

their friends thus afflicted can have the delicate care and attention they so much need. Those who are deeply impressed with the need of better opportunity for the treatment of insanity in its earlier stages among women, believing it to be a legitimate work for the "Business Women's Union," ask their earnest consideration in the hope that measures may be taken at once for the establishment of such a hospital as has been suggested."

ANNA C. FIELD,
President Business Women's Union.
BROOKLYN, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1876.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"ANGLO-SAXON."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a constant reader and admirer of your excellent paper, I am desirous of being informed of what is meant by "Anglo-Saxon." It is in use almost daily in most of the current newspaper literature of this country. I find such expressions as the Anglo-Saxon race, the Anglo-Saxon mind, the Anglo-Saxon tongue, the Anglo-Saxon prowess, the Anglo-Saxon greatness, &c. Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith says in his lecture on the "Problem of Races," as reported in THE TIMES of to-day: "In this country there were intensely alien races of the lowest order seeking admixture with the highest type of the Anglo-Saxon race." Perhaps the reverend Doctor would be so kind as to let us know where this wonderful prodigy keeps itself, how it lives, whence it came, &c. Do Doctor, darling, let me know what this Anglo-Saxonism is all about.

EUGENE O'SHEA.
No. 291 MONMOUTH STREET, JERSEY CITY, Monday,
Dec. 18, 1876.

THE "OFFICIAL" LAW JOURNAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the court notices published this morning in the *Daily Register* appears the following: "Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part I. Before Van Brunt, J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on—No. 10. No day calendar."

The lawyers who take the *Register*, after reading the aforesaid notice, thought it a waste of time to attend court, regarding the announcement of "no day calendar" as final and official. But it happened otherwise, and there was confusion and annoyance when it was discovered that there was a calendar in Part I., and that the same was published in your valuable paper. Henceforth the *Daily Register* ceases to be a guide in such matters to our profession, and no one who cares to conduct his business with promptitude and dispatch will resort to its columns for information.

LEX.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1876.

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In times of less peril and danger than those which now threaten the peace and safety of this our beloved country, the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and the Governors of the several States have called for a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Would it not be well, then, at this time for the President of the United States to appoint such a day? Good and true and honest men of both the great political parties seem to be at their "wit's end" as to the best course to be pursued; while demagogues, and gamblers, and political aspirants are willing to do anything which may seem to further their own interests. As has been said in an Eastern paper, and quoted approvingly by Gov. Hayes in a recent speech: "All important interests—labor, trade, education, religion—depend upon the preservation of peace. Any disturbance of that peace endangers those interests." Certainly, then, if all these interests are imperiled by the present unsettled and unhappy condition of our country, and by serious complications which may possibly grow out of this state of things, it would be well for this whole nation to humble itself before God, to seek His forgiveness for our past corruptions and wickedness, and to ask for His divine guidance and interposition. I cannot doubt that this suggestion will meet with the approval of wise and good and truly patriotic men in all parts of the country; nor can I doubt that, if such a day is observed, the God of our Fathers will hear our prayers and interpose in our behalf.

LEWIS R. DUNN,
Pastor of the Halsey street, M. E. Church,
Newark, N. J.

THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE SQUAB- BLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days since Mr. Robert Cushing presented a statement to the Board of Aldermen of this City, which was libelous in the extreme—reflecting upon several men of well-established reputation. It appears to me that such a communication should have been tabled for consideration and investigation.

Instead of adopting this course, the Board of Aldermen gave it publicity through the *Real Estate Record*, and City journals.

The facts in the case are simply that a dissatisfied contractor sought in this manner to vent his spleen against architects and commissioners who had opposed his unjust claim. These gentlemen, whose reputation extended beyond their personal acquaintance were placed before the public in a false light. Messrs. Vaux & Withers, men of the highest standing in their profession as architects, were termed lunatics, (as if it ran in firms.) Mr. Porter, the chairman of the Third Judiciary Court-house Building Committee was accused of employing and continuing to employ these architects, after Mr. Cushing had informed him that they were lunatics. The case was so clear in Mr. Cushing's mind that the Commissioners should have immediately replaced Messrs. Vaux & Withers with sane men. The other charges were of a similar and equally frivolous nature. I can state from personal knowledge that no building in this City was ever more economically built or reflected greater credit upon its architects and all engaged in its construction. If the architects and Commissioners had been the owners, they could not have evinced more interest in its proper construction. If this building is the work of insane architects, it is a pity that more of that fraternity were not insane. To refute each accusation by item, will be the proper and easy task of the Commissioners. I merely desire, meanwhile, to counteract a false impression which might arise among casual observers of the document presented by Mr. Cushing to the Board of Aldermen.

A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1876.

AN INSANE HOSPITAL FOR BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following statement was read at a meeting of the Business Women's Union, and after duly considering the matter it was decided by the board that they undertake the work of establishing an hospital for the insane in Brooklyn that would meet the demand embodied therein. And in furtherance of that object a meeting is called for next Monday evening at Dr. Putnam's church, Pierrepont street. John D. Townsend and Julius Chambers will address the meeting. Our present plan is to rent immediately a house suitably situated, with the privilege of buying when we have the means, being convinced there will be no difficulty in the accomplishment of our object when it is thoroughly understood.

We ask from each and every one a little money, and their hearty good will, and we promise that the work shall be well done, and speedily.

"It is a remarkable fact, that in a city so large as Brooklyn, containing so many churches, so much wealth, and so many charitable institutions, there is no provision made for the treatment of the incipient stages of insanity, except our Kings County Lunatic Asylum, now overcrowded with about eight hundred patients, seventy of whom pay board, with only two physicians; and the limited number of nurses in that asylum renders it impossible, that patients can have the care their condition requires, even if the employees were rightly disposed, as some are. Many of those who pay board are persons of taste and refinement, who ought not to be there; they can afford to pay for better accommodations. There is no class of human beings so liable to suffer abuse, and even cruelty, as the insane. Nurses who have the care of them have the largest opportunity to ill-treat them, because they are shut out from observation; and the testimony of those who recover is received with incredulity. From observation, and the testimony of the best informed upon this subject, we fully believe that in an hospital where there are fewer patients, having judicious care, and healthful occupation, a large proportion can be cured. It is desirable, with as little delay as possible, to establish an hospital that shall embody in its structure and management the best features of all asylums. Only those who have suffered from brain disease themselves, or whose friends have so suffered, or had experience with the insane, can possibly realize the great need there is of such an institution, where for moderate compensation