

States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into whatsoever is recognized as property by the common construction. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the Territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

A territorial government was established for Utah by act of Congress approved the 9th September, 1850, and the constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it "so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable." This act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a governor, who was to be ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, a secretary, three judges of the supreme court, a marshal, and district attorney. Subsequent acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the Territory. Brigham Young was appointed the first governor on the 20th September, 1850, and held the office ever since. Whilst Governor or Young has been both governor and superintendent of Indian affairs throughout this period he has been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter-Day Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and State.

The people of Utah, almost exclusively belong to this church, and believing with a fanatical spirit that he is governor of the Territory by divine appointment, they obey his command as if these were direct revelations from Heaven. If therefore, he chooses the district attorney, shall confess with the government of the United States, the members of the Mormon church yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As Chief Executive Magistrate I was bound to restore the supremacy of the constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose I appointed a new Governor and other federal officers for Utah and sent with them a military force for their protection and to aid as a posse comitatus, in case of need, in the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinions of the Mormons, so long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves, and owing to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christians, I had no right to interfere. A time alone, when in violation of the constitution and laws of the U. S. become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Governor Gunningham have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Gov. Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the U. S. Unless he should retract his steps the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of hostility notwithstanding the protest of all Christians, and the army, sent to Utah by the commanding general to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurances of the peace intentions of the government, and that the troops would only be employed as a posse comitatus when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is no reason to believe that Gov. Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all others from the Territory, except those who will acknowledge his divine mission and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has therefore, in several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As superintendent of Indian affairs he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the U. S. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, he has intrusted to Major Van Vliet, an officer of the army, who has therefore, in several years, will conceal, "and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such pious fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories, and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it should be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it, and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, most what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah.

I recommend to Congress the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as may be deemed expedient. I need scarcely adduce argument in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and these are now without any efficient protection. Their present number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The route of the U. S. to California, are now carried over it throughout the whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best to the Pacific.

Long experienced has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the constitution. Whilst this

principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through the Territories of the United States; when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any of the States against foreign invasion. The constitution has conferred upon Congress power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia "to repel invasions." These high sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that "the U. S. shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion." Now, if a military road over our own Territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader it follows as a necessary consequence not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such a road. It would be absurdity to invest a government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier. Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot "protect" California and our Pacific possessions "against invasion." We cannot by any other means transport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend these remote and distant portions of the republic.

Experience has proved that the routes across the chains of Central America are at best but very uncertain and unreliable mode of communication. But even if this were not the case, they would at once be closed against us in the event of war with a naval power so much stronger than our own as to enable it to blockade the ports at either end of these routes. After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a military road through our own Territories; and ever since the origin of the government Congress has been in the practice of appropriating money from the public treasury for the construction of such roads.

The difficulties and the expense of constructing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific States have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route near the 23d parallel of north latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande and the eastern boundary of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge, does not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is, in the main, favorable. For obvious reasons the gov't ought not to undertake the work itself by means of its own agents. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by grants of land or money, or by both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country. Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid, and economical transportation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commercial interests of the whole country, both East and West, would be greatly promoted by such a road; and, above all, it would be a powerful additional bond of union. And although advantages of this kind, whether postal, commercial or political, cannot confer constitutional power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in favor of expediting a work which, in my judgment, is clearly embraced within the war-making power. For these reasons I commend to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific railroad without finally committing myself to any particular route.

The report of the Sec'y of the Treasury will furnish a detailed statement of the condition of the public finances and of the respective branches of the public service devolved upon that department of the gov't. By this report it appears that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1857, was \$68,631,513 67, which, with the balance of \$19,901,325 45 remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year, of \$88,532,839 12.

The public expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, amounted to \$70,822,724 85 of which \$5,943,859 91 were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1857, \$17,710,114 27.

The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1857, were \$20,929,819 81, and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters to June 30, 1858, are \$36,750,000, making with the balance before stated an aggregate of \$77,679,819 81, for the service of the present fiscal year.

The actual expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were \$23,714,528 37, of which \$3,895,259 39 were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium. The probable expenditures of the remaining three quarters, to 30th June, 1858, are \$51,248,530 04, including interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of \$74,963,058 41, leaving an estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of \$426,875 67.

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was \$29,060,386 90.

The amount redeemed since the 1st July was \$3,895,259 39, leaving a balance unredeemed at this time of \$25,165,127 51.

