s, sweetness of temper, coaciliatory manners, unwearied patience, and inex- dition of Asylums in this country and Euhaustible kindpass." remedy for the evil under which we labor, and that is, to increase the compensation. There is no difficulty in getting proper keepers within the limits of our own State if we will pay for them. It must be borne in mind, that the business is unpleasant, and wonderful indeed would it be if the small sum of two hundred dollars would command the services of fit persons. The proper classification of the patients

too much insisted on. Our Asytum exhibits every bue and shade of character. Here meet in intimate union, the gay and the grave, the educated and ignorant, the virtuous and profligate. In the moral treatment of the Insane, solitude is abolished. The Lunatic must have his society. The patient who pays the maximum price of this Institution, and thus purchases all the accommodations which it affords, is doomed, either to the society of his keeper, or to improper association. But both are evils, and should be remedied as speedily as possible. No considerations can justify the present state of things, No care, no foresight on the part of the Superintendent, can prevent the most extensive and lasting mischief. When the evil is considered in reference to the class of females from the high ranks of society, many of whom are now in this Institution, i is peculiarly revolting. Can the society of the lowest women, whose lives have been lives of infamy, strengthen the virtuous impulses of the youthful girl, who has been educated with greatest care? Rather, will it not operate with the most destructive energy, and soon drive from the bosom the semblance even of that chaste and modest virtue, which once was so conspicuous? The practice of herding together large numbers of the Insane, belongs to the old system, and should be exploded with it. It is obviously connected with the idea, that the insane are incapable of thought, and wholly insensible to those impressions and influences which operate with such power on other minds. We are aware of the fact, that the evil yet obtains in many institutions; but it must be remembered, that the moral system is of recent adoption, and the construction of many buildings will not allow a proper classification. But on no question concerning the Insane, is the testimony more decided. In Tuke's Introduction to Jacobi, the matter is etrongly set forth, But why quote authority? If this Institution continues to be, as it was intended, an Asylum for all classes, the obligation is imperative to place it in a proper condition; and your Committee, conceiving that no considerations should prevent them from expressing their real opinions, are the less reluctant to do so in this instance, as they believe it the only means of removing the evil. With the full blaze of light around us, it cannot be believed that it will be permitted to continue. The day has passed, at least in this country, when the opinion of the Ancients is to be received, that insanity is a special curse of the Almighty; that nothing but ple in the management of Lunatics more to meet ernal punishments await the unfortunate vicin. I and that it is torplose to like ony

essing sound discriminating judgement, Lean Asylum; by Dr. Earle, of Pennsylvania, who examined particularly the con-There is a certain rope, and by many others. The truth is, that the practice has become general, and we have seen it stated that there are but four Institutions in this country where there exists not some form of devotional exercise. A feeble attempt was once made to introduce it into this Asylum, and though the experiment was abundantly successful, from some cause or other it was the power of medical skill. The cases abandoned. Your Committee earnestly ad- generally presented here are not of recent vise that the effort be renewed, and to this end suggest that an arrangement be made, if practicable, with the Clergy of this Town, to officiate alternately at the Asylum on every Sabbath. From manifest considerations, it would be better to confine this sacred duty to one Clergyman, but we see no way at present, by which this caube ac-

complished. Man is made for activity, and the mind, like the body, to maintain its proper motion, requires its stimulus. A condition of inaction is unnatural, except from the refreshments of sleep, or in certain accidental states which may be regarded as violent and transitory. Who has not felt that his mind must be employed, or sink into inanity? That it must have its proper exercise. or perish? This is no less true of the Lunatic, than of the man of reason, and true philosophy consists, not in the withdrawal of the necessary stimulus, but in a wise adaptation to the particular case. Take any number of sane men, and confine them for a length of time without employment, and they will become fools or madmen. The reasoning faculty must be cultivated, and in Lunatics particularly, it is all important. Every proper inducement for its exercise should be presented, that it may be strengthened, and the mind of the sufferer withdrawn from the gloomy subject of his meditations. The suggestions on this head by your Physician, should receive the most serious attention; and the Committee can but hope, that immediate steps will be taken for laying off the ornamental Gardens, and doing whatever else your ability will permit. It is a mistake to suppose, that a Lunatic is insensible to the beauties of nature and art. From the cultivated field, the beautiful flower garden, and the rich sky above him, his enchanted senses drink in the most delicious pleasure. One of your Committee remembers that many years ago, on the occasion of a visit to this Asylum, he was met at the door by a Lunatic who was a stranger to him, and amid exclamations of delight beautiful rose which he had plucked from a neighboring bush. Nature should not be made to wear a livery of gloom, but her most cheerful dress; and the Lunatic must feel that he is still a human being, not bereft of comfort, but in a word ready to minister to his joys and pleasures. You must preserve his self-respect, make him believe that he is of some consequence, or he will sink into fatuity, or under the influence of morbid sensibility end his existence by a violent death. Some distinguished writer has remarked, that if there be one princiimportant than all the rest, it is to gite

