RALBICH STAR & N. CAROLINA CAZET

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.]

"Porth Carolina-Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical cesources-the land of our gires and the home of our affections."

THREE DOLLARS a Year, in Advance,

VOL 40.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1849.

No. 4

SPEECH

MR. RAYNER, OF HERTFORD. On the Bill to provide for the establishment of a State Hospital for the Insane in North Caroli. na; delivered in the House of Commons, Decem-

Mr. R. said that in contributing his humble aid towards the accomplishment of the purpose proposed by the Bill before the House, be could truly say he never performed a more agreeable duty, as a public man. It accorded with his views of duty as a representative, his sense of State pride as a North Carolinian, and his feelings of humanity as a man. The object of government, (said Mr. R.,) is to take care of all. And a Representative of a confiding and generous people c.n perform no more welcome task, than that of providing for a mitigation of one of the most awful calam. ilies visited upon our race. 'Tis true, those bereft of reason are disconnected with the political influences which make and unmake public men; they have no agency in sending us here, in elevating us to sitll higher places, or in visiting censure upon us for what may be our misdeeds. But whilst this consideration does not release us from the obligations of duty, with a noble opportunity, does it at the same time afford us, for the exercise of disinterested good. To our pride as North Carolinians, this measure appeals in the most forcible and patriotic language. North Carolina is the last of the old thirteen, with the exception of Delaware, that has not made provision for the indigent insane. Shall we allow this reproach of insensibility to human suffering longer to rest upon our name? So the generosity of our people, and elevating the character of our State. To our feelings of humanity as men, the appeal is irrisiative ble. And it is indeed a consoling reflection, that amid the din and confusion of political-strife, we may here for a while at least had a resting place, and engage in a work calculated to still all the angry passions of our nature; we may for a time, pause in our partisan struggles and vie with each

other in doing the work of good. In this age of discovery and improvement; of millions yet unborn. with the recorded experience of so many countries, and such a length of time, it would be labor lost, to attempt to prove, that these institutions for the special benefit controversy, the fact, that brute force, physof the insane, with buildings and fixtures ical restraint, and personal severity; instead erected with a peculiar view to the purpose of relieving, only tend to aggravate the tor contemplated, and under the control and management of those exclusively devoted to such duties, are better calculated to res- in its tofuest flight to the sublime and the tore those who are not incurable, and infinite, or whether clouded in its vision by to adminster to the comfort of those who the dark curtain of dispair, cannot be chainare, than any other system ever yet devis. ed and tethered by human force. It came ed. The great utility and incomparable from God, and nothing short of the fiat of blessings of these institutions are not to be heaven ean chain it down to earth. Deestablished by any process of legical de- prive it, in its durk state of gloom, of those by the facts of inductive experience, by devours its existence. On the other hand, the r cords of statistical data carefully preserved; a knowledge of which places the ture at the same time, if applied in season.