This class of vessels of light draught, great speed and heavy guns, would be formidable in coast defence. The cost of their construction will not be great, and they will require but a comparatively small expenditure to keep them in commission. In the time of peace they will prove as effective as much larger vessels, and of more useful. One of them should be at every station where we maintain a squadron, and three or four should be constantly employed on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Economy, utility and efficiency combine to recommend them as almost indispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be of incalculable advantage to the naval service, and the whole cost of their construction would not exceed \$2,300,000, or \$250,000.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is worthy of grave consideration. It treats of the domestic administration intrusted to him by law. Among these the most prominent are the public lands and our relations with the Indians. Our system for the disposal of the public lands, originating with the fathers of the republic, has been improved as experience pointed the way, and gradually adapted to the growth and settlement of our western States and Territories. It has worked well in practice. Already thirteen States and seven Territories have been carved out of these lands, and still more than a thousand millions of acres remain unsold. What a boundless prospect this presents to our country of future prosperity and power!

We have heretofore disposed of 363,862,404 acres of the public land. Whilst the public lands as a source of revenue are of great importance, their importance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest, energetic citizens, who desire to subvert and cultivate the soil. They ought to be administered mainly with a view of promoting this wise and benevolent policy. In appropriating them for any other purpose, we ought to use even greater economy than if they had been converted into money and the proceeds were already in the public treasury. To squander away this richest and noblest inheritance which any people have ever enjoyed upon objects of doubtful constitutionality or expediency, would be to violate one of the most important trusts ever committed to any people. Whilst I do not deny to Congress the power, when acting bona fide as a proprietor, to give away any portions of them for the purpose of increasing the value of the remainder, yet, considering the great temptation to abuse this power, we cannot be too cautious in its exercise.

Actual settlers under existing laws are protected against other purchasers at the public sales, in their right of pre-emption, to the extent of a quarter section, or 160 acres of land. The remainder may then be disposed of at public or private sale in unlimited quantities. Speculation has of late years prevailed to a great extent in the public lands. The consequence has been that large portions of them have become the property of individuals and companies, and thus the price is greatly enhanced to those who desire to purchase for actual settlement. In order to limit the area of speculation as much as possible, the extension of the Indian title and the extension of the public surveys ought to keep pace with the tide of emigration.

If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, as they have done heretofore, I recommend that the intermediate sections retained by the government should be subject to pre-emption by actual settlers. It ought ever to be our cardinal policy to reserve the public lands as much as they may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, and the power of the Union, but shall secure our homes for our posterity for many generations.

The extension of our limits has brought within our jurisdiction many additional and populous tribes of Indians, a large portion of which are wild, untractable, and difficult to control. Predatory and warlike in their disposition and habits, it is impossible altogether to restrain them from committing aggressions on each other, as well as upon our frontier citizens and those emigrating to our distant States and Territories. Hence expensive military expeditions are frequently necessary to overawe and chastise the more lawless and hostile.

The tribes of Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Creek, settled in the territory set apart for them west of Arkansas, are rapidly advancing in education and in all the arts of civilization and self government; and we may indulge the agreeable anticipation that at no very distant day they will be incorporated into the Union as one of the sovereign States.

It will be seen from the report of the Post Master General that the Post Office Department still continues to depend on the treasury, as it has been compelled to do for several years past, for an important portion of the means of sustaining and extending its operations. Their rapid growth and expansion are shown by a decennial statement of the number of the post offices, and the length of post roads, commencing with the year 1827. In that year there were 7,000 post offices; in 1837, 11,177; in 1847, 15,146; and in 1857, they number 26,556. In this year, 1,725 post offices have been established and 704 discontinued, leaving a net increase of 1,021. The postmasters of 368 offices are appointed by the President.

The length of post roads in 1827 was 105,336 miles, in 1837, 142,242 miles; in 1847, 153,818 miles; and in the year 1857 there are 242,601 miles of post roads including 22,530 miles of railroad, on which the mails are transported. The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1857, as adjusted by the Auditor, amounted to \$11,507,070. To defray these expenditures there was to the credit of the department on the 1st July, 1856, the sum of \$789,599; the gross revenue of the year, including the annual allowances for the transportation of free mail matter, produced \$8,053,951; and the remainder was supplied by the appropriation from the treasury of \$2,250,000, granted by the act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, and by the appropriation of \$696,883 made by act of March 3, 1857, leaving \$252,763 to be carried to the credit of the department in the accounts of the current year. I commend to your consideration the report of the department in relation to the establishment of the overland mail route from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, California.

The late disastrous monetary revolution may have one good effect should it cause both the gov't and the people to return to the practice of a wise and judicious economy both in public and private expenditures.