It is a truth which cannot be too colemn- | stratagem is almost universal. Friends of | 000 to \$500,000. The cost of the others | in the cause of Taxas, and liberty, pr ly impressed upon the public, that all the means to cure insanity will, in a vast ma- plishing their purposes is by falsehood and nacy is one of absorbing interest throughjority of cases, prove unavailing, unless the deception. This is, however, a great mispatient is removed to an Asylum in the take. All experience proves, that truth loses none of its value in the management first stage of the disease. Imanity is generally a curable disease, and not one of the of Lunaties, but that falsehood is followed by most mischievous consequences. When opprobria medicorum. Its pathology is now well understood, and under favorable friends determine on sending a Lunatic to circumstances, it is of easier management an Asylum, he should be dealt with honthan many affections confessedly within estly. He should be informed of his illness, and of all the advantages of the Institution. It is generally no difficult matrigio. Many have existed for years and ter to make a favoroble impression in adat last, when all hope of cure has vanishvance, and he will go to his new abode in peace and contentment. The necessary they are brought for treatment. This great error of postponement, to a certain extent consequence of an opposite course is to pervades all classes of our community .aggravate to some extent the character of The Committee know of one case where a the disease, and to add, in the end, much man of fortune was kept at home for three to the misery of the patient. He is induthe disease, and to add, in the end, much or four years in a condition of perfect luced from home on a pleasure excursion, nacy, before he was sent to this Asylum; and of another, also a gentleman, of wealth, who was confined like a wild seast for ten years in a log house constructed for that purpose. The vast importance of sending patients as early as possible to an Asylum, is established most conclusively by the testimony of Physicians and Superintendents, and the statistical information to be found in the Reports of Europe and this country. In the Vermont Asylum, at Brattleboro', during the last year, the per

twelve months of the date of their attack,

and of the number, twenty-five have been

restored. More than 83 per cent, of all

facts, we are indebted mainly to the Re-

port of the Trustees of the State Lunatic

Asylum of New York, a document replete

with information on the subject of Luna-

cy. In an interesting letter of Dr. Wilson

of the Bloomingdale Asylum to the Trus

tees of the State Asylum of New York, we

perceive from one of the many valuable

abular statements furnished by him, that

there were admitted into that Asylum,

from its foundation in 1823, to the colse of

the year 1841, 1006 old cases, and 1265

recent cases, and that of the old 111 only

recovered, and of the recent 974. Dr

Earle, whose authority we have more than

ouce quoted, and who is inetly entitled to

the (manufation, is a striking and source) to

Nature bornell clearly ful and beneather labors, gives, as the theoretic is regarded as the blackest reasons.

jury or imposion. The important question arrises, what can the Board do? The Committee would centage of recoveries in recent cases is nearly 91, and in chronic cases, 314. In the State Hospital, at Worcester, Mass., the suggest, that the people are in ignorance; that they have not had the proper informaper cent. in resent cases, is 90 137, and in tion, and that immediate steps be taken to old cases, 16 1-2. Dr. Bell, of the McLean put them in possession. By the Act of the Legislature, it is made the duty of the Asylum says, that the extraordinary pro-Commissioners of the Poor of the respecportion of recoveries in that Institution for tive Districts to send the Pauper Lunaseveral years past is based on the fact, that tics to this Institution. Something may almost every case accurring with decided be done to quicken them in the discharge manifestations, in every grade of social poof this duty, by a direct appeal on the part of this Board. We believe that the Comsition, is promptly submitted to freatment. At Dr. White's private Asylum, at Hadmissioners are not apprized of the great son, New York, of twenty recent cases last year, fifteen recovered, while of chronic evil of delay, and we have sufficient confidence in their humanity to think that the cases, only nine recovered. The Direcappaling truth, when disclosed, will have tors of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum at Coa salutary effect. lumbus say, that the importance of early admission into the Asylum, cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public mind. The Superintendent of the Western