that in most cases, insanity proceeds from al comfort, balmy air, and cheerful views physical disease, acting through neglector tend to divert the mind from its painful improper treatment upon the natural func- contemplations, and at the same time to in tions of the brain. How apparent then vigorate the physical system; whilst "kindmust it be to every one, who has witnessed much of the sufferings, and difficulty of treatment of mere physical disease, that this malady of the mind, depending in a great degree on physical derangement, requires a degree of care, of knowledge, of the mind of poor maniac with felons and criminals; in the struggles to throw of the sufferings, and difficulty of in all phases of its condition serve to guide and control it, in its struggles to throw off the shackles of darkness. Confine the poor maniac with felons and criminals; in the shackles of darkness. Confine the poor maniac with felons and criminals; in the shackles of darkness and presents to her mother such a glorious of other sections may be aroused. It is for noble daughter of the Old North State, who has witnessed much of the sufficient of the comfortable provision of that number cannot be built for much less than \$100,000. I learn that about ten years since, the State of Tennessee—that of other sections may be aroused. It is for noble daughter of the Old North State, who here presents to her mother such a glorious of other sections may be aroused. It is for noble daughter of the Old North State, who here presents to her mother such a glorious of other sections may be aroused. It is for noble daughter of the Old North State, who here presents to her mother such a glorious of other sections may be aroused. It is for noble daughter of the Old North State, who here presents to her mother such a glorious of other sections may be aroused. It is for noble daughter of the Old North State, who here presents to her mother such a glorious of other sections and provide daughter of the Old North State, who has a stant of the number cannot be built for much less than \$100,000. I learn that about ten years since, the State of Tennessee—that the number cannot be built for much less than \$100,000. I learn that about ten years since, the state of Tennessee and the number cannot be built for much less than \$100,000. I learn that about ten years since, the state of Tennes unterniting attention, of peculiar capacity on the part of these entrusted with its relief, that the ordinary physician has neither the time, the ability, nor the adaptation of the accents of kindness, let him hear only the clanking of his vision being greated with the appliances of a cheerful chamber and a since, the Legislature of that State conclusion to the hoster and better feelings of our instant to all the nobler and better feelings of our instant to all the nobler and better feelings of our instant of the nobler and better feelings of our instant to all the nobler and better feelings of our instant t character to apply to it. It requires a peculiar comfortable couch, let him see nothing but ded to abaudon it as an outlay of so much armed, and hissed from the stump, when endowment of moral as well as intellectual the walls and grates of his dungeon, and faculties, to " minister to a mind diseased." his bed of straw; instead of witnessing the This kind of talent is rare; but thanks to impulses of feeling hearts, let him discova kind Providence, such is the expansive or that he is cut off from all sympathy of and prolific nature of the human mind, that his race (for strange as it may seem, his perthe supply has thus far kept pace with e ptions are rather quickened than destroythe demand, which the benevolence of go- ed by his malady,) and instead of subduing vernment has created. This remarkable the wild passions of his distempered mind. kind of talent however, flourishes, and you only stamp it with a conviction of his ing of this sort is not like a private dwelling. Small as may be the pittance paid by the finds a theatre for its exercise, not in the degradation, and he sinks down in hopeless finds a theatre for its exercise, not in the crowded thorough-fares of commerce, not in the turmoil and agitation of worldly employment, not in gay salvons of fashion; but in the quiet and partially isolated retirement of nature. Unpretending, beneviation and gentle in its cearacter, it shrinks with all its sympathies and kindness, cannot command them. Then you must resort to comparatively isolated locations; you must resort to comparatively isolated locations; you jectionable on account of the burthen it must obtain the contact with these institutions for the must obtain the contact with these institutions for the must obtain the contact with the noisy world.—

It is a very large of the instance of commerce, not in the degradation, and he sinks down in hopeless and incurable dispair. These indispensa, are indispensible. Let us then, instead of wasting \$30,000 or \$50,000 to no purpose, expend what is requisite; and then it is for generations, complete in all its parts, the memorial of our generosity, the pride of the State, the asylum of the unfortunate.

So far from this Institution being objectionable on account of the burthen it relief of the insane, must assume a regula. must obtain the services of those who de tion somewhat paternal and domestic in its vote their lives exclusively to this noble and

their stricken brethren? The system now generally pursued for the treatment of the insure, in nearly all the States of this Union, as well as in all "Miss D. L. Dix. plan of the dark ages-which grew out of whose labors, fatigues and exposure in betion of these victims of misfortune. This cruel system, and the fulse idea upon which it rested, are now, and ft is hoped, forever New light upon this, as upon nearly every agents in relieving and alleviating the misfar from shunning the responsibility of dried up so many tears, healed so many this measure, we ought rather to rejoice at wounded hearts, and soothed so many the opportunity it affords us, of vindicating pangs of suffering. With rapid strides, the opportunity of our people, and elevating this humane and wise system has marched over the Christian world. France, unriplent structure upon sure foundations, and