An overflowing treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has induced Congress to make the large appropriations to meet for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to retrace our expenditures with the utmost vigilance and in performing this duty, I pledge my co-operation to the extent of my constitutional competency. It ought to be observed at the same time that true public economy does not consist in withhold-

ing the means necessary to accomplish important national objects intrusted to us by the constitution, and especially such as may be necessary for the common defence. In the present crisis of the country it is our duty to confine our appropriations to objects of this character, unless in cases where justice to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied.

Under the federal constitution, "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall before it becomes a law," be approved and signed by the President; and if not approved, "he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it originated." In order to perform this high and responsible duty, sufficient time must be allowed the President to read and examine every bill presented to him for approval. Unless this be afforded, the constitution becomes a dead letter in this particular; and even worse, it becomes a means of deception. Our constituents, seeing the President's approval and signature attached to each act of Congress, are induced to believe that he has actually performed this duty, when, in truth, nothing is, in many cases, more unfounded.

From the practice of Congress, such an examination of each bill as the constitution requires, has been rendered impossible. The most important business of each session is generally crowded into its last hours, and the alternative presented to the President is either to violate the constitutional duty which he owes to the people, and to approve bills which, for want of time, it is impossible he should have examined, or by his refusal to do this, subject the country and individuals to great loss and inconvenience.

Besides, a practice has grown up of late years to legislate in appropriation bills, at the last hours of the session, on new and important subjects. This practice constrains the President either to suffer measures to become laws which he does not approve, or to incur the risk of stopping the wheels of the government by stopping an appropriation bill. Formerly, such bills were confined to specific appropriations for carrying into effect existing laws and the well established policy of the country, and little time was then required by the President for their examination.

For my own part, I have deliberately determined that I shall approve no bill which I have not examined, and it will be a case of extreme and most urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule. I therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend that the two houses would allow the Presidents at least two days previous to the adjournment of each session within which no new bill shall be presented to him for approval. Under the existing joint rule one day is allowed; but this rule has been hitherto so constantly suspended in practice, that important bills continue to be presented to him up till the very last moments of the session. In a large majority of cases no great public inconvenience can arise from the want of time to examine their provisions, because the constitution has declared that if a bill be presented to the President within the last ten days of the session he is not required to return it, either with an approval, or with a veto, "in which case it shall not be a law." It may then lie over, and be taken up and passed at the next session. Great inconvenience would only be experienced in regard to appropriation bills; but fortunately, under the late excellent law allowing a salary, instead of a per diem, to members of Congress, the expense and inconvenience of a called session will be greatly reduced.

I cannot conclude without commending to your favorable consideration the interest of the people of this District. Without a representative on the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our just regard. To this I know, from my long acquaintance with them, they are eminently entitled.

JAMES BUCHANAN.  
WASHINGTON, Dec 8, 1857.

**MARRIED.**  
At New Orleans, on the 26th of Nov. by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Thomas D. Watts, formerly of this Town, to Miss Mary Sullivan, formerly in New Haven county, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Colin Shaw Mr. Arch'd N. McDonald of Fayetteville to Miss Ellen J. only daughter of the late James Anders.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**PLANTATION FOR RENT.**  
The plantation lying on the west side of the Cape Fear River, five miles below Fayetteville, known as the MOONEY PLACE, is offered for rent one year from the first of January next. Or it would be let for a term of years to a good tenant. For terms apply to ELIZA MOONEY, Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 17. 90-31

**CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.**  
The next Session will commence on the second Monday in January. The location of the School is unusually healthy, in the midst of a moral and intelligent community. The course of instruction, it is hoped, is sufficiently ample and thorough; embracing all the studies preparatory to the University and other Colleges in the State, and also such other branches as those not expecting to take a classical course may prefer. Whilst a high degree of mental culture is our chief aim, the moral and physical development of the Students shall not be neglected.

TERMS:  
Elementary English, \$8 00  
Higher English and Arithmetic, 12 50  
Languages and higher Mathematics, 17 50  
Contingent fee of Scholar, 10 50  
Students will be charged from time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except from sickness or other unavoidable cause.  
Board, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., can be had in the best families in the village and vicinity at from \$7 to \$9 per month.  
CLEMENT DOWD, A. B., Principal.  
Dec. 17. 90-4

**NORTH CAROLINIAN.**  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
FRIDAY, December 18, 1857.

C. C. McCORMACK is our duly authorized agent for the collection of all claims due this office.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**  
Persons desiring of the immediate insertion of their advertising favors must hand them in by WEDNESDAY MORNING, otherwise they will not appear until the succeeding week. Our friends will please bear this in mind—as we intend to make it a rule without exception.

