

THE DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

From the National Democrat. Let us see how the Democratic Jubilee is being celebrated in the North. The North is the seat of the Democratic Jubilee. It is the seat of the Democratic Jubilee. It is the seat of the Democratic Jubilee.

POVERTY.

Shortly before the death of Martin Luther, he thanked God that he had made him a poor man, and recommended to his children to be poor. He said that poverty was a blessing, and that it was a sign of God's favor.

OUR UNEDUCATED POPULATION.

By the last census reports, it appears that there are nearly one million of persons in the United States who are uneducated. This is a large number, and it is a cause for concern. We must do something to educate these people.



RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1854. This Court convened in this city on last Friday, the 29th inst. The following gentlemen were admitted to practice in the County Courts of the State: Samuel Langdon, Brunswick; Lucien Holmes, New Hanover; William B. Hunt, Nash; Sidney A. Smith, Wake; Giles Leitch, Johnston; James M. Hutchinson, Mecklenburg; Julius Guin, Raleigh; Fred. N. Strudwick, Orange; Samuel A. Harris, Cumberland; William A. Allen, Wake; Pulaski Carter, Northampton; George M. White, Bladen; Malachi Haughton, Chowan. The following received license to practice in the Superior Courts: Ervin A. Thompson, Carteret; Daniel G. Fowler, Beaufort; J. A. Richardson, Bladen; Thomas Settle, Jr., Richmond; Ed. Graham Haywood, Raleigh; William H. Jenkins, Granville; Robert G. Lewis, Franklin; John T. Wheat, Currier; Francis W. Bird, Greenborough; Julius L. Gorrell, Franklin; William P. Solomon, Rowan; George N. Felt, Chapel Hill; Kemp P. Battle, Bertie; Thomas M. Garrett, Chowan; William A. Moore, Johnston; John Manning, Chatham. CHRISTMAS.—All the Editors of the State, so far as we have extended our observations, had a good time of it at Christmas, save our humble selves. We were but a young hand at the business, and so we had not the hang of matters precisely. At night we will try to do better and catch up with the old hands. We do not know how we can feast in anticipation upon a fat turkey like the 'Bar' of the Herald, or a friend of his, but we will endeavor to hold out and to do our duty fully and faithfully upon whatever may happen to come along. SNOW.—After several days of rainy, disagreeable weather, we had quite a fall of snow last Saturday night. There has been a severe snow storm in the States north of us, so that the mails have been very much delayed. At this present writing nearly all the snow has disappeared in this place. On last Friday, the snow was two feet deep on a level at Boston, and there it had drifted ten feet. BANK OF THE STATE. At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held at last Monday, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year: George W. Morden, John H. Bryan, Jos. B. G. Roulson, William Pease, B. F. Moore, Alfred Jones, William Boyan. William R. Pease, and L. O. B. Branch are the Directors on the part of the State. WHIG MEETING.—A Whig meeting was held in Onslow County, on the 20th ult., at which resolutions in favor of the nomination of Gov. Davis Esq. of New Hanover, were passed. Twenty-five delegates to the State Convention were appointed. DEMIANS.—The Hon. A. Rencher, in a letter to the editor of the Standard, has declined the Democratic nomination for Governor. He gives as his reason the feeble state of his health. CALLED TOGETHER.—The Standard has a call, from the Chairman, for a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee on the 20th inst. We suppose it is for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the Democratic State Convention to nominate their candidate for Governor. HENNINGTON'S SCHOOL VISITOR.—A very delightful visitor, truly, and one that cannot fail to visit, to meet with a hearty welcome in every family where there are young heads to be informed and young hearts to be regulated and trained. The article in the present number from the pen of Fanny Fern is worth the subscription price. Published monthly, at 30 cents a year, by J. P. Huntington, 23 Park Row. We are indebted to the Hon. Sen H. Rogers for numerous public documents. GOV. FOOTE'S LETTER. We present to our readers, in another part of our paper, the letter of Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, addressed to the National Democratic Convention of New York replying to their invitation to attend the grand jubilee which came off in this city on the 23d of November. It is well worthy of perusal, as it expresses in plain language the opinions of thousands of honest Democrats at the South. Gov. Foote and the leading Union Democrats at the South have shared the same fate as the National Democrats of the North at the hands of this insidious Administration. They have been arrested because they had the manliness and the independence to stand up boldly for the Union and the Constitution. The Loco-foco prints in the especial favor of the Administration are glorying over their defeat, and stigmatize them as traitors and disorganizers. The country will judge them by their deeds, and their devotion to its interests and adherence to their duty, will yet meet with a proper return at the hands of the people. The day will come when the unshackled league of Free-soilers, Abolitionists and Constitutionalists, now shorn and stunted into life by the favor of the Administration, will be victoriously discomfited by the breath of popular indignation, and the good men and true, the tried patriots of both parties will have their just deserts meted out to them. Fanatics and extremists may have their day of short lived enjoyment, whilst listening upon the spoils of others and sinking the interests of the country under their own private schemes of aggrandizement, but more prudent councils will yet prevail, and prior and more patriotic men will be called to manage the affairs of this great country.

