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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 1, 1852.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS BORDELON.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JOHN RAY,
of Ouachita.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
D. D. AVERY,
of Baton Rouge.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
J. C. M'WHORTER.
of Concordia.

For Attorney-General,
R. N. OGDEN.
of Orleans.

For Superintendent of Public Education
T. B. THORPE.
of Baton Rouge.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The message of Gov. MANNING to the Legislature of South Carolina is a long and interesting document, devoted chiefly to the consideration of State affairs, but touching at times on the General Government, especially in connection with the slavery question. We learn from this message, that the South Carolina College is still progressing in its onward course of usefulness, and that the Military Academies stand as a solid monument of the munificence and wisdom of the State. The Free School System seems to work badly; its modification is recommended; and the Governor thinks that the appointment of a proper person to travel over the State, notice its operation and point out its defects, would be the most practical mode of bringing about the required improvement.

The Bank of the State is in a prosperous condition. The message urges the renewal of its charter which expires in 1856. Upon this subject he reasons with good sense and shrewdness. He recommends, moreover, that authority should be given to the Bank to increase its capital, so as to keep pace with the augmenting commerce and business of the State.

The Lunatic Asylum continues to prove an abiding evidence of the liberality and humanity of the State. Suitable additions to the building are proposed, for the accommodation of female patients. The insurance for the establishment of the objects of unfortunate skill, requires to be renewed, and the Governor calls upon the Legislature to foster so useful an association.

Considerable space is occupied with reflections on the inefficacy of the present system of prison discipline. The Governor insists upon the separation of the different classes of prisoners and upon the necessity of private executions. He mentions almost in despair the propriety of the punishment of whipping, but if it be not abolished, it should be inflicted in private. The whole subject of crime and punishment is recommended to be placed in charge of a Commission to be appointed by the Governor.

The imprisonment of free colored persons who enter the State has been a fruitful source of difficulty. In one instance in which a colored man named HERCULES ROBERTS, arriving in Charleston from Barbcos, was imprisoned, under a law which in No 1820 was ready to sail, a suit for damages laid at $4,000, has been commenced against the Sheriff, by the Federal Court. The message takes the ground that no power has a right to interfere in the police regulations of the State, and that the act of 1844, in virtue of which ROBERTS was imprisoned, is one of self protection, and cannot be abandoned. He recommends that the Legislature amend the act so as to meet any case similar to that of the Sheriff of Charleston, which may hereafter arise. At the same time, he would be disposed to accept such a modification of the law, as would require Captains of vessels to confine their colored seamen to their vessels, and to prevent their landing, under heavy penalties, but for the attempt made to bring the State in conflict with the Federal Government.

The Railroads of the State are rapidly progressing. The Columbia and Charleston Road and Kings Mountain Road are completed. The Greenville Road will soon be finished, and the Manchester Road is going forward finely. The influence of this Railway system on the prosperity of the State has been marked and beneficial, but it must be continued and extended—for the state must be placed in direct connection with the West. We have received, from the Blue Ridge Road, to which liberal subscriptions by the Legislature are suggested. Upon this topic the Governor discourses ably and eloquently, contending that such enterprises are legitimately entitled to the fostering aid of the State, which is richly repaid by increasing population and wealth.

Of the Compromise and other matters relating to slavery the Governor speaks in genuine South Carolina style, as follows:

"The same cause of complaint against the Federal Government which rallied it into life still existed in full force. No evidence had been given that its action towards a just and consolidated despotism was stayed, or that any barrier had been erected against that tide of usurpation, which, with increasing rapidity, is still rolling on, threatening the overthrow of the institutions of the South. No security was afforded us that the abused and fraternal spirit of the South, in vindicating to the Federal Government, paying far beyond our just proportion of its expenses, and receiving far less than our share of the benefits of its disbursements, [sic] I believe that any change had taken place in the feelings and opinions of the people of our State.

"An almost universal feeling of indignation at our wrongs and a burning desire to redress them, prevailed. That spirit of party strife which have blasted the success of many a glorious cause, had raised its head among us, and paralyzed our strength. One party believed that the time had come when every question of interest of policy and duty required that the State should act even though it should stand alone. Many firmly believed that a separate action on the part of the State would be ruinous, and that the co-operation of the other Southern States, whose interests and destiny were the same as ours, could and would be had for the asking. No doubt both parties were honest in their convictions, and the policy recommended by each would redound to the welfare of the State, if the wisdom of those conflicting opinions produced the greatest party feeling.

