

in carrying water from the bay to the branch asylum, until on the records in writing, interdicted by Dr. Rolph, then acting for Dr. Park, as unwarrantable and inhuman, and certainly dangerous to the reason, the health, and lives of the sufferers." There is something awful in the catalogue, imperfect as it is; and while we commend the exertions of Dr. Park to correct these and other unexampled inhumanities, we feel there must ever be cast an indelible reproach upon the Reverend and other participating Commissioners, and upon the Government and Parliament that could sustain them. We must spare the space to add that the accusation of the Rev. Commissioner Roaf to the Government against Dr. Park, that "his leaving the medicines to be compounded and administered by the Porter Byrne, who could not read Latin, and had never been instructed as to the preparing of medicines or dressing wounds, indicated a very deficient interest in the maladies and recovery of patients, and dangerous delegation of delicate and important duties to unskilful hands," (although, in fact, the said Commissioners Roaf and his coadjutors, omitting, however, in this place, to mention it to the Government, had expressly allowed and approved of the employment of the same Porter Byrne in the same way for upwards of two years and a half by Dr. Park's predecessors,) was an accusation utterly unworthy of those who preferred it, involved the dishonorable omission of the truth, to deceive the Government and injure, unjustly, a public officer, and was an outrage upon the medical profession, the asylum, and the public. The Government had their choice either to institute an inquiry into the admitted corruptions of the asylum, or issue a new Commission for its better government, or dismiss Dr. Park. The Government chose the easier method of *singly* sacrificing Dr. Park, officially, however, declaring his innocence in the letter of dismissal, viz: that the Government "did not in any way mean to pronounce upon the correctness or incorrectness of the facts alleged either by the Commissioners or by him, nor to condemn or acquit either party, as respected the matters at issue between them." Before taking this guilty course, Mr. Baldwin wrote to Dr. Park to obtain relief by his *resignation*. This unavailing attempt to draw Dr. Park under an overwhelming pressure, arising as well from Executive abandonment as from his persecutions in the asylum, into a mean, self-criminating resignation, was an unworthy

and undignified attempt to evade proper governmental responsibility to the asylum and the people, was utterly faithless to Dr. Park as a public officer and a political and private friend, and obviously dishonorable in its results to the very individual pre-eminently entitled, under the circumstances, to every consideration which honor, justice, and good faith could prompt.

Dr. Park having been thus tyrannically removed, the Rev. Commissioner Roaf was again the importunate expectant of the situation for his son-in-law, Dr. Scott. The voice of the press had been so universally raised against this nefarious state of things, as to make the government somewhat wary in their proceedings; and it was, therefore, arranged for their relief that Dr. Primrose, under illusory expectations, should be made the temporary superintendent, till the asylum should be removed in a few months to the new building; and as the Board of Directors would, under the act then coming into force have the nomination of the medical superintendent, the government so reconstructed the board, by placing the Rev. Commissioner Roaf and his friends upon it, as to enable him to realize the oft solicited appointment of his son-in-law, Dr. Scott, to the medical superintendency. It was so accomplished. And we have during this Session of Parliament had before the public the state, the still melancholy state, of this institution during the past year. The principal facts submitted to Parliament may be thus summed up:—That Dr. Scott refused keeper Copping leave to visit his sick child supposed to be dying; ordering patients on bread and water as a punishment, and inflicting the same punishment on Mrs. Carlyle, a patient, for a slight offence offered to himself; punishing George Abraham, an epileptic lunatic, for not cleaning his (superintendent's) horse to his satisfaction, which caused him to go into fits. Feeding his horse with the carrots of the institution; harsh, imperious and ungentlemanly conduct generally towards the patients and servants, calling Mrs. Ramsey, the matron, a peacock, before the patients and servants; calling Mr. Rossin, a patient, a lazy, dirty fellow, a brute, blast him; calling Mr. Shadden, a patient, to his face, a big brute; and that he ought to be put upon bread and water for laziness; calling Elera Lambert a sleepy head. While Mr. Wetenhall, late M.P., was labouring under inflammation from a wound from a fellow lunatic, Dr. Widmer, one of the Directors, left a message that the part should be incised; to