court committed him to the hospital.

After he came to the hospital he talked freely, generally in a complaining strain, and never seemed satisfied with what was done for him.

His case was one in which the moral feelings were much more disturbed than the understanding. He was jealous, passionate, obstinate and vindictive, and thought the government and laws were wrong, because they deprived him of his liberty.

He worked well the last year or two he was with us, at his trade as a shoemaker. When the hospital became full he was transferred to the jail in his native town, where he could be near his friends, and where he indulged the hope he should at some time regain his liberty.

No. 18. O—— N—— had for a long time been insane. His particular delusion is that persons have the power of magnetizing him. He is jealous, shy, and revengeful. He has had prejudices against certain individuals, because he thinks they impose upon him with magnetic power. To guard himself from these assailants, he armed himself with loaded pistols and carried them to a singing meeting, where he was determined to be revenged upon some boys whom he supposed had imposed upon him by this magnetism.

In this condition of things, some persons present made an effort to wrest the pistols from him. He resisted desperately, and would have taken the lives of those who interfered if it had been in his power. The pistols were taken by force, he was secured and immediately committed to the hospital, where he has since been confined.

No. 19. I—— S—— was the first patient committed to the hospital. He was by trade a stone-cutter, but for many years wandered about Cape Cod, pretending to have a secret mission to its inhabitants. He was confined many times in the jail of that county, and when in jail had many curious notions and much strange conduct. He determined to assassinate the jailor, and any others who opposed him in his secret mission.

After he came to the hospital, he prepared two nails, eight or nine inches long, which he sharpened by rubbing them on the granite win-

dow-stool and covering the head with a ball of cloth, making them very dangerous weapons. With these instruments under his pillow he feigned sickness and asked for gruel, that his attendant might be off his guard and come near to him, thus affording him a better chance to effect his desperate purpose. The instruments were discovered and taken from him without injury to any one. He afterwards declared it was his intention to stab his attendant when he brought him the gruel. He afterwards made a most desperate assault on another attendant, from which a severe conflict ensued, in which both himself and attendant were severely injured.

This man had no delusion except that of the secret mission, but was passionate, violent and vindictive. When calm and undisturbed he spent his time in secret prayer, would pass months in silence, but when he did converse would appear sensible and intelligent.

No. 20. The husband of Mrs. H—— B—— was intemperate and neglected his family. Mrs. B—— was an excellent woman and an exemplary Christian. She became depressed, but not so much so as to be considered dangerous. She contemplated suicide for some time, but suddenly was impelled to take the lives of her children, to save them from the cruelty and neglect of a drunken father. With a razor she inflicted dreadful wounds on a little boy ten years old, cut the muscles and tendons of the neck so effectually as to destroy all power of raising or holding up his head; the boy escaped from her grasp and hid among the vegetables in the garden, and thus saved his life. On the neck of the little girl, two years old, she inflicted twenty gashes, and would certainly have killed her if she had not been rescued from her hands. A neighboring woman who heard the cries of the children, went to their relief; she was seized by the distracted woman and cut badly upon the cheek before she could escape from her grasp. Two young men then came to their assistance, and she was arrested, secured, and soon brought to our care.

For a long time she appeared uneasy, was easily agitated, and yet said little or nothing. Her countenance was wild and phrenzied, every thing startled her, yet she was mute and apparently unconscious where she was or what she had done. Some weeks after she came to the hospital, having had intelligence from her family, I informed her that I had heard from her friends and that they were all comfortable. She seemed greatly agitated and came to me a few minutes afterwards, her eyes swimming with tears, and said most imploringly, “ will you

protect me?" I promised her my protection, told her she was entirely safe and need fear no injury while she was in my care; she was pacified and sat down calmly and quietly. Her recovery was slow, but she improved favorably, not however without many turns of agitation and alarm, which led me to suppose that the dreadful reality of her wounded and suffering children continually haunted her mind. She now conversed some, worked daily, but said nothing of her children, nor did she make any inquiries concerning them. Fortunately the children got well, and their recovery perhaps saved her from perpetual insanity.

One day, while she was in her room quietly engaged in her work, a wild and mischievous insane girl, in a moment of excitement, called her a "murderer." The effect was electrical—she was agitated and distressed beyond measure; she screamed and wrung her hands in agony, exclaiming, "Am I a murderer?" It was a long time before she could be appeased; she was assured that she had killed no one, that her family were well, and that there was no reason for the offensive language used to her.

When told what had really happened, she said that she had a dreamy recollection of something of the kind, that she feared something had been done by her, but hoped that, among other imaginations, this was also one. The recovery of the children was favorable, and our patient improved regularly till she was entirely well. She has since been with her family, in all respects as well as before this attack of insanity.

LABOR.

In every department of industry the labor has been more productive than in any former year. The products of the farm have greatly increased, and mechanical employments have engaged a greater number of workmen, with greater comfort than heretofore.

All the laborers in the establishment are healthy; and convalescent patients, who labor, improve more rapidly, and are more contented, than the idle, or those who pursue amusements only.

The shops which were so much needed last year have been supplied and fitted up in convenient style. They are now filled with workmen, pursuing the different mechanical trades.

Shoe-making has never been pursued with so much satisfaction as at the present time. More than \$1000 worth of shoes have been made, and the demand abroad has increased so much, that the busi-

ness may be considerably enlarged, if there should be workmen enough.

One of the benefits of large establishments of this kind is, that it brings together a sufficient number of workmen to fill a shop, and warrant the employment of an overseer. With an excellent overseer and a shop full of workmen, they are at present pursuing business with pleasure and profit.

In the carpenters' and cabinet shop, a number of men have been employed with advantage to themselves and some profit to the establishment. All repairing of furniture is done here, and many useful articles are made.

One patient, with commendable industry and judgment, has prepared the hair, and made and repaired all the mattresses necessary for the season.

The new barn has given a new impulse to the agricultural operations. It has been filled with hay and fodder; a large proportion of the labor in gathering these crops was performed by the patients.

There is no employment in which they so cheerfully engage as in hay-making. From twenty to thirty workmen were often in the field at one time, all busily employed. At one of my daily visits to the hay-field I found *four homicides* mowing together, performing their work in the best manner, and all cheerful and happy. Of the fifty tons of hay gathered this season, seventy-five per cent. of it was probably mowed, made and gathered in by patients, and the arrangement and beauty of their hay-mows challenge competition any where.

The season has been favorable, the lands now made rich are productive, and, under the judicious management of the steward, and in the skilful care of a good farmer, have been made to yield abundantly. The crops have been greater than ever before, and the stock has been increased and made more valuable and productive.

The improvements made upon the premises this year have been equal to any former year. The labor done to prepare for the barn and shops that have been erected, occupied a large number of patients in the early part of the season. The excavations and embankments made by them would have cost a handsome sum if paid for at the common prices. Reclaiming waste land, and walling old fields, occupied the leisure time of the summer and autumnal months. The improvement of the land and the various expedients to make compost for future use, that the farm may be further enriched and rendered still more produc-

tive, occupy much of the time of our laborers, when not employed in the cultivation and ingathering of the crops.

The quantity and quality of the products raised in the garden and on the farm, are given in the following table, with estimated value by the steward.

Produce of the Farm.