Experience, that teacher whose precents

carry proof, and frequently conviction, in their very utterance, has established beyond tures of the maniac. The mind of man, whether sage or insane, whether aspiring These statistical data prove conclusively, scene and association, genial food, personrarely fails of affording relief. Change of

here I have mentioued, are even for the Whilst the balance of the christian world offigent, beyond the reach of enterprise; is moving on in these notic enterprizes, them? This charge belongs to County exsold as for the indigent, charity feels that shall North Carolina, our native land, pense, and comes out of the County tax; to the thought, of relying upon the labors its duty is performed in merely bedding the where reposs the ashes of our fathers, and but still, the people have to pay it. And I of others, for those blessings which are e. where reposs the nakes of our fathers, and but still, the people have to pay it. And I coult very much whether the tax proposes the sanction of government to provide permanently for the waits of shose who appeal to us only through their maniae cries; and who acts by excite our horrors as much of more, than they do our sympathier, the formest of more, than they do our sympathier, the propose of litting that dark cortain but it were it not only to the description of the purpose of litting that dark cortain the maniae, to provide for his sufferings, the maniae to the minds of so many of our fellow beings!

Where reposs the nakes of our fathers, and but still, the people have to pay it. And I coult very much whether the tax proposes that a the reward of shall, with folded duty this bill, which can continue but a discharge of public duty! How can we also solve ourselves from the obligations of this solve ourselves from the obligations of this people longer bear the reproach of insensi: bear more heavily on the people than the barries of the propose of the means of content to the more of that bounty indigent insane. This expense is now instead of their reasoning on the false premises thus maniae, to provide for his sufferings, the minds of so many of our fellow beings!

Of others, for those blessings which are equally within our reach, as the reward of and is discharge of public duty! How can we also discharge of public duty! How can we als

covery of modern science and to the pro- friend of the unfortunate, the poor and the gress of modern improvement. Until needy; who is an ornament, not only to within the period of the existence of our her sex, but to human nature itself; whose own government, young as it is, the old meekness and gentleness of character, and sympathy-of treating the mane as out- rial, the unbribed and disinterested tribute custs, was the only one known. The which a feeling heart pays to misfordark and noisome cell, the chain and tune's claims, and you will see our duty and successful operation. In considering the hand cuff, the bar and the bolt, lash inscribed in language which it requires a the item of expense we should also recollect, and the torture, the scanty meal and the heart of adamant to disregard. You there that the more con fortable and commoditime worn vesture, were, for ages, the por- see that there are hundreds within the borders of our State, who are immured in noxious cells, inhaling the "vapors of dungeons," confined withfelone, and dragging out a mis rejected, as unwise, unfeeling, unchristian. erable existence on beds of straw-and for no other crime, than that of being the victims other branch of knowledge, has dawned of an afflicting dispensation from Heaven. upon the world. The discovery of the And must this continue to be? 'Pis true, philanthropic Pinel, during the excesses of these victims of calemity cannot appeal to the French Revolution, whose horrors were our judgments in the language of reason; so naturally productive of insanity-that but they appeal to our hearts in the tones "kindness and firmness" were the great of lamentation and wo. If we fail to perin comenting it with the tears of sympathy. us in enterprize, in wealth and in public which will outble us, in a great measure, have provided for the wants and sufferings spirit, yet let us recollect, in the language to take care of the latter.

> At the knock of distress, or the tale of di-aster

pride, that there are none,

Although we may not boast of our populous Cities and Commercial Marts; although we may not have as many proud Semina ries of learning; although we may not society. And it is right that it should—cover our surface with a net work of Rail not only because it is intended for the that welknow how to provide for the private tion to his ability, to what will belong to all. of restoring to the light of knowledge and wants and personal comforts of our peo- It is right that the poor man as well as of christian hope. Think of the many