make the impression, that none but recent and curable cases should be carried to an Asylum. It is the proper place for the in-Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, declares that curable. It is not one of the least recomthirty were placed in the Institution within mendations of this benevolent system, that it extends its blessings to all classes. A private house or a residence at nome, is never a fit place for a Lunatic. Though recent cases have been cured, and only 43 in the unfortunate class of which we are per cent, of all cases. For the above now speaking, the richest boon, (the restoration of reason,) is of course not conferred, the effect perhaps, from that very fact, is the more striking. To see a furious incurable maniae, soothed, and quieted, and reduced to willing subordination

> We believe that every degree and kind of insanity is aggravated by the associations of home, and that there is no case which to decide whether this Institution shall be

Your Committee would not wish to the long-lost peace restored to his agitated bosom, made industrious and useful, is in deed a spectacle to make glad the heart of the philanthropist, and which can be witnessed in every well regulated institution.

cannot be benefitted, to some extent, in an put in a condition a maintain its of the country for his inder is a. the head of a family.

out the whole country, and our State may well make additional appropriations, and yet fall short of many other States. Noue surely can reproach her for past Legislation, but rather all will rejoice, that at so early a period she gave such signal proof of her wisdom and humanity. The number of Insane in the United States, according to the late census is, 18.000, and less than 3000 are under treatment. It is estimated that upwards of 5000 persons become insone annually. The present num-ber of Insone in South Carolina is 513, and 376, of these are whites. As large as seems the provisions for the Insane of the United States, it may well be said that the work has just begun. It is, we believe, a uniform law in the Asylums of the different States to give preference to applicants in their borders. Each State has enough to do with its own sufferers, and as the prejudices against Asylums are fast giving way, soon it may be difficult to get accommodations abroad. While writing this Report, there are 65 petients in this Asy- | South Carolina Lunatic Asylum, which we publum, and 52 of them are from our own lish to-day. This is a well written Report, and State. Thirty-nine are Paupes and twen- gives a clear and satisfactory account of the ty-six Pay Patients, and fifty six of the sixty-five are incurable. These facts are important. There is but one unoccupied room in the building for Females, and about thirty for Males. Nearly 300 Insane whites among us are not provided for. It is a fact not to be overlooked, that there are more Paupers than Pay Patients .-The Institution is becoming a Pauper In-

Resident Physician. As little has been known stitution, and it is owing to the want of about this institution, by the community at proper accommodations for the higher claslarge, we half the publication of this Report sen. The pay for Paupers is fixed by law with pleasure, and are gratified to find, that this at \$100; a sum insufficient to defray indisestablishment is well managed, under the conpensable expenses. The whole cost of a trol of its highly respectable and able officers. Pauper is \$160, and \$60 of this must necessarily come from the Board. The Pay Of the eminent qualifications of Dr. Parker, the Patients therefore, contribute upwards of Superintendent, for his responsible station, we 50 per cent, to the support of the Paupers. have been for sometime apprized; under bie and it will be seen at once that the Instikind and judicious treatment, the sufferings of tution cannot maintain itself without them. the unfortunate ignates of the Asylum, have The pay for a Pauper in this Asylum, is been much alleviated, and their condition as less than in any Northern Asylum with much improved as circumstances will permit. which we are acquainted. Some few We hope that he will long remain in his present charge \$2 per week, but the pay generally office, dispensing good to those who are placed is from \$2 50 to \$3 50. We have not the under his charge. It is much to be desired, that acts to make a comparitive estimate in relation to the Private Patients. We obthe attentions of our Legislators should be serve however that in many of the best Inawakened to the Lunatic Asylum. This noble stitutions, they pay "according to their charity is an honor to South Carolina. The suggestions of the Committee of Regents meet ability and accommodations," and in the Retreat at Hartford, a patient in the cenour approbation, and we hope they will be re building, with a separate room and atadopted at the next session of the Legislature. tendant, pays from \$10 to \$12 per week. Ample and mutual provision should be made There can be no reasonable doubt, that if for all the unfortunate Lunatics in our land. the Board had at its disposal a sum suffi-In this matter we are all interested, and it becient to enable it to classify the inmates, the Institution would be placed beyond the reach of coutingency. It is most desirable all proper means to alleviate the sufferings of to erect an additional building for Females. those of our friends and neighbors who are beand this is not within the means of the reft of reason. Individuals may do something, Board. If this was done, the increase of but a much greater amount of good can be acpay patients from the higher classes would complished in an institution expressly establishbe certain It is for the proper authorities ed for the purpose. We therefore hope, that the Legislature will at an early day, give due at-