"And, if the convictions of those of this fierce strife, the question of our wrongs was almost forgotten. Thus did our State present the scandalous spectacle of a people whom common wrongs and common dangers should have united in closest bonds, completely prostrated and paralyzed not by the force and power of the enemy, but by their own internal strife. It was too plainly seen that any action, under existing circumstances, could end in nothing else but self destruction.

"Many, a bold and gallant heart, that had never quailed before the power of the Federal Government, grew faint at the prospect, and shrunk from the thought of civil strife.

"The people had, by a large majority, pressed their verdict against separate secession, at the election which had been held for the sole purpose of the Southern Congress. Under those circumstances, the Convention met. The only course which wisdom and patriotism could suggest, was pursued, namely, to heal the wounds which had lately been inflicted and re-unite the State. I can but congratulate you on the happy result.

"The members of that Convention, actuated by a spirit worthy of the palmiest days of our Commonwealth, deemed it needful to put on record by which had been generated by the late contest, and act with an eye single to the great good of the State, under the circumstances which then existed. Nor do I think, in affirming this great object, that any sacrifice of principle was involved. The principles which have ever been held dear expressed, were not only not violated, but set forth in the solemn form of an Ordinance.

"But sincerely as I feel the gratification of announcing to you that the State has been united, I must call upon you to remember that our safety has not yet been secured. The storm which, one day or other, is destined to burst upon us, is still brewing. The great feature of the Compromise, which induced our sister Southern States to accept it, has been openly violated. In none of the Northern States, the Fugitive Slave Law has been nullified; and in all the others it is but a dead letter. A brutal murder of a slave stealer has been the result of an attempt to reclaim a slave under this vaunted law. The spirit of mischief is working with fearful energy. Agitation has gone on with ceaseless activity. Every element which can be made to operate on public opinion is put in action against our institutions. From that powerful source, the literature of the country, is employed to direct its polished but poisoned shafts against them. It is true that nothing has been done by Congress, the power last resorted against which we can complain. Judging, however, from the elements which are at work, and from the history of the past, we cannot hope that this cessation from hostile acts against our institutions will be of long duration. Amid all our prosperity, and the still greater prosperity which we would enjoy if left alone, the heart sickens at the contemplation of that fierce fanaticism which is at work, and which hangs like a pall upon our future.

"However strong may be my convictions as to the propriety of an attempt to stay the coming storm by the temperate action of the State—however deeply I may deplore the decision to which our people have come upon this subject, and fixed as I think I must be, to throw the expiring embers of party strife, I will not hesitate in pressing it to you. Our destiny, for weal or for woe, is connected with the whole South. Further aggression, I believe, will unite them, will convince our sister Southern States that the institutions upon which not only the prosperity of the Southern States depends, but their existence is no longer safe in the Union. Then we may hope that they will rise in the majesty of their strength, and Spirit, and, in conjunction with us either force our rights to be respected in the Union, or take our place as a Southern Confederacy amongst the nations of the earth.

[NOTE.—A telegraphic despatch from Ohio states that Pierce's official majority in that State is 16,459.

MACAULAY.

The great historian MACAULAY delivered a speech some weeks ago, before the Electors of Edinburg, who had chosen him as their Parliamentary candidate. It had been said that MACAULAY's health was seriously impaired, and that he was entirely incapable of either speaking or writing. We see no evidences of mental debility in the address in question—nothing to indicate that the gigantic genius which has so long be en the admiration and wonder of both continents, is suffering from decrepitude and decay. On the contrary, the Edinburg speech is quickened with the fire of the same vivid and plastic imagination, that has sent forth its fervid radiance for a quarter of a century. It glows with ardor, and is instinct with vitality. We subjoin an extract or two from this able effort. No reader at all familiar with MACAULAY's style, will fail to detect it in the magnificent diction, the felicitous antithesis, the point and epigrammatic force of his sentences, and the warmth and earnestness which pervade them:

But, gentlemen, it is not only by those changes which the natural law of mortality causes—it is not by the a successive disappearance of eminent men that the face of the earth has been changed during the years which have elapsed since we met here last. Never since the origin of the race have there been five years more fertile of great events—five years which have left behind them a more awful lesson. We have lived many lives in that time. The revolutions of races have been compressed into a few months. France, Germany, Hungary, Italy—what a history have their's been! When we met here last, there was in all of those an outward show of tranquility; and there were few, even the wisest among us, who imagined what wild passions, what wild theories were fermenting under that pacific exterior. An obstinate resistance to a reasonable reform—a resistance prolonged but for one day beyond the time—gave the signal for the explosion; and in an instant, from the borders of Russia to the Atlantic Ocean, everything was thrown into confusion and terror. The streets of some of the greatest capitals of Europe were piled up with barricades, and were streaming with civil blood. The House of Orleans fled from France—the Pope fled from Rome. The Emperor of Austria was not safe at Vienna. The very capitals of institutions in Florence—popular institutions at Naples. One Democratic Convention sat at Berlin; another Democratic Convention sat at Frankfort. You remember, I am sure, but too well, how some of the wisest and most honest friends of reform—men best fitted to lead with indulgence at the excesses inseparable from the vindication of public liberty by physical force, began to doubt and despair of the progress of mankind.

You remember how all sorts of animosity—national, religious and social—broke forth together with the political animosity. You remember how, with the hatred of discontended subjects too weak that their Governments, were mingled the hatred of nation to nation, and class to class. In truth for myself, I stood aghast; and, though naturally of a sanguine disposition, and disposed to look with hope to the improvement of mankind, I did, for one moment, doubt whether the course of mankind was not to be turned back, and whether we were not destined to pass in our gener ation from the civilization of the nineteenth century to the barbarism of the fifth [Hear, hear.] I remembered that Adam Smith and Gibbon had told us that there would never be again a destruction of civilization by barbarism. That fixed, they said, would no more recur. To cover the earth, it had been by no means necessary for they compared the immense strength of the civilized part of the earth with the feeble numbers of the barbarians who remained savage; and they asked whence were to come the Huns and the Vandals that should destroy civilization? It had not occurred to them that civilization itself might call up barbarians who should destroy it. [Hear, hear.] It had not occurred to them that in the very heart of the capitals, in the very centres of refinement and churches, and theatres, libraries, and museums, vice and ignorance might produce a race of Huns fiercer than those who marched under Attila and the Vandals that bent the destruction that those who followed Genseric. [Great applause.]

Such was the danger. It passed by, and civilization was saved, but at what a price! The time of popular feeling turned and ebbed almost as fast as it had risen. Injudicious and obstinate opposition to reasonable demands brought on anarchy, and as soon as men saw the evils of anarchy, they fled in terror to crouch at the feet of despotism. To the dissensions of the moment with plots succeeded the sternest and more last ing dominion of despotism.

Through all that vast space there little more than four years ago we looked in vain for any stable authority, we now look in vain for any trace of constitutional freedom. [Here, here.]

And we, gentlemen, in the meantime, have been exempt from both these calamities which have wrought ruin all around us. The unhappiness of 1848 did not reach us. The unhappiness of 1849 did not touch our shore. The reaction which followed has not touched our liberties. And why is this? Why has our country, with all its dangers, rather escaped any? Why has she been a land of Goshen?—Every where else, thunder, fire burning along the ground, a very grievous storm—since as there was none like it since man was on earth, yet everything was tranquil here, and then again dark night, darkness that might be felt; and yet there was light in all our dwellings. We owe this, under the blessing of God, to our wise and noble constitution, the work of many great stems of great men. Let us profit by the lessons of the past received, by the lessons of the present which we have received, by the lessons of others, and not by our own. [Cheers.] Let us prize our constitution as the most precious of all our gifts, but let not destroy it. [Great applause.]. Let us shun extremes, not only because each extreme is unwise in itself, but also because it has been proved by experience that each extreme necessarily engenders its opposite. We have civil and religious freedom, let us in every day of discontent plunge headlong into anarchy. If we are zealous for law and order, let us pursue the best security of that law and order civil and religious freedom. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, the reason that our liberties remain in the midst of the general servitude, that the *Habeas Corpus Act* has never in this island been suspended, that our press is free, that we have a liberty of association, that our representative system stands in all its strength, is this, that in the year of revolutions we have had a firm Government in its peril; and, if I am asked why we stood by our Government in its peril, when others around us were ready to pulltheir Governments down, my answer is, that it was because we knew that, although our Government was not a perfect Government, it was a good Government, that its faults admitted of extensible and legal remedies, that it had never been inflexible opposed to just demands, that we obtained concessions of inestimable value, not by beating the drum, not by ringing the tocsin, not by tearing up the pavement, not by running to the grounds like sheep to march for arms, but by mere force of reason and public opinion. [Cheers.]

