

EDGEFIELD MERCANTILE

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Latest News, Literature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

EDGEFIELD, S. C., DECEMBER 5, 1855.

W. F. DURSOE & SON, PUBLISHERS.

THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER, PUBLISHED EVERY WEEKEND BY W. F. DURSOE & SON.
Two Dollars per Annum, if paid in Advance—Two Dollars per Quarter, if paid in Advance, and Three Dollars if paid in Advance at the time of subscription. All subscriptions must be paid in Advance. Advertisements will be charged at the rate of one dollar per square, or less, for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. When the public is interested in the subject of the Advertiser, it will be published without charge. All advertisements must be paid for in Advance. For Advertising Extraordinary, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Advertiser.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN LIGHT
A RELIGIOUS JOURNAL.
EDITED BY E. L. WHITLEY.
Published by W. F. DURSOE & SON, PUBLISHERS.
Edgefield, S. C., Dec. 5, 1855.

It is the duty of every Christian to support the Southern Light. It is the duty of every Christian to support the Southern Light. It is the duty of every Christian to support the Southern Light.

Open to all of Every Name.
For the defence and advocacy of their principles, claiming only the right to judge of the suitability of all articles for insertion, and to make such criticism as they may see fit to make.

Curry Academies.
The BOARD OF TRUSTEES of these Academies is under the supervision of Mr. J. L. LESLY, Assisted by Mr. BASS. The Female Department will be supervised by Mr. A. P. BUTLER, assisted by competent Male and Female Teachers.

FURNITURE AND CHAIR WARE ROOMS.
We would call the attention of the public to our NEW and WELL SELECTED Stock of CABINET FURNITURE, UNDER THE AUGUSTA HOTEL, BROAD STREET. We are prepared to supply all orders in our Warehouse at Reduced Prices, and UNSURPASSED QUALITY. We would invite purchasers to call before buying, as we warrant a Large Deduction from Old Prices. HENRY & SKINNER. Augusta, Sept. 7, 1855.

Removal No. 2.
S. E. BOWEN, Agent, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has again removed to Large Stock of Groceries, and will occupy for the ensuing year the Store lately occupied by M. A. RANNEY, next door to J. H. BATES & CO., where he will keep constantly on hand every article that appertains to the Grocery Business. Edgefield, Oct. 9, 1855.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications, and to be assured of your kind regards and wishes for the success of the State.

It is my duty to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

payable out of the current funds of the State, and the new State Capital, the amount of \$250,000. The amount of the bonds issued to provide for the payment of the State subscription to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, the amount of \$300,000. The amount of the bonds issued to provide for the payment of the State subscription to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, the amount of \$300,000.

On reference to the Report of the Comptroller General, it appears that the payments for the year 1855 were \$440,483.89. My predecessor called your attention to the claim of Mr. Anthony Hyde for commissions as agent of the State for claims on account of losses in the Florida war; but on reference to your journals I find that no action was had on the subject. I have, therefore, directed the Comptroller to pay the same.

A report from the Commissioners of the New State Capitol will be found among the documents accompanying this message. It has been found that the building is in a state of great prosperity and contentment.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

found it impossible to execute their trust. No medicine would relieve the work. With the moderate opinion of such a body as the Board of Trustees before me, it did not seem to me that it was a matter of public interest to regard this as an emergency in which the public interest demanded that an appropriation should be made from the contingent fund, without prejudice to the customary draft upon it. The assistance which I was able to render, embodied in a resolution, was not such as to give a citizen a right to the money, but only to indicate a desire to the Legislature to supply the means for its relief.

The entire cost of the new building is \$22,802.00. Of this sum I have advanced out of the contingent fund \$10,000. An appropriation of \$12,802.00 is therefore required. The Board of Trustees before me, it did not seem to me that it was a matter of public interest to regard this as an emergency in which the public interest demanded that an appropriation should be made from the contingent fund, without prejudice to the customary draft upon it.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

and its near the surface. An ignorant people may passively enjoy liberty, but they cannot feel its inspiration, and will bring no sacrifice to its altar. It will not on such an occasion enlarge on the necessity and importance of public instruction. All civilized governments recognize the duty, and labor to meet its requirements. The subject addresses itself with peculiar force to a slavering community. The most cruel and inhuman traffic in slaves, it exists with us in its full extent, and it is the corner stone of our republican edifice, and its strongest defense will be found in the education of those entrusted with its preservation.