..... or nabit

most desirable. Whig Nomination .- The Whig Convention of Georgia, which assombled at Milledgeville, on the 13th inet- nominated the Hon. Henry Clay, as a candidate for the Presidency, and Messrs. Gamble, Habersham, T. Butler King, Wilde, Smead, Wright, Chappell, and A. il. Kenan, as candidates for Congress.

tention to the suggestion of the Officers of the

Asylum, and place it on such a basis as may be

comes us as Christians and citizens, to employ

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C.H.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1842.

We acknowledge the receipt of a number

of public documents and newspapers from the

Hon. F. W. Pickens, for which we return him

In consequence of the length of the Re-

port of the Committee of Regents of the Lunn-

tic Asylum, we have been forced to omit a num-

ber of articles prepared for this week, among

which, the remarks of the Hon. F. W Pickens

on the Apportionment Bill, which shall appear

We call the attention of our readers to

the Report of the Committee of Regents of the

condition of the Lunatic Asylum. This insti-

tution was established by the State, at Colum-

bia, in 1827. It is under the immediate con-

trol of a Board of Regents, of which body Au-

drew Wallace, is now President. Dr. Damel

H. Trezvant is Physician to the establishment.

and Dr. J. W. Parker is Superintendeut and

our thanks.

in our next.

Virginia University .- The number of students attached to this institution are 170, viz : Virginia 112, Alabama 10, South Carolina 8, Georgia 3, Louisiana 7. Mississippi 3, Tennessee 7. Maryland 1. North Carolina 5. Pennsylvania 1, Kentucky 4, District of Columbia 3. Florida, 2, New Hampshire 1, New York 3.

Resumption .- The Kentucky Banks on the 1st inst. resumed specie payments, thus anticipating by a fortnight the time fixed for resump-

New Hampshire .-- The Hon. Leonard Wilcox has been elected by the Legislature of this State, to serve out the remainder of the term of Mr. Pierce, as Senator of the United States, to which he had been appointed by the Governor. The term expires on the 4th of March next.

Exploring Expedition .- On the 10th inst. the U. S. sloop of war Vincennes, the flag ship of the Exploring Expedition, arrived at N. York, after an absence of nearly four years. The U. S. brigs Porpoise and Oregon, sailed from St. Helena on the 24th of April, for New York, and may be expected to arrive about the last of this month. The Vincennes brought to this country Vendoni, one of the principal chiefs of the Fiji group of islands, as a prisoner, for having attacked and killed a part of the crew of an American vessel, after which he and his followers feasted on their bodies. Vendoni died a few days since, at the Hospital, at New York.

The Courts .- The Charleston Courier of the 13th inst. says: "The Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas, for this District, adjourned, on Saturday last, after a laborious session of six weeks, during which an unusual mass of litigation was disposed of. A handsome tribute was paid by the Bar to Judge Wardlaw, for the ability learning, dignity and courtesy with which he discharged his arduous du-

"The Court of Equity, Chancellor J. Johnston, presiding, adjourned, on Thursday last, the simultaneous session of the Law Court preventing the attendance of the Bar on the Chancellor."