50 tons of hay, valued at	-	-	-	-	\$580 00
Of this 35 tons were of the first crop, and 15 tons of the second crop—40 tons at \$12 00, and 10 tons at \$10 00.					
100 bushels of onions at 50 cents,	-	-	-	-	50 00
50 “ of tomatoes at 50 cents,	-	-	-	-	25 00
60 “ of green peas, at \$1 00,	-	-	-	-	60 00
243 “ of potatoes at 25 cents,	-	-	-	-	60 75
302 “ of corn, at 75 cents,	-	-	-	-	226 50
100 cabbages at 5 cents,	-	-	-	-	5 00
28 bushels of soft corn at 37½ cents,	-	-	-	-	10 50
275 “ of beets, at 25 cents,	-	-	-	-	68 75
180 “ of ruta baga, at 25 cents,	-	-	-	-	45 00
100 “ of turnips, at 25 cents,	-	-	-	-	25 00
680 “ of carrots, at 25 cents,	-	-	-	-	170 00
405 lbs. of broom-corn brush at 5 cents,	-	-	-	-	20 25
6 loads of pumpkins, at \$1 50,	-	-	-	-	9 00
5 cwt. winter squashes, at 1½ cents per lb.,	-	-	-	-	7 50
Garden vegetables,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Corn fodder,	-	-	-	-	35 00
Pasturing 10 cows, at 50 cents per week,	-	-	-	-	140 00
Poultry raised,	-	-	-	-	15 00
Milk from the cows, 29,200 quarts, at 4 cents,	-	-	-	-	1186 00
7114 lbs. of pork, fattened, at 5 cents,	-	-	-	-	355 70
4816 lbs. of beef, “ at 5 cents,	-	-	-	-	240 80
Small pigs sold,	-	-	-	-	52 00
					<hr/>
					\$3,507 75

Stock on hand, 2 oxen, 12 cows, 2 heifers, 4 horses, and 28 shoats.

In the week ending Sept. 24th, 1842, 144 patients worked 5,402 hours at some profitable employment. In the week ending Oct. 1st

1842, 179 patients did more or less profitable labor; seven patients worked $31\frac{1}{2}$ days in the shoe-shop.

This is a fair specimen of the number of patients employed, and of the work done.

The following statement of the labor and expenses of the shoe-shop, is given by the overseer; it shows the benefit of this department. In the course of the year the labor in this shop was wholly interrupted for a month, by building the barn, and fitting up the new shops.

Amount of work done for officers and assistants,	-	-	\$353	98
" " " patients,	-	-	433	16
Work made and sold abroad,	-	-	188	34
" now on hand,	-	-	87	00
Stock on hand,	-	-	68	00
				<hr/>
			\$1130	48
Expended in stock and tools during the year,	\$650	96		
Wages of overseer for 11 months,	-	-	220	00
Board of overseer for 47 weeks	-	-	94	00
For binding,	-	-	20	00
Fuel and lights,	-	-	20	00—\$1004 96
				<hr/>
Balance,	-	-	\$125	52

AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements formerly afforded to the patients have been continued, and some others have been added. Many females have indulged in riding on horseback with pleasure and benefit. The good old horse from Mrs. Johonnot's legacy, has, in this way, proved quite serviceable to many invalids during convalescence. The ladies have also had many short sleigh-rides with him, driving him with care, and returning him "safe and sound."

The matron's parties, every other week, have been well attended, and the public spirit manifested on these occasions, in work for the institution, or for the benefit of the library, is truly commendable. From thirty to forty ladies usually assemble.

The dancing parties, which have been attended every second week during the cold season, have been a source of pleasure to many, and have afforded healthful exercise to a large number of our family.

The games of backgammon, chess, cards, dice, draughts, solitaire, graces, battle-door, &c, have been still pursued, and we have extensively introduced the game of *one pin*, at which a stout, common ball, is rolled at one pin, at each end of the hall; the pin is of leather. The game is an excellent one for exercise, and affords an opportunity to acquire and exhibit much skill in knocking over a pin at the distance of eighty or ninety feet.

Riding and walking form the principal exercise of that part of the patients who do not unite in active labor. During the week ending Oct. 1st, 1842, 129 patients walked 997 miles, and 162 patients rode 135 miles.

DIET.

The diet of the hospital is simple and substantial; the best articles are always selected, both because they are more wholesome, and it is believed more economical. Animal food is used once a day, and by some twice. Vegetables in abundance and of good quality, are furnished daily.

Weak coffee and tea, milk and pure water, constitute the drinks of the whole family; many use neither tea nor coffee. The native fruits are provided in plenty in the season of them, and dry fruits to some extent. Our patients and family have twice received a very liberal present of fruits from John Goodnow, Esq., merchant, of Boston, consisting of many boxes and casks of raisins, grapes, figs, &c., which are worthy of this public expression of our thanks.

I give our diet table, at the request of some gentlemen connected with other institutions.

SUNDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, fish and potatoes, hashed. Dinner: water, bread, butter, cheese, crackers. Supper: tea, bread, butter, cheese, cake.

MONDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, cold meat, warm potatoes. Dinner: water, boiled meat and vegetables, bread, butter, pudding and molasses. Supper: tea, toast or biscuit, bread, butter, cheese.

TUESDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, hashed meat and pota-

toes. Dinner : water, roast meat, vegetables, bread and butter. Supper. tea, bread, butter, cheese, plain cake.

WEDNESDAY. Breakfast : coffee, bread, butter, cold meat, warm potatoes. Dinner : water, stewed beans or peas, pork, potatoes, bread, butter, sometimes fresh fish. Supper : tea or cocoa, bread, butter, cheese, plum-cake.

THURSDAY. Breakfast : coffee, bread, butter, potatoes, warmed beans or peas. Dinner : water, soup, fresh meat, vegetables, bread and butter. Supper : tea, bread, butter, cheese, pie or cake.

FRIDAY. Breakfast : coffee, bread, butter, potatoes and fresh meat hashed. Dinner : water, boiled meat, vegetables, bread, butter, pudding and molasses. Supper : tea, bread, butter, cheese, cake, baked potatoes.

SATURDAY. Breakfast : coffee, bread, butter, hashed meat and potatoes. Dinner : water, bread, butter, fish, potatoes, vegetables, rice and molasses. Supper : tea, bread, butter, cheese, sauce or honey.

There are some variations from this diet ; meat is not always served in the morning, and many patients do not take tea, coffee or meat, at any time. Milk is taken in considerable quantities ; fifteen or twenty gallons are used daily, many take milk as a substitute for other meals. Fruits are regularly served to all who desire them, when they can be obtained at reasonable prices ; apples are given freely during the fall and winter months. The diet is satisfactory to a large proportion of our family. All have a sufficient quantity of plain and substantial food, and if extra food is reasonably desired by any patient, it is always given. The sick have a prescribed diet.

The officers and patients are all strictly temperate ; no intoxicating liquor is used as a drink.

LIBRARY AND PERIODICALS.

In the spring of 1841, some members of my own family and a number of the patients devised a plan of furnishing the hospital with a library. We had lately received donations amounting to twenty-five dollars, from three or four liberal gentlemen ; this they decided to ex-

pend for materials to be made into useful articles, and offered for sale. The work was commenced with spirit, which has continued unabated till this time.

In this way a very handsome library has been provided, containing a great amount and variety of useful and entertaining reading. Many new and popular works have been purchased the past year, and the best periodicals of the day subscribed for. The sum raised in this way, in about twenty months, amounted to \$176 16, and the quantity of neat and valuable articles on hand has never been greater.

Besides the books thus purchased, we have been favored, by the kindness of the editors and conductors of newspapers, with a daily or weekly supply of papers, which are exceedingly interesting to our family. These papers are, the Boston Recorder; the Christian Register; the Gospel Messenger, Utica, N. Y.; the Olive Branch; the Youth's Companion; Zion's Herald; Sabbath School Visiter; Mother's Assistant; Springfield Republican; Springfield Gazette; Boston Daily American; Hampshire Gazette; Greenfield Mercury; Old Colony Memorial; Barnstable Patriot; Keene Sentinel; New Hampshire Patriot; Haverhill Republican; Library of Health; Lynn Record; Taunton Whig; New York Evening Post; Salem Gazette; Oneida Whig; Utica Democrat; Boston Times; Essex Register; a large bundle of the Boston Temperance Journal, &c. &c.