ings. And in accomplishing so beneficent rights and interests of a confiding people, I zonomy, I learn there is a maniac in the pris | mainly for the poor and the destitute that a purpose, for both the same and the insane, repose so little trust in their generosity, on of Stokes County, the Leeping of whom we are called on to provide. "Tis true, can it, ought it to heritate, in imposing the their humanity, their justice, as to fail to for several years has cost the County some they have nothing to give in return but the paltry burthens upon those more highly do that, which appeals to us not only in \$1600 or \$1700; and this poor unfortunate tribute of grateful hearts; and what higher favored by the God of pature, necessary the language of sympathy, but in the stern being is, no doubt in a worse condition now, reward ought a beneficent government to for their own, as well as for the good of demands of duty? Read that Memorial now than when he first entered the door of his desire. The duty of government to prolying on your dests, to which is affixed the prison perhaps beyond the reach of resto vide for the physical wants of the poor, is name of one" who is devoting her life to ration forever. How much better, wiser, and recognised and observed by all Christian more humane it is, to convert this annual Countries; and in our own State, the law charge upon the respective counties now makes provision for that. If it is the duty civilized countries, telongs to the dis-doing good; who comes among us as the expended in aggravating the sufferings of of the Legislathre to provide for the corpothe afflicted, into a means of ministering to ral wants of the poor, how much greater their comfort and aiding in their relief. Let the obligation to provide for their mental gentlemen recollect, that it is the taxes for suffering. For, what are hunger, naked-County purposes, that are felt most griev. ously by the people. As a mere question reason? What are all the tertures of the the ides, that those bere't el reason were half of suffering humanity, appeal to us, by of economy, then, we may well conclude, quivering flesh, compared with those of the victims of God's especial displeasure, all the ennobling considerations of chivalry that such an institution will lessen the bur. the orange through which are "whirling the and therefore had no claims on man's and devotion to hersex. Read that memo then now imposed for the relief of the thousand shapes of fury"? poor, to as great or even a greater extent than will be necessary for its establishment ous this institution may be, the better may we expect it to support itself. Whilst we provide for taking care of the poor, the as a question of political economy, is deciwealthy who may seek an asylum beneath its shelter are expected to pay, for the ben- and that to no considerable extent, from efits received. If then, you make a meagre our borders; not to come back to us through appropriation for the erection of a building the regular channels of commercial exchange, that will barely answer for the wants of but keeping up in proportion to its expenthe destitute, we cannot expect those who diture, a constant drain upon our circulaare wealthy or in even comfortable circum- ting medium, the current of which has no stances, to place their friends there. They reflux. In the fourth place, a reliance upon will resort to other States for that comfort distant institutions prevents that resort to form our duty, the shriek of every maniac and relief they cannot find at home. By early remedial treatment, which experience eries of derangement-first gave the im. in our borders will hereafter sound the note examining the reports from these institutions petus to that benevolent system, which has of reproach upon our names. Their dis-dried up so many tears, healed so many maleries and awful growns will haunt us not only go a great way towards naving Distances. in our slowbers, and their ghastly visages their own expenses, but in some few instanwill freeze our hearts with terror, even to ces they have actually yielded a nett in- deter the friends of the unfortunate from our dying day. Whilst to our shame, we come besides. Let us not, by a false e- an early resort to distant asylums, until demust admit, that North Carolina is conomy, throw away what we do appro- lay frequently places the sufferer beyond valled as she ever is in science; England, behind most of her sisters in the great priate. Let us not, for the sake of the reach of cure. How necessary then, foremost as she always is in deeds of great physical improvements and enterprises of saving a few thousands now run the risk to have the means of relief near at hand, to foremost as she always is in deeds of great physical improvements and enterprises of ness and glory, and the States of this U-the age; yet it has ever been our baost, that of a failure in the purpose contemplated— have an asylum of our own, inviting the nion, the wonder and admiration of the in all the attributes of the private and social Let us erect such an institution as will wretched to its hospitable shelter, a structure, and admiration of the virtues, we acknowledge no superior Let unswer the wants of all our insane, both ture built at the public charge, in which the rich and the poor; that the former may every freeman in the land may feel he has vaunting. Whilst other States may excel be induced to seek that relief from it,