Taxation .- The Charleston Courier of the

17th inst. says:

"In the Pennsylvania House of Representa-tives, on the 10th inst., a message from the Go-vernor was received, in favor of making provi-sion for the payment of the Public Creditors of the State. It recommends taxation, and states that a tax of three per cent on the true value of all the real and personal property of the Com-monwealth, would raise a sum of \$42,000,000, more than sufficient to pay the whole State Debt.
"The Bill for the repeal of all laws relative

to fugitive slaves was read in Gommittee of the

It to your most serious consideration.

eiginils of a classin aton will not be st-

attempt their ma tanuar or removal. The districts the coll-

fully settled by the testimony of experi- recognised in most of the European Asyence. It is a most gratifying truth that lums, and in some of them this labor is ve-Religion carries its saving influences to the a triumphant illustration of its wonderworking power, and what new cause of sess for the greatest gift of Heaven! We are aware that many well disposed persons, embracing some of the most religious, doubt the policy of all attempts to give instruction of this character; but we are rejoiced to bave it in our power, from the abundant evidence before us, to settle the question. But reason, as well as experience, is in favor of moral and religious instruction. What right have we to assume, that a Lunatic is beyond the reach of moral motive? Is the moral sense necessarily extinct in him? It may be uninjured, or slightly impaired, while his understanding is the subject of illusion. It is not generally the case, that the understanding and moral nature are wholly in ruins. The subject is still the creature of motive, and through the healthy channels which are left, impressions may be made which will control the conduct. The testimony of experience, however, is most conclusive. Dr. Awl, the Superintendent of the Ohio Asylum, speaks strongly in favor of religious exercises, and beautifully remarks that " in the wreck of mind and loss of reason, perhaps the very last idea which remains, will be something of the reverence due to the Maker of our frames; and it is not at all uncommon to see the aged and demented Christian reverently bend the knee, when years of darkness, to all human appearance, have shut out all correct knowledge of earth and Heaven." The Vermont Asylum has regular dail v exercises, and a short sermon on the Sabbath, and the effect is pronounced highly salutary. Dr Woodward, of the Worcester State Asylum declares that, "we have had religious worship on the Sabbath, for more than three years-that no congregation is more orderly and attentive, and that the expectations of benefit have been more than realized".

The strongest testimony is borne to the same point, by the Directors of the Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford, in the Report of the Resident Physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum; by Dr. Bell, of the Me-

The Law of France requires one attendant to ten Lunatics; but Esquirol says, that the best practice gives one to five. Under the old system, one to fifty or eaxly was most usual. In this Institution, we have one to fifteen.

†The McLean Asylum, one of the best Inantutions in this country, is so arranged, that the Inmates can be distributed into more than a dozen separate families of each sex wholly di-vided and removed from each of rr. These meet each other only on certain occasions; at prayers, certain kinds of employment and

more vial impostance that a ment and skill which most of them diser classification, and we recomment played, and their uniform cheerfulness of spirit. According to Dr. Earle, the vast The question of Religious Instruction is importance of labor or employment is fully Religion carries its saving influences to the ry profitable. In the Middlesex County poor Lunatie, and sheds its precious light Asylum, England, more than two thirds to the gloomy recesses of his soul. What of the patients are engaged in brewing, washing, tailoring, shoe-making, gas-making, and other branches of industry, and no accident has ever occurred from entrusting dangerous tools to their hands. In our Northern States, however, the most gratifying results are witnessed from the system, and particularly at the Asylum in Worcester, Massachusetts. That State enjoys the high honor of having within her limits, perhaps the very best institutions for the Insane, in the world. In the ample provision which she has made, and the energy which marks her course, she has set a noble example, which we trust will soon extend its influence to all the States of our Confederacy. While on this head, we cannot forbear alluding particularly to the last annual Report of the Trustees of the Worcester Asylum. In the course of the year, there were 399 patients; and in the language of the Report, "they were an in-dustrious household, all busy, all having something to do, and all feeling that they were adding to the general stock of good. The patients were employed in farming gardening, cabinet-making, basket-making, matras and harness making, tailoring, &c. The produce of the farm alone amounted to upwards of \$3,200. The amusements are various; riding, reading, games, walks, cultivation of flowers in their rooms or on the grounds, dancing, singing, &c. Arrangements for systematic employment are in force in the McLean Asylum, the Western Asylum of Virginia, and other Institutions, and the respective officers bear the strongest favorable testimony Dr. Bell of the McLean Asylum, speak of it "as an appliance of moral treatment which has proved superior to all others, as regards a large class of patients." Your Committee think that it is in the power of this Board to accomplish much at an inconsiderable expense, and that it is due alike to the patient, and the public at large, that this institution should afford every possible facility. The suggestion of a Li brary, is carnestly recommended to your adoption. It is common in similar institutions, and has been found productive of decided benefit. Among the incurable patients we have one, who under the supervision of the Superintendent, would make an admirable Librarian. A suitable collection can be procured at a very small expense. The liberality of the conductors of our press, the donations of charitable in dividuals, and, if needs be, a trifling appropriation from the Board, will ensure, in a short time, all that is wanted.