Besides these, we have received books, periodicals, and money from Mrs. Polly Adams, of Conway; Mrs. Mary Hubbard, of Salem; Mr. Horatio N. Welch, of Worcester; Samuel Damon, Esq., of Holden; and Mr. Thomas M. Pratt, of Northampton.

Dr. Batchelder, of Utica, N. Y., has continued his kindness to us, by sending us papers and public documents, which lay us under the deepest obligations to him. The Rev. Thomas F. Norris, of Boston, has also kept us in constant remembrance, by his liberality in sending numerous contributions of the same kind. We render these gentlemen our thanks for their generosity.

Reading is a useful and agreeable employment for our patients, and these contributions are of the very kind most needed to keep up the variety, and afford an opportunity for each one to learn what is transpiring at or near home.

Persons confined in a hospital are, in some respects, like those in a distant land; the slightest intelligence from home is valuable; it is sought with avidity, and read with interest.

As usual, I shall send to each of these contributors a copy of our

annual report, as a token of our thankfulness for their continued kindness.

CHAPEL AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Rev. George Allen has officiated as chaplain of the Hospital for more than two years. The services, under his ministration, have been judicious, instructive, and interesting. His views of religious truth are given in a manner calculated to produce a favorable influence on every class of hearers. At no time, since the commencement of the chapel exercises, have they been attended more willingly, and with more general approbation.

The chapel is always full, and much of the time crowded; the audience is attentive and respectful.

The music has uniformly been good; the choir is composed from our family. From two to four instruments have been played each Sabbath, to aid in this pleasant and useful part of social worship. The spirit manifested by those who compose the chapel choir, to keep up good music, to meet for improvement, and sing for the gratification of others, is worthy of high commendation.

We present a most interesting spectacle from Sabbath to Sabbath—a congregation assembled from the walls of an insane hospital, changing from week to week, embracing the nervous, the melancholy, the excited, all calm and pleasant, and a large proportion attentive and gratified.

Ten years ago, when the inmates of this Hospital were first being gathered together, such an assemblage for religious worship would have been considered too improbable for belief, if it had been foretold. The change of public sentiment is great in this and many other things relating to the insane.

There have been four hundred and thirty patients in the Hospital the past year, of which number nearly four hundred have attended the chapel exercises more or less.

CONCLUSION.

As was anticipated at the time of writing our last report, Dr. Chandler, the estimable assistant-physician of the Hospital, and the respected steward and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, resigned their offices early in the spring.

The resignation of the former was followed by the appointment

of Dr. John R. Lee as assistant-physician, a gentleman of respectability in his profession, of considerable experience, and who had had rare opportunities to become acquainted with the insane.

The office of steward was filled by the appointment of Charles P. Hitchcock, Esq., who, for more than three years, on the first opening of the Hospital, filled the place with good reputation, and who is extensively known as a man of sound judgment and sterling integrity.

Mrs. Sarah Hayward, an experienced attendant, has done the duty of supervisor of the female wing.

I have found in these officers all that I could wish in aiding me in the responsible duties of the place. They have the right spirit, have done all in their power to promote the comfort of the inmates, and the success and prosperity of the institution.

I can here with great propriety bear testimony to the faithfulness and devotion of the attendants and assistants employed in the various departments of supervision and labor. This is no common duty, and to perform it well requires no common tact; decision and firmness, tempered with moderation and forbearance, faithfulness and devotion to duty, are required, to fill these stations well. Every individual employed has much to do with patients, and it is gratifying to be able to say that, of the many who perform these duties, few have been unfaithful or proved incompetent. A large proportion of the help have been long employed, a majority of them from five to ten years.

With such aids to perform the duties of the Hospital in detail, and a wise and indulgent board of trustees to superintend and advise in all cases of difficulty, we have been able to pass through the duties of another year with more than usual success.

Commending the Hospital to the watchful care of the government, and the protection of Divine Providence, I respectfully submit this report.

SAMUEL B. WOODWARD.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, }
Worcester, Nov. 30, 1842. }

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER, kept at the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., Lat. 42° 15' 49"—Elevation 483 ft.

1842.		THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inches of Rain	REMARKS.
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	2 P. M.	Sunset	2 P. M.			Sunset
1	Saturday	11	24	23	29.55	29.44	29.40	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Cloudy	Cloudy	Beautiful sunrise.	
2	Sunday	33	29	37	29.00	28.90	28.91	do	do	do	do	Fair	Fair	Aurora Borealis.	
3	Monday	6	12	14	29.24	29.33	29.43	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do		
4	Tuesday	16	34	32	29.25	29.15	29.15	S. E.	S. W.	W.	Snow	do	do		
5	Wednesday	18	20	18	29.54	29.68	29.75	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	Storm commenced at 3½ A. M. 2 inches of snow.	
6	Thursday	below	20	22	29.91	29.83	29.76	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	Cloudy	Cloudy	.56 Snow and rain in the night.	
7	Friday	42	42	39	29.99	29.11	29.11	W.	N. W.	Cloudy	do	do	do		
8	Saturday	23	32	34	29.61	29.63	29.60	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	Snow in the night.	
9	Sunday	34	42	33	29.25	29.34	29.52	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair		
10	Monday	34	36	36	29.70	29.63	29.63	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Snow	Snow	Snow	.10 Fall of snow; 1½ inches.	
11	Tuesday	22	29	31	29.62	29.47	29.23	do	do	do	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy		
12	Wednesday	26	32	30	29.17	29.15	29.15	S. W.	do	do	Fair	Fair	Fair	High wind.	
13	Thursday	6	6	8	29.45	29.58	29.64	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	At 9 A. M. Thermometer 2°; at 3, 4°.	
14	Friday	10	38	33	29.49	29.13	29.10	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	High wind.	
15	Saturday	32	34	30	29.13	29.14	29.17	W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	Snow squalls. Aurora Borealis.	
16	Sunday	18	23	29	29.26	29.27	29.23	N. W.	do	do	Fair	do	do		
17	Monday	20	34	36	29.42	29.40	29.37	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Cloudy	Cloudy	Beautiful sunset.	
18	Tuesday	32	50	47	29.41	29.52	29.52	do	do	do	do	Fair	Fair		
19	Wednesday	36	51	52	29.47	29.40	29.39	do	do	do	do	do	do		
20	Thursday	37	54	50	29.52	29.25	29.23	S.	do	do	Fair	do	do		
21	Friday	48	48	36	28.89	28.68	28.70	S. W.	do	do	Rain	Rain	Rain	Halo around the moon.	
22	Saturday	24	19	24	29.10	29.16	29.23	W.	N. W.	W.	Snow	Fair	Fair	.33 Snow and high wind in the night. Barom. 28.62.	
23	Sunday	9	13	16	29.64	29.73	29.75	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	.04 Rainbow.	
24	Monday	0	18	19	29.93	29.92	29.89	do	do	do	do	do	do		
25	Tuesday	20	36	34	29.55	29.40	29.34	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	Halo around the moon.	
26	Wednesday	26	43	40	29.26	29.19	29.14	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	Beautiful sunset.	
27	Thursday	31	30	27	28.83	29.03	29.27	do	do	N. W.	Cloudy	do	do	Snow squalls. High wind.	
28	Friday	20	32	32	29.75	29.65	29.60	N. W.	do	S. W.	Fair	do	do	Snow in the night.	
29	Saturday	42	50	48	29.32	29.25	29.25	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	.03 Rain in the night.	
30	Sunday	42	46	43	28.99	29.10	29.21	do	do	W.	do	do	do	High wind.	
31	Monday	31	47	49	29.35	29.09	29.02	S.	do	S. W.	do	Rain	Rain	.34 Storm commenced at half past 1, P. M.	