**"There is a time to Mourn."**  
As a testimony of the high estimation, in which our late Editor was held, by all connected with this Office, as well as by his many warm friends in this city, we continue for the present week the drapery of Mourning around our columns.

**The late William F. Wightman, Esq.**  
The last number of this paper, conveyed to its readers, the melancholy announcement, of the sudden death of its Editor. By the brevity of that notice, the reader could readily understand, how unexpected and startling, that intelligence, must have been to its writer: It came to us "like a clap of thunder, from a clear sky." We were completely unprepared, and scarce knew, how to record the sad event which had filled our heart, and that of the public with awful consternation.

The sudden manner of Mr. Wightman's death, the circumstances which brought it about, and his connection as the Editor of this paper, all were calculated to unnerve the stoutest heart, and at the same time, bid us, touch lightly, lest, we might do injustice to a sincere friend; a noble and generous heart; an intelligent and highly cultivated mind, and whose loss will be keenly felt by his numerous warm friends, and by that party, whom he had so faithfully served, up to the time of his death.

The writer, became acquainted with the deceased, soon after he came to this place; and there existed between them, from that time to his departure, relations of the most friendly character. For the last few months, having had control of the Financial department of the Office, thereby being thrown in close and daily intercourse with him, we thus had some opportunity, to judge of the worth of his character: He possessed a child-like simplicity, joined to a high order of talent, refined by cultivation, which was remarkable. Yet we could occasionally observe, that a dark cloud, seemed to hang over his mind, which would temporarily, obscure the brightness of the luminary within. We then attributed, this peculiarity, to a naturally melancholy mood, not at all suspecting, that it tended to derangement. But alas! the last awful tragic act of his life, too thoroughly convincing us, that he must have been laboring under a hallucination of intellect, and from that cause, was induced to drink the fatal poison, which extinguished the spark of life, thus terminating his earthly career.—(He said to a friend, a short time since, "I believe that I shall go deranged.")

We think it, probable that the young man Elliott, who fell a victim at the same time, was overcome pretty much in the same way, and from the affection which he had for Mr. Wightman could not bear the idea of surviving him. He had been at the same College in Georgia, with Mr. W. where they became acquainted.

We have thought proper, thus delicately to allude, to the circumstances, connected, with the death of these two, who were found together in the same bed last Friday morning, at the Shenwell House. The written record of their determination to commit suicide, only strengthens our conviction, that they were both led to the terrible act, while under an aberration of mind.

Those well acquainted with Mr. Wightman, knew best how to appreciate his many virtues, and although at times, he wrote articles seemingly offensive, to those unacquainted with the purity of his motives, yet, those of his political opponents, who were intimate with him, often expressed their admiration of his talents, and their appreciation of the sincerity of his friendship.

Strange to say, on that Thursday, for the first time during Mr. Wightman's Editorial supervision, the Carolinian failed to make its appearance to its town and country readers on the usual day of publication, with the exception of the Saturday of the week, of our last County Fair at which time the day was changed. On Thursday, perplexing hindrances over which we had no control, crowded around us. Little did we think that very paper was to be clad in mourning, and to contain the sad announcement of the sudden death, of its Editor, Wm. F. Wightman Esq.

Mr. W. was a native of South Carolina, but had spent most of his life in Georgia: He was about 26 years of age. Alas! "The silver cord is loosed; the golden bowl is broken; the pitcher is broken at the fountain, and the wheel is broken at the cistern;" yes! "his body, has returned to the dust, and his spirit to God who gave it."

The following touching lines were written by the lamented Wightman, and published in this paper last December. We deem it due to his memory to re-publish them:

**"The Wanderer's Home."**  
Home! Where is my home? a lone wanderer cried,  
As he stood on the strand in the still e'en-tide;  
And methought that an echo's sad audience replied  
From afar o'er the free of the dark rolling tide—  
On the foam, on the foam, is thy home, is thy home!

Then the wanderer joyfully sailed far away  
O'er the waters, and watch'd the bright waves  
As they merrily danced in the smile of the day,  
Or decked, each its crest, with a star's fiery ray,  
But he found not a home on the blue rolling deep,  
Where the winds never rest and the waves never sleep,  
Where the storm-spirit vigils of death ever keep.