*There is attached to this Institution, a tract

many prove incurable. The success, however, in recent cases, is most gratifying .-In the last five years, there have been received (Pay Patients and Paupers,) 35 recent cases, and of these, 27 have been cured; 2 are now under treatment, 3 have five children in one night, the case of Cathbeen removed, and 3 have died. From a erine Zigler noticed by Dr. Gall, and ma careful calculation, the Committeefix 51-2 ny others to be found in the records of Inmonths as the average time of cure. There sanity, are melancholy proofs of the work were in the Asylum on the 1st January 1837 24 Paupers, and there have been received since that period, from the different Districts 59; making a total of 83 .-Of these, 12 were recent, and 71 chronic. Of the recent, 11 were cured, and one died. The per centage of recovery in chronic cases, small as it is in all Institutions, is smaller here from the causes alluded to by your Physician, and the peculiar difficulties under which we labor. Of the 71 chronic cases, 22 haveldied, 5 removed, 3 escaped, 2 been cured, and 39 are now remaining in an incurable condition. A powerful argument in favor of immediate removal to an Asylum, may be found in the economy of the measure. We take the following statement from the report of the Worcester Hospital. The 25 old cases reported have cost \$49 248, making an average of \$1969, the 25 recent cases to recovery cost \$1330 50, making an average of \$53 22. But we are not without proofs of a similar kind drawn from this Institution. We have taken 10 recent cases from the list of Pay Patients, and find the the average expense to recovery, is \$140; we have also taken 10 chronic cases of Pay Patients, which were admitted during the same period of time, and which now remain uncured in the house, and find the average expense to the present time \$1680. Of course, the longer they remain the greater must be the disproportion. There are three chronic cases among the Pay Patients, not embraced in the ten spoken of above, which have cost \$11,520. The thirty-nine incurable paupers received within the last five years, are now maintained at an annual cost to the Districts and Asylum, of \$6,240 --There are now ten Paupers who have already cost \$16000. The average expense to the Districts in recent cases, has not exceeded \$50-and the whole expense, not above \$50.

But there are some other points beside an early admission, to which we would invite particular attention. It is not unfrequently the case, that the patient is removed too soon by his friends. The records of this Institution furnish many instances, and there is no doubt that incurable mania or death has often been caused by it. Friends should not interfere in this matter, but the patient should be wholly committed to the judgement and discretion of the Officers .-To send one here for a limited period on mere trial, is trifling on a most serious subject. No one can predict the time necessary for a cure, and none but those most familiar with the matter are competent to decide on the propriety of a discharge.