A mild and pleasant month; very little snow and rain. The Thermometer has ranged from 4° below 0 to 54° above; Barometer from 28.62 to 29.93; the amount of snow not exceeding 5 inches; water, 1.35 inches. The month closed with a severe storm and south wind.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

FEBRUARY.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inches of Rain	REMARKS.
Day of Month	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset		
1	Tuesday	29	33	29.32	29.45	29.57	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair		High wind. Beautiful sunset.
2	Wednesday	24	42	29.76	29.62	29.60	S. W.	S. W.	do	do		Aurora Borealis. Zodiacal light.
3	Thursday	43	55	29.31	29.16	28.16	do	do	Rain	Rain	.30	High wind. Rain commenced at 4 A. M.
4	Friday	50	57	29.00	29.01	28.85	N. W.	N. W.	Pair	Pair		
5	Saturday	47	43	28.64	28.76	29.14	W. W.	W. W.	do	do		Thunder storm in the morning. Rainbow.
6	Sunday	28	42	29.56	29.45	29.36	W. W.	S. W.	do	do	.34	
7	Monday	33	44	29.16	29.10	29.02	S. W.	do	Cloudy	Rain		
8	Tuesday	33	37	28.92	28.85	28.86	N. E.	N. W.	Snow	Cloudy		Show squalls at 4 P. M.
9	Wednesday	4	16	29.33	29.50	29.49	N. W.	W. W.	Fair	Fair		
10	Thursday	24	45	29.45	29.50	29.53	S. W.	S. W.	do	do		
11	Friday	26	48	29.63	29.53	29.53	do	S. S.	do	do		
12	Saturday	44	49	29.22	29.30	29.45	do	N. W.	do	do		Aurora Borealis.
13	Sunday	27	37	29.49	29.34	29.21	N. W.	do	Cloudy	Cloudy		
14	Monday	40	43	28.92	28.88	28.92	S. W.	do	Fair	Fair		
15	Tuesday	6	19	29.37	29.52	29.60	N. W.	do	do	do		
16	Wednesday	22	36	29.43	23.99	23.68	S. E.	S. E.	Cloudy	Rain	1.31	Snow storm at 12 M. Rain commenced at 2 P. M. From sunrise till midnight the barom. fell from 29.45 to 28.00. Snow squalls and high wind in the night.
17	Thursday	14	16	29.44	28.80	29.09	S. W.	W. W.	Snow	Cloudy		Rain and high wind in the night.
18	Friday	17	29	29.63	29.65	29.60	do	S. W.	do	Cloudy		
19	Saturday	50	41	30	29.10	28.95	do	N. W.	Rain	Fair	1.13	Rain commenced at 2 A. M. High wind.
20	Sunday	17	25	29.70	29.76	29.72	N. W.	do	Fair	do		Very pleasant days.
21	Monday	18	32	29.55	29.52	29.52	S. W.	S. W.	do	do		
22	Tuesday	20	36	29.50	29.44	29.42	N. W.	N. W.	do	do		
23	Wednesday	22	35	29.50	29.52	29.50	N. W.	S. W.	do	do		
24	Thursday	31	45	29.51	29.53	29.55	S. W.	W. W.	do	do		Aurora Borealis. Halo around the moon.
25	Friday	22	33	29.90	29.95	29.95	N. W.	W. do	Cloudy	do		Snow squalls and hail.
26	Saturday	23	30	29.39	29.73	29.60	N. E.	N. E.	Snow	Hail		Rain and hail during the evening; two inches snow [fell.
27	Sunday	30	37	29.23	29.26	29.26	N. E.	W. W.	Fair	Fair		
28	Monday	32	43	29.42	29.53	29.53	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	.75	

A very mild and pleasant month—no sleighting. The fall of snow has not exceeded 3 inches. Range of the Thermometer from 4° to 57; Barometer from 28.00 to 29.95. Rain fallen, 4.15 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

MARCH.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.		Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.		
1	32	43	29.61	29.53	N. W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair	.13	Rain in the night.
2	40	49	29.23	29.02	S. W.	do	Cloudy	Cloudy	.08	Thermometer 70° at 3 P. M.; 57° at 9 P. M.
3	44	61	29.01	29.14	S. W.	do	Fair	Fair	.17	
4	47	69	29.21	29.20	S. W.	W.	do	do	.29	Thunder storm at 9 P. M.
5	53	40	29.05	29.30	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Cloudy		
6	32	32	29.60	29.62	N. E.	do	Hail	Foggy		
7	34	40	29.35	29.38	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy		
8	41	46	29.71	29.63	N. W.	do	Fair	Fair	.04	High wind.
9	32	42	29.53	29.39	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy		Snow at 7 A. M.
10	44	59	29.00	29.02	S. N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Fair		High wind. Zodiacal light.
11	41	36	29.29	29.10	N. W.	N. E.	do	do		Zodiacal light.
12	12	25	29.66	29.80	N. W.	do	Fair	Fair		
13	23	32	29.65	29.55	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy		
14	30	42	29.38	29.57	W.	N. N.	Fair	do		
15	27	43	29.55	29.50	N. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy	.03	
16	30	43	29.59	29.63	N. W.	do	Fair	Fair		
17	37	54	29.33	29.17	S. W.	N. W.	do	do		
18	38	51	29.42	29.52	S. W.	N. W.	do	do		
19	35	60	29.43	29.27	S. W.	S. W.	do	do		
20	41	56	29.35	29.29	W.	W.	do	do		
21	26	47	29.50	29.54	N. W.	N. E.	do	Cloudy	.32	Snow in the night; 4 inches snow fell.
22	30	32	29.50	29.46	N. E.	do	Cloudy	Snow		
23	22	32	29.59	29.65	N. N.	N. N.	Fair	Fair		
24	20	43	29.69	29.70	N. N.	W.	do	do		
25	31	32	29.56	29.43	S. W.	N. E.	Snow	Rain	.87	Halo around the moon. Snow in the night. Hail storm with thunder. Thunder storm. Hail.
26	32	40	29.11	29.18	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy		
27	34	46	29.43	29.45	W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair		Beautiful sunset.
28	28	40	29.17	29.35	W.	N. N.	Cloudy	do		Rain in the night.
29	29	48	29.69	29.70	N. S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do		
30	36	52	29.32	29.09	S. W.	do	Rain	Rain		
31	39	35	29.12	29.24	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Snow	.26	Snow squalls commenced at half past 12.

The first part of the month very mild and warm—the last four days chilly, stormy and blustering. The Thermometer has ranged from 12° to 70°; Barometer, from 29.89 to 29.80. Rain, 2.24 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

APRIL.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inches of Rain	REMARKS.
	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.		
1	Friday	31	32	29.65	29.63	29.66	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		Snow in the night.
2	Saturday	30	58	29.60	29.42	29.35	S. W.	S. W.	do		
3	Sunday	52	63	29.32	29.39	29.46	do	N. W.	Cloudy		
4	Monday	33	38	29.63	29.63	29.63	N. E.	N. W.	do	.16	Rain during the morning.
5	Tuesday	34	37	29.56	29.50	29.50	do	do	do	.15	Fog in the low grounds.
6	Wednesday	36	58	29.59	29.60	29.55	S. W.	S. W.	Fair		
7	Thursday	46	50	29.40	29.33	29.27	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	.27	Rain in the morning.
8	Friday	40	44	29.27	29.36	29.39	do	do	do		
9	Saturday	34	42	29.42	29.47	29.50	do	do	Fair		Aurora Borealis.
10	Sunday	35	50	29.45	29.45	29.44	do	do	do		
11	Monday	45	61	29.63	29.27	29.29	S. W.	N. W.	Fair		
12	Tuesday	37	54	29.37	29.34	29.33	N. W.	N. N.	do		
13	Wednesday	31	55	29.54	29.54	29.48	N. E.	E.	do		
14	Thursday	38	44	29.32	29.22	29.26	N. E.	N. N.	Cloudy	.68	Aurora Borealis. Rain at 9 P. M.
15	Friday	35	57	29.38	29.33	29.40	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	.10	Brilliant aurora.
16	Saturday	37	51	29.50	29.60	29.62	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		
17	Sunday	37	55	29.74	29.73	29.78	N. E.	S. E.	do		
18	Monday	37	39	29.70	29.64	29.63	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	.32	Rain with snow and hail.
19	Tuesday	36	42	29.82	29.29	29.10	do	do	do	.47	
20	Wednesday	41	56	29.04	29.13	29.32	do	N. W.	Fair	.08	Rain in the morning.
21	Thursday	38	64	29.50	29.55	29.50	N. S.	S. W.	do		
22	Friday	49	32	29.39	29.25	29.18	S. W.	do	do		
23	Saturday	59	63	29.22	29.43	29.50	N. N.	N. N.	do		
24	Sunday	39	60	29.56	29.55	29.50	N. W.	S. W.	do		
25	Monday	47	53	29.40	29.33	29.34	S. W.	N. E.	Cloudy	.18	White frost.
26	Tuesday	42	45	29.30	29.12	29.03	N. E.	do	Rain	.03	Rain commenced at 6 1/2 A. M.
27	Wednesday	42	58	28.84	28.92	28.90	do	S. W.	Fair	.38	Thunder storm in the night.
28	Thursday	39	43	28.97	29.02	29.10	S. W.	S. W.	do		High wind; showery.
29	Friday	38	53	29.19	29.19	29.20	N. W.	N. W.	do		
30	Saturday	37	62	29.29	29.25	29.20	W.	do	do		High wind.