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A letter from an American in Lima, dated October 25, and published in the New York Journal of Commerce, says:

I am again becoming alarmed for the fate of the Sandwich Islands. The French aggressions has never been settled, but has remained darker than ever for years. They have now a strong squadron coming out, in addition to those of their own ships, destined, undoubtedly, to act against the Islands, which have no protection but such as may be granted by the United States and England. This should be seriously contemplated by our Government. Those Islands, in possession of a maritime nation, would give it the control of California and Oregon, as much, or more, than the possession of Cuba controls the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico. The Sandwich Islands can furnish more good seamen than a squadron that can Cuba; besides, it is not so easy to afford efficient protection to Oregon and California as to the States on the Gulf of Mexico. I trust the importance of preventing the Sandwich Islands from falling into the possession of any European power is sufficiently appreciated by our Government.

BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE.—At Albany, last week, the trial of a case took place involving a breach of marriage promise, in which the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the fair plaintiff, Miss Susan Maria Learned, of $1500 damages. The circumstances presented the following facts:

The plaintiff is the daughter of Edward Learned, Esq., of West Troy; the defendant is Dr. A. Watkyns, the physician of the family. Miss L., during the alleged courtship, which ran through the year 1850 and spring of '51, was in her 19th and 20th year, while the Doctor is a venerable gentleman of sixty winters. The plaintiff contended that the doctor's conduct for months had been such as to warrant the belief that they were engaged to be married,—but the doctor said he was merely acting a purely professional, and not of a matrimonial character. Effort was made to show that Plaintiff's health had been greatly impaired by the disappointment and insult—resulting from this breach of faith. This attempt, however, was met by testimony that immediately before and ever since, the plaintiff was "the *gay* picture of health."

DULLNESS OF RAZORS.—The Scientific American is responsible for the following on razors:

"Barbers often tell us that razors get tired of shaving, but if laid by for twenty days, they will then shave well. By microscopic examination it is found, that the finest edge, from long stropping from the same hand, and in the same directions, has the ultimate particles or fibres of its surface or edge all arranged in one direction, like the pile of a piece of velvet; but after a month's rest, these fibres re-arrange themselves heterogeneously, by crossing each other, and presenting a saw-like edge, which dims and jags its fellow, and hence cutting the beard, instead of being forced down fast without cutting, as when laid by. These and many other instances are offered to prove that the ultimate parcels of matter are always in motion; and they say in the process of welding, the absolute non-contact of the hammer causes an entanglement of orbits of motion, and hence a re-arrangement, as in one piece; indeed, in the cold state, a bar of gold laid on the polished surface of steel, and stricken smartly with a hammer, will have its particles forced into the steel so as to permanently gild it at the point of contact."

TRACHERAT.—The New York correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* speaks as follows of the locations of this distinguished sculptor:

Mr. Thackeray commenced his course of lectures before the Mercantile Library Association last evening, at the Church of the Divine Unity, Broadway. These large audiences are accustomed to reptesion by a highly intelligent and fashionable audiency. Mr. Thackeray's subject was the character and writings of Dean Swift, and it was certainly the most exquisite piece of biographical criticism and characterization I ever heard. The audience was delighted to a high degree, of a quiet and gravely humorous nature, about fifty hundred were present, with their fair, florid faces, and their elegant and silken dresses, and the reading drew him to be a thought subdued, but with very great effect. Mr. Thackeray is a large man, of a quiet and gravely humorous manner, about fifty years of age, with a pleasant face, florid face, and a large head, grizzled and with a slight stoop in his shoulders. He has a pleasant and his