change of the brain. Economy, apart from humanity, will lead us to subject the pauper insane to early and effectual remedial treatment by which their speedy and permanent recovery would relieve the public of their support, rather than confine them in the Alms house where they may pass long and dreary years in hopeless, remediless imbecility or raving insanity. Idiocy, and insanity connected with advanced years, afford little promise of cure by human power. In such cases, the disease of the mind will probably continue during its connection with the body. It is only when the mighty hand of death shall have struck the blow which seperates the material from the immaterial; that the soul, starting first as from a second birth, will rejoice in the exercise of its noble, undecayed and immortal powers.

It is with great reluctance that your committee feel constrained by the limits to which they are of necessity confined, to bring this report to a close. The subject would expand into a volume, and he is the true friend of humanity, who extends the knowledge of these beneficent achievements of modern medical science. It is thus that the exercise of beneficence confers a double blessing; it blesses him who gives as well as him who receives. If we open our hearts to the suitable condition of the insane pauper, we may humbly trust that, when our time of sorrow and affliction dispensation shall ~~arrive~~ ~~and~~ the hour may come — we will receive the favour of ~~Him~~ who has said, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

That class of the afflicted poor, in whose behalf your committee make this earnest appeal, present themselves before you, and exclaim, in the beautiful and pathetic lamentation of Job, "Have pity upon me, have pity upon me, O ye my friends; for the hand of the Lord hath touched me. Unless he provide proper accommodations, and means adopted to effect their cure, their derangement will be confirmed, and the only release they can ever obtain will be found in the grave.

Your committee would gladly recommend if circumstances would justify the recommendation, that Baltimore should imitate the noble example of other cities, and provide an asylum for her insane. The State has expended $103.000 on the Maryland hospital, and it may well become a question whether she should not accommodate them at least the curable cases of her insane poor.

By a resolution adopted during this session of the City Council, the city counsellor has been requested to prepare a memorial to the legislature on this subject, which will be presented at the next session, and your committee confiding in his ability and philanthropy leave the subject with him. Your committee can only recommend for the present, a provision for the worst case of insanity in the Alms house. Nine such cases are now in the establishment, viz. six from the city and three from the county. Your committee applied to the trustees from the county to remove their three cases to the hospital, and have obtained a promise of compliance. This will make six patients to be transferred to the hospital by the city, the cost for whom will be, in compliance with a law of 1839, one hundred dollars each per annum. The State has now thirty-nine insane poor in that institution at this cost, thirteen of whom are from this city. The six additional patients are chained, or have been chained for years, because the nature of the accommodations in the Alms house does not allow their liberty. In the hospital every fetter would be immediately knocked off. Your committee regret that they have not space to give, in detail, a case from Carroll county. She was, of necessity, chained by the leg for three long years, in a cell 8 feet by 12. Dr. Robinson physician to the Alms house, deeming her case curable, applied to Dr. Billis of Westminster, to have her removed to the hospital; and she was removed by the commissioners of Carroll county. Every chain and other restraints were immediately knocked off on her entrance into the hospital, and in three months she was almost cured, and performed various services in the institution. From the long continuance of her confinement in the Alms house, her complete and permanent recovery may not now be effected, a result which Dr. R thinks would have been certain had she been taken, when first attacked, to the hospital. No words your committee could write would add to the forcible appeal made by this simple recital. Many years since, and before the present enlightened mode of treatment was adopted, when Wm Hudson became manager of the Maryland hospital, he found a man who had been chained for five years, under circumstances too revolting to be detailed. His promise of obedience was obtained, and as the key had been lost for two years, his chains were knocked off, and he was soon restored.