The month of April has been very pleasant,—the flowering season fifteen or twenty days earlier than last year. Range of the Thermometer from 30° to 82°; Barometer, from 28.82 to 29.82. Rain, 2.82 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

Day of Month.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.		Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.		
1	40	62	29.14	29.00	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Cloudy	.32	Thunder storm.
2	46	52	29.95	29.98	S. W.	S. W.	do	Cloudy		
3	46	50	29.22	29.35	N. W.	N. E.	do	do		
4	42	54	29.24	29.35	N. E.	do	Rain	Fair	.13	
5	44	61	29.56	29.60	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do		
6	43	72	29.49	29.30	S. W.	S. W.	do	Cloudy		
7	40	52	29.43	29.51	N. N.	N. N.	do	Fair		
8	56	58	29.50	29.36	W.	S. W.	do	Rain		White frost.
9	46	50	29.13	29.14	N. W.	S. W.	do	Fair		
10	53	46	29.15	29.10	N. W.	S. W.	Rain	Cloudy	.01	Rain in the night.
11	44	78	29.09	29.05	S. W.	S. W.	Foggy	Fair	.16	Thunder storm at 11½ P. M.
12	47	57	29.16	29.23	W.	W.	Fair	do		
13	42	64	29.40	29.24	N. W.	S. W.	do	do		
14	43	58	29.33	29.41	N. W.	N. W.	do	Rain		
15	40	62	29.48	29.45	N. N.	N. W.	do	Fair		
16	39	60	29.32	29.30	N. S.	S. E.	do	Cloudy		
17	49	75	29.55	29.63	N.	do	do	Fair		
18	50	74	29.66	29.65	S. S.	S. E.	do	do		
19	54	73	29.51	29.43	S. W.	do	do	do		
20	40	40	29.73	29.75	N. E.	N. W.	Rain	Rain	.78	Rain and snow in the morning.
21	35	65	29.73	29.63	do	S. W.	Fair	do		Heavy frost.
22	46	59	29.48	29.32	S. W.	do	Cloudy	Cloudy	.03	
23	48	53	29.20	29.32	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	Fair		
24	42	64	29.48	29.46	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Rain		Fog in the low lands.
25	50	65	29.30	29.26	S. W.	N. W.	Rain	Fair	.36	Rain in the night.
26	49	68	29.30	29.35	S. W.	W.	Fair	do		
27	49	56	29.43	29.37	do	S. W.	Cloudy	Rain	.15	Heavy fog in the morning.
28	49	69	29.30	29.31	N. W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair		
29	49	62	29.38	29.35	N.	S. W.	do	Rain		
30	43	54	29.07	29.00	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	Cloudy	.21	
31	47	60	29.11	29.18	W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	.32	

This month has been cold, wet and blustering. Range of the Thermometer from 35° to 78°; Barometer, from 28.95 to 29.76. Rain, 3.24 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

JUNE.		THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			REMARKS.
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	2 P. M.	Sunrise.	Sunset.		Inches of Rain
1	Wednesday	48	29.39	29.53	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
2	Thursday	44	29.61	29.63	N.	do	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
3	Friday	46	29.60	29.58	S.	S.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
4	Saturday	43	29.49	29.42	S. E.	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
5	Sunday	60	29.32	29.21	S. W.	S. W.	do	Cloudy	do	do	do	do	do	
6	Monday	61	29.22	29.31	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	do	do	do	
7	Tuesday	41	29.61	29.72	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
8	Wednesday	43	29.88	29.92	S. W.	S. E.	S. E.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
9	Thursday	50	29.71	29.42	N. E.	do	S. W.	Rain	do	do	Rain	Fair	Fair	
10	Friday	62	29.20	29.15	S. W.	S. W.	do	Fog	do	do	Fair	Rain	Rain	
11	Saturday	46	29.15	29.33	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	Cloudy	Fair	Fair	
12	Sunday	42	29.57	29.60	do	do	S. W.	Fair	do	do	Fair	do	do	
13	Monday	46	29.53	29.52	S. W.	do	S.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
14	Tuesday	61	29.50	29.60	S.	do	S. W.	Cloudy	do	do	do	do	do	
15	Wednesday	62	29.51	29.53	S.	do	S. W.	Rain	do	do	Cloudy	Rain	Rain	
16	Thursday	63	29.40	29.34	S. E.	W.	S. W.	do	do	do	Fair	Fair	Fair	
17	Friday	66	29.36	29.40	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
18	Saturday	66	29.43	29.45	do	do	do	Cloudy	do	do	Rain	Rain	Rain	
19	Sunday	66	29.25	29.21	S. E.	do	do	Rain	do	do	Fair	Fair	Fair	
20	Monday	69	29.23	29.37	S. W.	N. W.	do	Fair	do	do	do	do	do	
21	Tuesday	53	29.45	29.51	N. W.	S.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
22	Wednesday	56	29.42	29.33	S.	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
23	Thursday	66	29.27	29.33	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	do	do	Rain	Cloudy	Cloudy	
24	Friday	56	29.32	29.36	do	do	N. W.	do	do	do	Fair	Fair	Fair	
25	Saturday	56	29.39	29.33	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	do	do	do	do	
26	Sunday	60	29.11	29.09	S. W.	do	W.	Cloudy	do	do	do	do	do	
27	Monday	60	29.23	29.32	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
28	Tuesday	63	29.32	29.30	do	S. W.	S. W.	Rain	do	do	do	do	do	
29	Wednesday	62	29.30	29.39	S. W.	N. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	do	do	do	do	
30	Thursday	54	29.53	29.54	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	do	

The first part of the month of June was cold, with one or two frosty nights, but the latter part has been wet, warm, and favorable to vegetation. Range of the Thermometer from 41° to 80°; Barometer, from 29.11 to 29.92. Rain, 4.93 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