affection, he may stain his hands in the blood of his dearest kindred. The Schoolmaster in Hamburg, Germany, mentioned by Mr. Rush, who murdered his wife and ings of a mind disease its own illusions. It has been well remarked by some one, that insanity does not make us better; that we are all the subjects of passion, and that if it is necessary to discipline the sane, how much more necessary is it to discipline the insane! The truth is, that the collisions and irritations to which the Lunatic is subjected in a thousand ways out of an Asylum, preclude the possibility of improvement. These remarks apply alike to curable and incurible cases of every possible variety. No one can visit this Asylum without being satisfied of the eminent usefulness of such institutions to the incurable. Some of our unfortunate patients have spent 20 years in a prison, and been subjected to the greatt cruelty, but they are now to be seen, cheerful, and useful, and happy. Many who were regarded as most dangerous be fore their admission, and whose very names inspired terror in their neighborhoods, now exhibit all the innocence and docility of childhood. The Lunatic, who ever he may e, and whatever the character of his hal lucination, here finds comfort and consolation. For years, perhaps, the victim of a most gloomy melancholy, and regarding the world as a common enemy. his drooping spirits are revived, his scatter ed energies concentrated, and again he walks in something of the dignity of rational nature. Under the old system, the whole earth could not present a more revolting spectacle than the interior of an Asylum. It was the embodiment of the fabled Tartarous, encircled by its triple wall and fiery river, where no sound was heard, but the clanking of chains, and the wailing of miserable victims.

and in that of your Physician involve an expenditure of money beyond the means of this Board. The building is deficient, and without proper architectural arrangements a most important suggestion, the seperation of the Patients cannot be carried out. It is one of those matters of prime necessity, in which your Committee think that an appeal to the Legislature is not only proper, but of binding duty. It cannot be believed that that body will withhold the proper appropriation. This noble charity will not be abandoned, and our beloved State will not be found wanting in the honorable struggle in which a Pinel, an Esquirol and others have acquired immortality, and in which so many of the government of the earth are now engaged.

There are in the United States twentysix Asylums for the Insane. Eight of that the military ardor of the General is The practice of getting patients here by these, are known to have cost from \$100,- highly excited, and he is egger to embark

-- justed them in a healthy state; and remaining healthy feelings and associations forms one of the most important points of moral management." It is not necessary to insist, that on the Director of this Institution has devolved a most sacred and honorable duty. The defects which have been pointed out, and the difficulties to be surmounted, should incite to greater exertion. These have been remedied and overcome lsewhere, and why not with us? Let the Board do its duty, and the blessing of Him who delights in works of charity will attend its labors. M. LABORDE, Chairman. April 18, 1842. The Right of Search and the Slave-trade.

The New Express says; "It should not be overlooked that, while the right of search has met with some advocates even in our country, on the ground that it was the only method by which the evils of the slave trade were to be remedied, England is herself carrying on, at this moment, if we are not misinformed, a quasi trade in human beings, quite as much fraught with misery as that designed to be eradicated. Ves-

from the coast of Africa neither slaves nor Some of the suggestions in this Report. apprentices. Such hypocrisy deserves the contempt of the civilized world." The Creole Case .- The Richmond Enquirer says-"It is now said, that Lord Ashburton is authorized to make some prospective arrangements to guard against future cases, but not to allow any indemnity for the Creole. Great Britain wishes to place it in the predicament of the Enter-Texas Hunters - From a private letter

sels, as late as the 7th of February of the

present year, were in the river Gambia.

taking on board what they call apprentices.

for the use of their colonies. In a vessel of

500 tons, 500 negroes were embarked; or

for every ton, one negro. These poor

wretches go through the ceremony of sign-

ing articles of indenture, without knowing

he term for which they bind themselves-

the country to which they are going-or

the language in which they are to be ad-

dressed. They are first wholly in the

power of the chiefs, who hand them over

to the traders, and afterwards, for four-

teen years, they are the slaves in reality of

those who take them away. It is by this

evasion the English supply their flesh-

marts, and gave thousands of victims to

the overseer. All this time, with consid-

erate humility, she asks to hoard the ves-

els of the United States, who bring away

addressed to a gentleman in this city, by his friend in Camden county, we learn that Gen. Chas. Floyd, of Camden, has been invited by the President and several leading men in Texas, to bring men and provisions to join in the invasion of Mexico,

with the promise to return in a few days, The real intention is most carefully concealed by a resort to all the arts which fasebood furnishes. At last he is brought within the walls of an Asylum, feels himself the victim of a false confidence, and is left to mourn over the injuries which he has received. It is well remarked by Sir A. Halladay, that a Lunatic while deeply affected by kindness, never forgets insult, in-

extreme, under the influence of morbid that the cultivation and extension of the