It is, however, impossible that the present system, or any other, can be made to work well without a responsible and efficient teacher. He must be united and energetic. Allow me to urge upon you, as has often been done, the necessity of appointing a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Select a man suitable for the work. Pay him liberally. Cheap officers usually render cheap service. Make it his duty, to visit every neighborhood in the State, and ascertain where schools are needed. The most important duty of a teacher is to educate the poor.

The Llanthyllid Academy is well managed, and successfully performs its mission of mercy and humanity. I feel relieved from the necessity of making any special recommendation in relation to it, as committees were appointed at your last session to examine its condition and report on its necessities. After a comparison of its results with other institutions, and a careful inspection of its interior condition, I cannot withhold the expression of my belief that it is an institution more suited against than sinning.

Not less humane in its object than the care and treatment of lunatics, is the instruction of the deaf, dumb and blind. The State recognizes her obligation to provide for this unfortunate class of her citizens, and has always generally responded to the appeals which have been made in their behalf. For many years a sum was annually appropriated for the maintenance and education of her poor mutes in Northern Institution. I should urge upon you the importance of keeping up our present military system. Our present condition, and the dangers to which we are exposed, both in and out of the country, would render the maintenance of a standing army a matter of the highest importance. The Free School system will receive at your hands that consideration which its importance demands. Its results have fallen so far short of its object, that it may be pronounced a failure. If it is to be a success, it must be supported by the State, and not by the individual.

In this way the State may gradually and economically build up an establishment of her own, equal to the wants of these objects of her sympathy.

As part of the same scheme, I also recommend that the same commissioners be authorized to provide for the reception and education of idiots. Until recent years, no effort has been made to relieve this most miserable and pitiable class of human sufferers, because their condition has always been regarded as utterly beyond the reach of human benevolence. Modern philanthropy, which has achieved so many wonderful triumphs in the case of the mute, has at last conquered the misery of the poor, neglected, loathed idiot. It has been demonstrated by actual result that the idiot has some latent germ of intellect, and is capable, under patient culture, of being rendered comparatively useful, comfortable and happy. Our country is rich in idiots, and the State owes it to the memory of our fathers, and to the honor of our race, that they shall not be allowed to languish in their present condition. It is my duty to call your attention to this class of our population, and to urge upon you the importance of providing for their relief.

An interchange of opinion with several of our Judges and distinguished lawyers, has induced me, though not a member of the legal profession, to bring to your consideration the propriety of the State, in relation to the state of the law. I rely with great confidence on the judgment of those who have made the law the study of their lives, and I trust I shall not be regarded as travelling beyond the sphere of my duty in urging upon you a matter so deeply and so justly interesting to the community. I will not go into details of the many considerations which to my mind render such a work desirable, and I might add necessary, in the opinion both of the Bench and Bar of the State. During the short Sessions of the Legislature, and in the ordinary course of our legislative proceedings, it is vain to expect that any thorough amendment of the law can be accomplished. It is, therefore, to be desired that a commission be appointed, charged with the duty of reporting to the Legislature for its consideration the general principles of our law, and recommending such amendments as may be necessary. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. H. ADAMS.

ed her ground; and both the principle and the law stand fully vindicated. Now that the subject is free from the embarrassment which the proceedings referred to have thrown upon it, and our right to pass the law is no longer disputed, I trust that the public mind is prepared to consider the question calmly and dispassionately. It is not necessary that I should recur to the circumstances out of which the law originated, nor to the various changes which it has undergone. The law is a necessary and salutary measure, and it is my duty to urge upon you the importance of its preservation.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

I am pleased to inform you that the State is in a state of great prosperity and contentment. The people are happy and the government is just.

THE FAMOUS GEORGE LAW MURKERS.—We learn from good authority, that the late George Law Murkers, who had purchased a large quantity of arms, and was preparing to sell them to the State, was arrested by the State Troops, and is now in custody. It is believed that he has a large quantity of arms, and is a dangerous man.

NAPOLION III. AND HIS SUCCESSOR.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Post writes as follows: "The Emperor is excessively reserved. He is not so very one, and grants no audience. He is not so very one, and grants no audience. He is not so very one, and grants no audience."

HAMILTON P. BEE, Esq., in the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Texas, He is a South Carolinian.