JULY.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inch-	REMARKS.
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	es of Rain	
1	Friday	68	86	70	29.46	29.50	29.50	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	.06	
2	Saturday	69	82	74	29.55	29.57	29.56	do	S. W.	do	.17	Rain in the afternoon.
3	Sunday	70	80	70	29.60	29.59	29.56	do	do	do		
4	Monday	68	80	73	29.50	29.50	29.47	do	do	do		
5	Tuesday	69	74	71	29.43	29.42	29.33	do	do	do		
6	Wednesday	68	72	64	29.41	29.39	29.44	do	do	do	.06	Showers during the day.
7	Thursday	60	74	69	29.60	29.66	29.64	N. W.	N. W.	do		
8	Friday	60	73	70	29.61	29.57	29.52	S. W.	S. E.	Fair		
9	Saturday	71	72	70	29.44	29.44	29.50	S. W.	do	do	.02	Heavy dew.
10	Sunday	62	75	71	29.59	29.66	29.65	N. W.	N. E.	Fair		
11	Monday	52	75	74	29.66	29.68	29.65	N. E.	N. E.	do		
12	Tuesday	53	82	78	29.63	29.58	29.51	S. W.	S. W.	do		
13	Wednesday	64	88	79	29.44	29.43	29.42	do	W.	do		
14	Thursday	68	83	76	29.38	29.38	29.38	do	S. W.	do		
15	Friday	69	74	71	29.39	29.44	29.44	do	N. W.	N. W.		
16	Saturday	66	76	73	29.44	29.43	29.40	N. E.	N. E.	do		
17	Sunday	64	81	81	29.32	29.33	29.32	N.	N.	do		
18	Monday	67	85	76	29.32	29.35	29.36	S. W.	S. W.	do		
19	Tuesday	65	82	76	29.36	29.33	29.31	do	do	do		
20	Wednesday	70	80	72	29.26	29.36	29.49	do	W.	do		
21	Thursday	54	72	68	29.66	29.73	29.71	N. W.	N. W.	do		
22	Friday	54	78	70	29.72	29.69	29.64	S. W.	S. W.	do		
23	Saturday	58	83	75	29.64	29.63	29.59	do	do	do		
24	Sunday	68	84	68	29.55	29.50	29.50	do	do	do	.68	Rain in the afternoon.
25	Monday	56	70	66	29.61	29.62	29.61	N.	N. W.	do		
26	Tuesday	60	85	78	29.55	29.50	29.44	S. W.	S. W.	do		
27	Wednesday	68	87	79	29.41	29.39	29.44	do	do	do		
28	Thursday	64	79	74	29.53	29.58	29.58	N. E.	do	do		
29	Friday	64	80	72	29.62	29.59	29.49	S. W.	do	do		
30	Saturday	71	88	84	29.33	29.20	29.20	do	do	do		
31	Sunday	76	75	62	29.10	29.16	29.29	do	N.	do	.44	High wind. Luminous belts extending over the heavens from N. W. to S. E. just before sunset. Not as brilliant as before.

An exceedingly favorable month for the growth of vegetation and for the early harvest. Range of the Thermometer from 52° to 89°; Barometer, from 29.10 to 29.73. Rain, 1.96 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

AUGUST.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inches of Rain	REMARKS.	
	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.			2 P. M.	Sunset.
1	Monday	54	29.38	29.43	29.48	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair		Bright clouds extending from N. E. to S. W.
2	Tuesday	52	29.56	29.60	29.63	do	do	do	do	do		
3	Wednesday	52	29.66	29.68	29.70	do	do	do	do	do		
4	Thursday	55	29.69	29.69	29.66	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Cloudy		
5	Friday	55	29.63	29.65	29.65	do	do	do	Rain	Rain	.12	
6	Saturday	68	29.68	29.70	29.67	do	do	do	do	do	.71	
7	Sunday	69	29.61	29.60	29.53	S. W.	do	S. W.	do	Cloudy	.09	
8	Monday	67	29.47	29.44	29.44	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	do	Rain	.22	
9	Tuesday	65	29.52	29.57	29.56	do	do	do	do	do		
10	Wednesday	66	29.59	29.62	29.60	S. E.	do	do	do	do		
11	Thursday	64	29.61	29.60	29.60	N. E.	do	S. W.	do	do	.65	
12	Friday	64	29.60	29.60	29.62	N. E.	S. W.	do	Fair	do		
13	Saturday	64	29.65	29.65	29.63	S. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	do	.13	
14	Sunday	59	29.56	29.47	29.44	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Fair	Fair	.08	
15	Monday	66	29.45	29.46	29.46	N.	N.	N.	do	do	.04	
16	Tuesday	64	29.47	29.44	29.46	N. E.	N.	N.	do	do		
17	Wednesday	67	29.46	29.47	29.46	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	.15	
18	Thursday	68	29.45	29.43	29.43	S. E.	S.	do	Rain	do		
19	Friday	70	29.43	29.40	29.40	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do		
20	Saturday	64	29.43	29.49	29.50	do	do	do	Fair	do		
21	Sunday	62	29.57	29.65	29.66	N. W.	N.	N.	Cloudy	do		
22	Monday	56	29.73	29.79	29.79	N.	S.	S. W.	Foggy	do		
23	Tuesday	60	29.80	29.84	29.82	S. W.	S. W.	S. E.	Fair	do		
24	Wednesday	53	29.81	29.76	29.72	W.	do	do	do	do		
25	Thursday	58	29.61	29.58	29.50	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Rain	.43	
26	Friday	68	29.50	29.48	29.44	N. E.	do	S. E.	Rain	Cloudy	.11	
27	Saturday	72	29.43	29.38	29.35	S. E.	S. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Rain	.30	
28	Sunday	69	29.29	29.20	29.18	do	N. E.	do	Rain	do		
29	Monday	64	29.18	29.22	29.32	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	4.09	
30	Tuesday	53	29.48	29.53	29.55	N.	N.	N.	do	do		
31	Wednesday	56	29.64	29.67	29.67	N.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do		

This month has been warm and wet, a fine season for growth but a bad one for the harvest. Rain has fallen on 17 days. Range of the Thermometer from 52° to 83°; Barometer, from 29.18 to 29.08. Rain, 7.12 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

SEPTEMBER.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.		Inch- es of Rain	REMARKS.
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	2 P. M.	Sunset	
1	Thursday	59	73	68	29.63	29.59	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy		
2	Friday	61	81	74	29.55	29.52	do	do	Fair		
3	Saturday	67	80	75	29.50	29.46	do	do	do		Thunder and lightning.
4	Sunday	60	73	66	29.54	29.61	N. W.	N.	Fair		
5	Monday	63	72	73	29.42	29.31	S. E.	S. W.	do		Thunder and lightning.
6	Tuesday	56	63	70	29.49	29.52	N.	N. W.	do		
7	Wednesday	51	68	68	29.48	29.41	N. W.	S. W.	do		
8	Thursday	59	70	63	29.45	29.52	N.	N. W.	do		
9	Friday	54	52	53	29.43	29.30	S. E.	N. E.	Rain		Heavy rain in the night.
10	Saturday	52	65	60	29.44	29.55	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		
11	Sunday	48	63	66	29.55	29.38	N. W.	S. W.	Rain		
12	Monday	68	81	78	39.19	29.15	S. W.	do	Fair		
13	Tuesday	70	70	65	28.99	29.07	do	N. W.	Cloudy		
14	Wednesday	58	66	60	29.40	29.48	N. W.	N. E.	Fair		
15	Thursday	55	53	52	29.54	29.52	N. E.	do	do		
16	Friday	52	59	62	29.48	29.44	do	do	Rain		
17	Saturday	55	67	58	29.44	29.41	do	do	do		
18	Sunday	48	62	53	29.42	29.42	N. W.	S. W.	Fair		
19	Monday	53	59	58	29.27	29.31	W.	N. W.	do		
20	Tuesday	46	59	56	29.48	29.49	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy		
21	Wednesday	42	60	55	29.37	29.18	W.	S. W.	Fair		High wind. Thermometer 38° at 5 A. M.
22	Thursday	38	49	46	29.18	29.31	N. W.	do	do		
23	Friday	39	52	51	29.39	29.41	do	do	Fair		Frost in low lands.
24	Saturday	36	60	60	29.50	29.53	do	do	do		White frost.
25	Sunday	39	62	62	29.65	29.65	do	do	do		Frost.
26	Monday	41	67	64	29.68	29.68	do	do	do		Frost.
27	Tuesday	44	72	66	29.62	29.55	do	do	do		
28	Wednesday	53	74	70	29.34	29.37	S.	N. W.	Cloudy		
29	Thursday	53	63	62	29.44	29.50	N.	S. E.	Fair		
30	Friday	50	56	57	29.53	29.44	S.	S. W.	Rain		