Home! Where is my home? the lone wanderer cried,  
As he strayed through the forest, a streamlet beside;  
And an echo, as soft as the voice of a bride,  
O'er the murmuring brooklet seem'd gently to glide  
Here's thy home! E'er roam through thy  
[green forest home]

The wanderer dwelt in the green bowered wood,  
Where the forest oak king in his Majesty stood;  
Where the Turtle dove mated and lovingly cooed,  
And the Mocking Bird gleefully sung to her brood;  
But he found not a home in the leaf-curtain'd shade,  
Where the waving sunbeams so steadily played;  
And no voice of affection called sweet from the glade,  
Or mingled love's tones with his own as he lay'd.

Home! Where is my home! the sad wanderer cried,  
As he moved with the throng on the busy mart's  
[fair];  
Where wrong trampled right, and pride wrestled  
[with] noble  
[love's] place; to triumph, lightly ride  
[and]—  
But no echoing answer came back to his cry,  
And he found not a home in the city's great mart,  
Where Love had no resting place—'Tis in the heart,  
Where Friendship's deceit, and Religion's art,  
And self-interest reigneth supreme in the heart,  
And he turned with a sad full of sadness away,  
From the places where man is his brother man's  
[prey].

Where vice revels wantonly day after day,  
And honor and truth are the words of the play.  
Home! where is my home! the lone wanderer sighed,  
As he sat in the church-yard an old tomb beside—  
Where the rank grass itself has all withered and  
[died],  
And the Autumn wind swept with a moan by his  
[side],  
And a strange chilling whisp'er crept faint from the  
[soil],  
To his ear as he bent down his sorrow-bew'd head  
In the sorrowful house of the calm sleeping dead,  
Then the wanderer stood at the gloom-curtain'd  
[door],  
And the veil of its darkness he gathered him o'er;  
And the days and the nights come and went as  
[before],  
But he wandered away ne'er more ne'er more.

This Paper will continue to be published as usual. The Editorial department is at present in charge of the subscriber, who will attend to its duties, until other arrangements are made, when the public will be apprised.

**WM. BOW.**  
**The President's Message.**  
This able Document occupies so large a space of our paper, that we are obliged to omit Congressional and another interesting matter. We hope our readers will give the Message an attentive perusal as it is every way worthy. It is a host in itself.

**Mr Leak's Announcement.**  
We received a few days since, a letter from W. F. Leak Esq., requesting us to announce him as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. Mr. W. stands on a plank (hand distribution) which is no part of the Democratic platform. He floated on this same plank several years ago when he attempted to try his hand for Congress. After that election he found himself landed on the banks of Salt River. We think he will be in the same predicament after the gubernatorial election only more so. But as it is our doctrine, that every man in this free country shall have a fair hearing we give his letter to the public:

ROCKINGHAM, Dec. 6, 1857.  
MR. EDITOR—You are authorized and requested to announce myself a Democratic Candidate for G. Governor, at the ensuing gubernatorial election.  
My views, upon the public land question are so well understood to require any comment at the present. At the proper time, they will not be withheld.  
Respectfully, yours, &c.,  
W. F. LEAK.

**FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.**  
Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.  
December 18, 1857

Bacon 17 Lard 18  
Coffee 12 1/4 Molasses 35  
Cotton 10 1/4 Salt 1 25  
FLOUR SPIRITS  
Family 5 25 Peach Brandy 1 25  
Sup. Fine 5 00 Apple 1 00  
Fine 4 75 Whiskey 70  
Cross 4 50 Do. northern 45  
GRAIN. TURPENTINE  
Corn 75 Yellow dip, 1 80  
Oats 50 Virginia, 1 75  
Peas 85 Hard 50  
Flax Seed 1 15 Spirits 30

REMARKS.—Spts. Turpentine has declined to 33 cents. Cotton 4th down. Corn in demand at quotations. Flour no change. Pork, sells from 8 to 10 cents. Rags 1 cent lower with falls at 4 cents.  
Corrected weekly by GEO. SLAON.

**WILMINGTON MARKET, Dec. 16, 1857**  
Turpentine, Sales yesterday of 500 bbls, at \$2-25 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 25 for hard. This morning the price went up 5 cents, and \$1 22 1/2 bbls, changed hands at \$2 30 cents per bushels. Corn, at \$1 for large bbls. Corn, the cargo of 1,750 bushels, expected a day or two since as our market, has changed hands, at 43 cents per bushels. About 5,750 bushels received yesterday, but none sold. Flour, 30 bbls Fayetteville supreme, sold from wharf this morning at \$5 75 per bbl. cash.  
Wheat, 1,000 bushels red soil yesterday at \$1 15 per bushel.

**WANTED.**  
A first rate MILCH COW. For particular apply at THIS OFFICE.  
Mrs S. H. Steel will open a School for small children at her Residence on Mumford Street Monday 4th January 1858.  
Dec. 17. 90-31