> of a lamented son, it has long been our As to the method proposed in the bill before us. of raising the money for the e. rection of this institution, by a slight increase of the tax on real estate and on polls, I think it eminently proper, and by far the most sure and practicable. 'Tis true, Roads and Canals; yet let us prove that benefit of all classes but because every one we have hearts to feel for misfortune, and should be allowed to contribute in propor. shrouded in darkness, we may be the means ple, if we are somewhat regardless of the rich should feel that having aided in its establishment, he and his children have | convert into grateful invocations of blessings I am aware that this bill may be objected a vested interest in its benefits. It is for on our heads. Think of kow many anx. be less, if the Institution is to answer the Again, the method proposed is certain and ends designed. If we are to provide for definite. Make a charge upon the treasthe insone at all, we must make provision ury generally, and I fear that after providfor the whole of them. From the best in- jag for our liabilities, which must be paid, formation that can be obtained, there will nothing will be left for the purpose of char probably be not less than 250 patients in ity. This method of raising the money the State. And the same information authorises the conclusion, that a building necessary for the comfortable provision of mur or complaint. It is not like imposing money lost, and made an appropriation of he attempts to excite against us the preju-\$100,000 for the erection of a new one. — dices of the poor, by crying out, taxes! tax-Let us take warning by this example. If es! It is mainly for the wants of the poor, we a tempt to provide for the insane at all, that we now propose to provide. I would let us do it in a style commensurate with our not, if I could, deprive the poor man of the pride, our character and our ability above all, privilege of aiding in the erection of this incommensurate with the wants of our people. stitution. The poor man will scarcely feel on walls? In the dispensation of Prov-Space, air, prespect, peculiar arrangement poor man, yet it is his right to contribute

I am aware it may be said, there is no pressing necessity for our founding an injectionable on account of the burthen it stitution for the insane in this State; inaswill impose on the people, it is strongly much as the number of such institutions recommended on the score of economy .- in other States affords every facility and character. Genial sir, cheerful prospects, and heathful exercises, are indispensible to their successful operation. In a country of such practical habits, and of such sparse population as ours, such requirements as wants.

The commended on the score of economy.—

Have gentlemen ever turned their attention convenience for the relief of the afflicted as mong us. The mere statement of this objection carries its own refutation with it. The first place, our State and the sums annually expended in some of the counties of the counties of the counties of the counties of the country of the countries of the co tute parents and friends, who take care of liberality and benevolence of our sister

"For pleasures, hopes, affections gone, The wretch may bear, and yet live on; But there's a blank repose in this, A calm stagnation, that were bliss

To the keen burning, harrowing pain, Thats' felt throughout the breast and brain." In the third place, this dependance on he institutions of other States considered dedly objectionable. It caries the money. has fully established to be so absolutely accidents of travel and to the public eye. an inferest.

Under these considerations, Mr. Speak er, can we doubt as to our duty? And it we know that duty, shall we fail to perform it? Shall we hesuate to impose the slight tax proposed, lest heartless demagagues may cry out against taxati.n, and attempt to inflame the public mind? Sir, the people will sustain us. Our constituents have hearts - hearts of sympathy and of feeling, and to them will we appeal. We shall receive their gratitude, instead of their censure. Think of how many minds now whose awful ravings of despair, we nay duction. They do not rest on any learned and plausible theories of the physicion; nor on the fanciful and sympathy, can administer; and in the physicion; speculations of the phrenologist and metaphysician. They are confirmed at the same and metaphysician. They are confirmed at the same and metaphysician. They are confirmed at the same and metaphysician. They do not rest on any learned at the same alone, aided to on account of what may seem to be the and advantages. It is for no section to the same proposed to be an advantages. It is for posterity. It is then, that the land which is immerated to on account of what may seem to be the do on account of what may seem to be th despondency, at the contemplation of the suffering of an afflicted son or daughter, will leap with joy at the successful issue of our our labors. Although the thanks and the prayers of their graveful hearts may never reach our eats, yet like holy incense they will ascend to Heaven, calling down the favors of Almighty goodness on our efforts. Who knows but in future time, some son or daughter, or more remote descendant of one of ourselves, may be overtaken with misfortunes, may pine in penury and want, may be turned with a rude hand from the door of plenty, may be ex-posed to the peltings of the storm, may suffer the grawing pangs of hunger, may feel the hortors of ignominy and shametill the brain reels under the shock, and the mind becomes eclipsed with maniac he (Mr. F.) had not misrepresented him. darkness. Yes sir, who of us knows, but and reiterated the opinions which he had t'at hereafter some child of misery, in whose veins shall flow the same blood that a Judge of the Supreme Court writing lesnow pulsates in our hearts, may be incarc-rated in the felons' dangeon, wear the chafing fetters of confinement, and vent their unheeded and maniae cries to prisidence this may take place I'hen we are appealed to not only by every considera-tion patriotic pride, of representative duty, and of an expanded benevolence and chris-Space, air, prespect, peculiar arrangement, are indispensible. Let us then, instead of it, and it would be a hardship to deprive that constituted to by what may be wants and sufferings expend what is requisite; and then it is for the offering of the poor widow in the Scriptor of our own fish and blood, to act, and to act promptly. Let us lay the foundation to act promptly. Let us lay the foundation of our own flesh and blood, to ac!, and to act promptly. Let us lay the foundation of an institution, to which our posterity can judge more learned than he," applicable to Judge McLean in the present case, and our names. Let us rear a structure beneath concluded with a long Latin quotation, read whose dome, theaven born charity shall set up her altar, and benevolence erest from its apparent applicability, created her shrine—within whose walls, the unfortunate of posterity shall find a refuge and a home, when we shall be no more. We shall thus erect to our memories a monument more imperishable than one of brass; and we shall inscribe on grateful eration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation of the Civil and Diplom

CONGINESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 19.

SENATE.
The bill to establish the Territorial Gov-

rnment of Minosoto, passed its third read-The bill for the reduction of postage ocupied the remainder of the day's sitting. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of An-

oneo Pacheco, was reconsidered and passed, 101 to 94. Washington, Jan. 20.

The Senate did not sit. The House was occupied all day on the bill to establish a board of Commissioners for the settlement of claims against the United States.

Washington, Jan 22, 1849.

Mr. Dix presented the resolutions of the New York Legislature, in opposition to the claim of Texas to all territories cast of the Rio Grande, against the extension of Stavery into California and New Mexico. and for the prohibition of the Slave trade. in the District of Columbia

Mr. Dix moved that the resolutions, in conformity with the usual practice, lie onfirst part of the motion was agreed in, and the question then being on the question to print, a debate ensued which was confinged throughout the entire session.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hilliard moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce bills, to establish the boundary between Texas and New Mexico, with the consent of the people of the latter, and to authorise the people of California to form a State constitution and for their admission as a State into the Union

The question on suspending the rules was decided, by year and nays, in the negstive, 60 to 12.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House, in committee of the whole, resumed the con-sideration of the civil and diplomatic approprintion bill, and after sometime spenttheren, rose without coming to any conclusion.

> Washington, Jan. 23. SENATE.

Several unimportant resolutions were dopted, when

Mr. Foote rose to make a personal explanation -to perform a duty which he was plauation—to perform a duty which he was prevented from doing yesterday moining. He deemed it incumbent upon him to take some notice of a "Card" which had appeared in one of the papers that publish officially the proceedings of the Senate. That question the verseity of certain statements which he (Mr Foote.) had male, during the debate in this body on the Postage

Mr. Foote, then read from Judga Me-Lean's Card in the National In elligencer, and denied that he (Mr. F.) had used either abuse or scurrility in the remarks which he lind made on that occasion. He further referred to that part of the

Judge's Card, in which he gives his reason for having declined to engage actively in the Presidential canvass. These reasons hope of benefit to the country could be anticipated under the lead of practical prize fighters."

He also referred to that part of the Card in which it is declared that so far from encouraging, he (Judge McL.) had uniformly been opposed to the withholding of supplies to the Army in Mexico.

In regard to this part Mr. Foote read from the letter of Judge McLean on the subject of the Mexican war, to prove that before expressed, as to the impropriety of ters and expressing opinions on such subjects, or giving sovice to the legislative au-

thorities of the Union.

This letter of Judge McLean he com mented upon at considerable length, and ineisted that he (Mr. F.) was fully borne.

out in his previous remarks.

He further, examined Judge McLean's letter on the Slavery question, also referred to in his "Card," in sisting that so far from having justified himself, he had only re

with much emphasis and energy, and which much merriment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consid-

of in committee.

The bill was reported to the House, and most of the amendments adopted in committee concurred in. That, however, fixing the pay of members at \$2,000 per anuron, and their mileage at 10 cents per chile, was rejected. The bill was then teas the third time and passed. Adjourned.

Be kind and affectionate to all, especial ly to the poor.

after the seasons and the bare been