The month has had many rainy and cloudy days, but the amount of rain has not been great. The season has been very productive, and the earth is as verdant as in June. Range of the Barometer from 28.99 to 29.68; Thermometer from 36° to 81°. Rain, 3.50 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

Day of Month.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.		Inches of Rain	REMARKS.
	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.		
1	45	70	29.40	29.31	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair		
2	54	68	29.15	29.11	do	N. W.	do	do		
3	45	62	29.29	29.27	W.	N. W.	Fair	do		
4	43	58	29.36	29.37	do	W.	do	do		White frost.
5	40	53	29.49	29.52	N. W.	N. W.	do	do		White frost.
6	36	62	29.70	29.71	do	N.	do	do		
7	39	64	29.71	29.64	S. W.	S. W.	do	do		
8	48	68	29.48	29.39	do	do	do	do		
9	54	70	29.28	29.12	do	do	Foggy	do		Slight rain in the evening.
10	46	61	29.22	29.33	W.	W.	Fair	Fair		Beautiful sunset.
11	41	61	29.34	29.17	do	S. W.	do	do		
12	52	58	29.08	29.14	S. W.	N. W.	do	do		
13	38	60	29.49	29.50	N. W.	N. W.	do	do		
14	32	65	29.52	29.43	do	S. W.	do	do	.08	Rain in the night.
15	57	57	28.99	28.90	S. W.	do	Rain	Cloudy		
16	42	56	29.22	29.29	do	do	Fair	Fair		
17	50	59	29.33	29.49	do	W.	do	do		High wind.
18	39	60	29.57	29.32	N. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy		
19	44	50	29.25	29.31	do	N.	Fair	Fair	.27	Rain in the night.
20	35	45	29.45	29.48	do	do	do	Cloudy		
21	32	46	29.60	29.58	S. W.	N. W.	do	Fair		
22	36	56	29.44	29.29	N.	do	do	Fair		
23	48	50	29.10	29.24	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy	.18	Rain in the night.
24	36	62	29.49	29.50	W.	W.	Rain	Fair		High wind.
25	54	60	29.38	29.19	S. E.	S. W.	do	Rain	.30	High wind.
26	43	52	29.27	29.37	N. W.	N. W.	do	Fair		
27	38	50	29.47	29.56	do	do	do	do		
28	30	56	29.82	29.83	do	do	do	do		
29	34	29	29.73	29.68	N.	N. W.	do	do		
30	34	52	29.79	29.80	do	E.	Cloudy	do		
31	31	43	29.85	29.82	do	S. E.	Fair	do		

This month has been unusually pleasant and mild, with little rain. Range of the Thermometer from 31° to 70°; Barometer from 28.90 to 29.85. Rain 83 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

NOVEMBER.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.		Inches of Rain	REMARKS.
Day of Month	Day of the Week	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.			Sunset
1	Tuesday	40	60	29.66	29.56	29.54	S. E.	Fair	Fair		
2	Wednesday	38	54	29.68	29.64	29.65	N. W.	do	do		
3	Thursday	28	48	29.82	29.77	29.77	N.	do	do		
4	Friday	30	51	29.71	29.66	29.63	N. W.	do	do		
5	Saturday	33	56	29.63	29.56	29.53	do	do	do		
6	Sunday	48	64	29.47	29.47	29.48	do	do	do		
7	Monday	46	54	29.33	29.31	29.30	do	do	do		
8	Tuesday	42	44	29.17	28.89	28.83	N. E.	Rain	Rain		
9	Wednesday	39	44	29.16	29.19	29.19	N.	do	do		
10	Thursday	36	44	29.19	29.21	29.25	N. W.	Fair	Fair	1.02	Hail storm at 10 P. M.
11	Friday	48	44	29.29	29.38	29.44	S.	do	do	.23	
12	Saturday	32	44	29.56	29.54	29.52	S. E.	do	do	.92	
13	Sunday	39	43	29.40	29.44	29.49	N. E.	do	do		
14	Monday	38	44	29.50	29.41	29.33	S. E.	do	do	.34	
15	Tuesday	37	47	29.27	29.33	29.42	N. W.	Fair	Fair		
16	Wednesday	32	39	29.42	29.38	29.38	N. E.	do	do	.50	
17	Thursday	28	41	29.31	29.38	29.39	N.	Fair	Fair		
18	Friday	40	44	28.74	28.60	28.69	N. E.	do	do		Beautiful sunset.
19	Saturday	23	34	28.97	29.04	29.10	S. W.	Rain	Fair		
20	Sunday	25	36	29.42	29.44	29.46	do	do	do		
21	Monday	24	36	29.49	29.52	29.53	do	do	do		
22	Tuesday	32	38	29.61	29.64	29.64	do	do	do		
23	Wednesday	21	46	29.63	29.60	29.60	S.	do	do		
24	Thursday	34	34	29.28	29.05	29.19	N.	Rain	do		
25	Friday	28	40	29.61	29.61	29.62	S. W.	Fair	do		
26	Saturday	28	39	29.55	29.68	29.63	S.	do	do	1.00	Two inches of snow fell.
27	Sunday	32	30	29.06	29.96	29.09	N. W.	Snow	Snow		
28	Monday	14	22	29.35	29.40	29.40	N. W.	Fair	do		
29	Tuesday	14	23	29.56	29.64	29.65	do	do	do		
30	Wednesday	20	26	29.75	29.62	29.46	do	do	do		

[2 P. M.

At 3 o'clock, wind N. Snow storm commenced at 28.60 to 29.82. Rain, 3.36 inches. Range of the Thermometer from 14° to 64°; Barometer, from

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

DECEMBER.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inches of Rain	REMARKS.
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise.	2 P. M.			Sunset.
1	Thursday	30	28	24	28.57	N.	N. W.	N. W.	Snow	Squally	Squally	1.06
2	Friday	20	28	28	29.41	N. W.	do	do	Fair	Fair	Fair	
3	Saturday	32	41	40	29.25	S. W.	S. W.	W.	Cloudy	do	do	
4	Sunday	34	45	42	29.32	W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	Cloudy	
5	Monday	40	43	41	29.20	do	W.	N. E.	Cloudy	Misty	Misty	
6	Tuesday	24	25	22	29.54	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	.25
7	Wednesday	17	32	31	29.60	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Fair	do	
8	Thursday	23	34	29	29.49	do	do	do	do	Snow	Snow	.75
9	Friday	25	26	29	29.08	N. N.	N. N.	N. W.	Rain	Cloudy	Fair	
10	Saturday	28	29	24	29.53	N. W.	do	N. N.	Cloudy	Fair	do	
11	Sunday	22	29	32	29.68	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	Cloudy	Cloudy	
12	Monday	26	27	26	29.55	W.	N. W.	N. N.	do	Fair	do	
13	Tuesday	17	21	23	29.76	N. W.	N. W.	W.	do	Snow	Snow	.50
14	Wednesday	22	26	26	28.99	N. W.	W.	W.	Snow	Fair	Fair	
15	Thursday	28	30	31	29.59	W.	do	do	Fair	Fair	do	
16	Friday	20	28	30	29.56	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	Snow	do	
17	Saturday	19	20	23	29.30	S. W.	W.	W.	do	Fair	do	
18	Sunday	22	27	20	28.79	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	Squally	Squally	
19	Monday	10	23	28	29.19	do	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Fair	Cloudy	
20	Tuesday	22	34	32	29.46	W.	do	do	Fair	do	Fair	
21	Wednesday	28	34	34	29.44	S.	N.	N.	Foggy	Rain	Rain	
22	Thursday	37	38	36	28.64	W.	W.	W.	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	
23	Friday	14	18	18	29.19	do	do	do	Fair	Fair	Fair	
24	Saturday	4	18	17	29.97	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	do	
25	Sunday	12	25	28	29.95	S. W.	S. W.	S.	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	
26	Monday	23	35	32	29.75	W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	do	
27	Tuesday	30	31	33	29.70	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	
28	Wednesday	21	23	22	29.75	N. W.	do	N.	Fair	do	Fair	
29	Thursday	16	18	16	29.73	N. E.	do	N. W.	Snow	Cloudy	Cloudy	
30	Friday	32	32	32	28.73	N. W.	S.	W.	Snow	do	Fair	
31	Saturday	23	20	20	29.09	W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	do	

This month cold and pleasant, the sleighting very fine and the weather uniform. Range of the Thermometer from 2° to 43°; Barometer from 28.57 to 30.00; 26 inches of snow; 5.30 of rain.

10 inches of snow fell.

[Thermom. 21°; Barom. 29.60. Snow-storm commenced at 12 M; wind N. by E.; Storm continues; wind N. W. by N.; 4 in. snow.

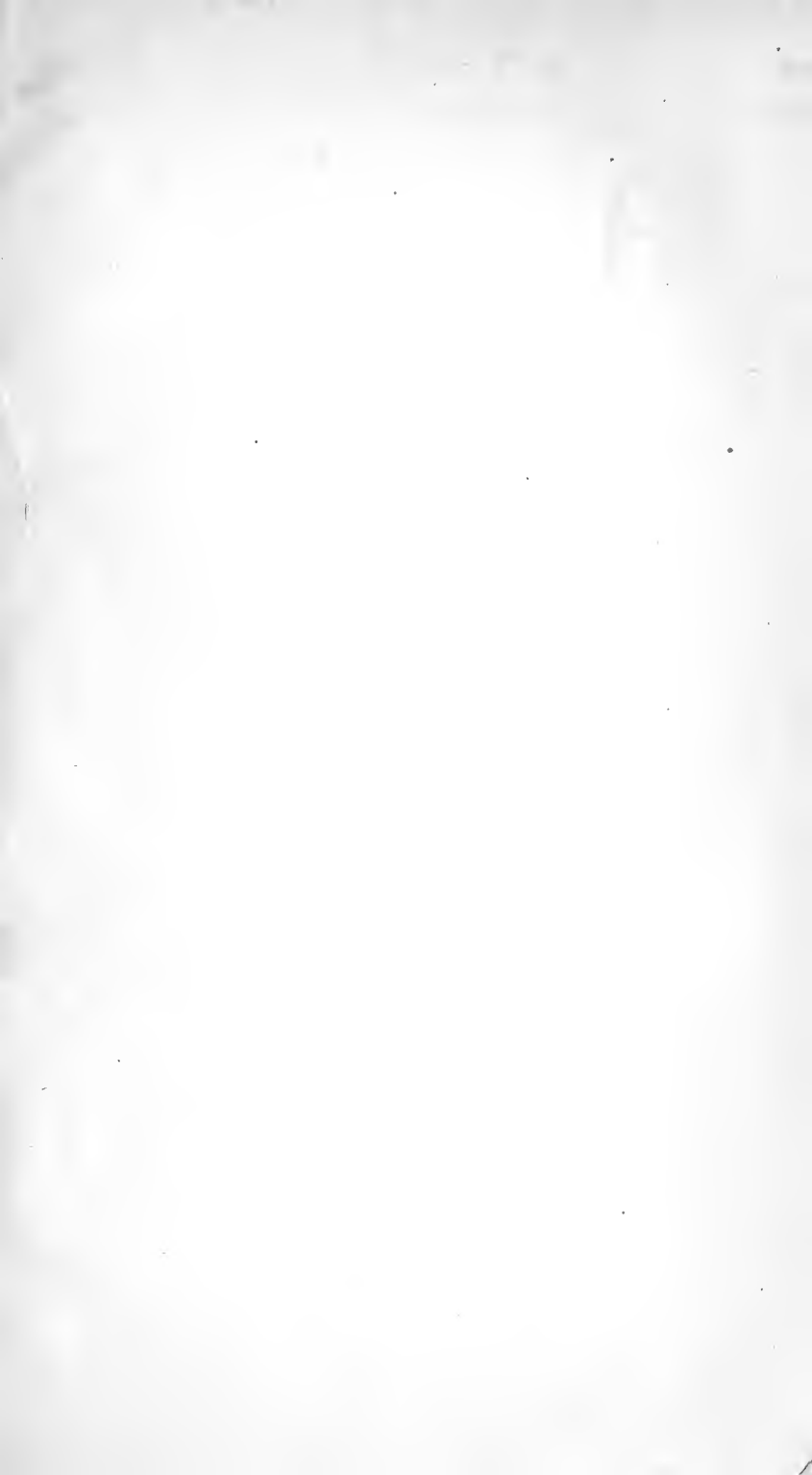
High wind. Snow squalls. At 6 A. M. Thermo. 4° above zero. High wind in the night. Rain commenced at 9½ A. M.

[Barom. 30.00. At 6 A. M. Thermo. 2° above zero. At 10 P. M. Snow squalls.

Storm commenced at 8 P. M. 9 inches of snow.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Concluded.

	JANY.	FEBY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.
Greatest height of the Barometer,	inches. 29.93	29.95	29.80	29.82	29.76	29.92	29.73	29.84	29.68	29.85	29.82	30.00	
Least height of the Barometer,	28.62	28.00	28.89	28.82	28.95	29.11	29.10	29.18	28.99	28.90	28.60	28.57	
Mean between the greatest and least heights of the Barometer,	29.275	28.975	29.345	29.42	29.355	29.515	29.415	29.50	29.335	29.375	29.21	29.285	
Mean height of the Therm. at sunrise,	24° 48+	28° 57+	35° 60+	39° 33	45° 83	52° 36+	64° 51+	61° 96+	51° 70	41° 80+	23° 03+	23° 32+	
Mean height of the Therm. at 2 P. M.	33° 77+	37° 42+	43° 16+	52° 40	60° 74+	67° 90	79° 09+	75° 38+	64° 76+	59° 22+	40° 43+	28° 19+	
Mean height of the Therm. at sunset,	32° 80+	35° 71+	42° 45+	49° 03+	55° 30+	66° 40	62° 71+	70° 83+	62° 93+	56° 90+	39° 93+	28° 38+	
Mean between the greatest and least heights of the Thermometer,	25°	30° 50	41°	56°	56° 50	60° 50	70° 50	67° 50	53° 50	50° 05	39°	22° 50	
Fair days,	21	18	18	19	20	23	21	19	20	26	22	15	242
Cloudy days,	10	10	13	11	11	7	10	12	10	5	8	16	123
DAYS ON WHICH													
Rain fell,	4	8	6	13	14	12	8	17	10	7	6	2	107
Snow fell,	2	6	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	32
Halos of the moon were seen,	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Auroræ Boreales,	2	3	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
Inches of rain,	1.35	4.13	2.24	2.82	3.24	4.93	1.96	7.12	3.50	.83	3.36	5.30	40.78
Inches of snow,	5	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	26	40
DAYS ON WHICH													
Days on which N. wind prevailed,	1	1	4	3	1	0	2	4	2	3	2	4	27
" " N.W. "	9	7	10	4	3	5	3	3	9	8	12	10	83
" " W. "	1	3	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	3	0	7	24
" " S.W. "	18	8	10	6	11	14	20	9	12	13	6	7	134
" " S. "	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
" " S.E. "	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	11
" " E. "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" " N.E. "	0	1	4	10	4	2	2	3	5	0	5	0	41



MAE - 11