THE WAR NEWS.

The accounts that came by the steamer Pacific are of a startling and thrilling nature, involving as they do the probable capture of peace between the leading European powers, and a general continental war. A portion of the Turkish fleet was chased by the Russian navy into the port of Sinope, and utterly destroyed, but not without great loss on the part of the Russian fleet. The accounts as to the losses on both sides are of the most contradictory and conflicting character, but all reports agree that the Turks lost all the vessels present in the engagement. The Turks, however, claim to have so crippled the superior force of the enemy as to put out of its power to carry off the prizes taken. The disaster to the fleet of the Sultan is very great, and his loss in money and munitions of war very serious. This event has caused very great excitement in England and France, most persons of intelligence believing that it is the prelude to a serious rupture between Russia and France and England, as the Car had previously given pledge to the Western powers that he would make no other than a defensive demonstration on the Black Sea. It seems that he has thus deliberately violated this pledge, and that he intends to carry on a war of aggression on both elements, thus putting a stop to all attempts to settle the question by negotiation. The Sultan is represented as being by no means anxious for peace, but nevertheless he is willing to accede to any proposition that may not involve the integrity of his dominions, or the dignity of his person. He is desirous to force England and France into the fight, and thus put a stop to their somewhat equivocal and vacillating policy. Both these powers evidently wish to curb the grasping policy of Nicholas, but have shown a disposition to exhaust all the arts of diplomacy before they would throw themselves into the contest. Probably they had it in view to hold a mutual check upon the movements of each other, so that neither could obtain the advantage either of glory, or of the more substantial emoluments of the contest. Negotiations have not, however, been entirely suspended; some hope is still left that some satisfactory arrangement may be entered into, by which the peace of Europe may be maintained. Austria and Prussia are in a most peculiar position, the chances and not determined as to the part they may take, not being convinced which side would prove the stronger. They are, however, made the 'cat's paw' to continue the arts of diplomacy, and we hear of another Vienna note, and other attempts at a reconciliation between the belligerents. Not much change, none worthy of note, has taken place in the relative disposition of the land forces of the two powers. Turkey was fortifying her positions, and Russia was calling in the aid of her allies in Asia, Persia having declared war against Turkey. These events have not however had any very marked effect upon the money market, as the leading English and French securities remained about as they were before the news of this disaster was received. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. This measure that once promised to be the leading one of the Administration, if we may judge of it by the speeches of some of the members of the Cabinet, last summer, on their tour to the Crystal Palace, has suffered various setbacks at the hands of its friends, and bids fair to be an apple of discord in Congress for many months to come. All parties seem to unite in the opinion that a road must be built, but there are as many shades of opinion as to the manner in which it must be built, and the route it shall take, as there are friends of the measure. A company chartered by the Legislature of New York made some considerable headway in a few weeks ago, and nearly half of the stock (\$100,000,000) was subscribed by irresponsible persons who could not raise as many thousands. The hope they held was that Congress would do them in some way, it mattered not how. Then there is a class that desires it to be built north of the 42d parallel of latitude under the fostering care of the General Government, and another that wishes it to start from Texas with the same assistance. Between these two extremes there are as many propositions as there are different local interests, and as many plans as human ingenuity can devise to bleed the General Government to give vitality to the road. The strict constructionists, those that adhere to the resolutions of '38 as the watchword of their faith, scold the idea of the Government having anything to do with it, save by giving away large portions of the public domain to build it through the Territories. Some whose political faith is not drawn so tightly down to abstractions, are clearly for having the Government as the principal paymaster, shrewdly deeming it more important to have a perfectly sound budget than a simple project to build the road by abstractions. Col. Benton considers this as one of his own special bailings. The Government has passed out making surveys of several different routes. But the Col. not having very implicit confidence in these officers, organizes a separate party in conjunction with his son-in-law Fremont and sends them out to determine his route. He holds on to his views with a pertinacity and doggedness that ought to challenge the admiration of the intervening mountains by a certain pass; but let Senator Fremont come in and show that this is no pass at all, and so the tune goes up and down the scale. Senator Rusk thinks he has hit on the very plan; but Senator Seward, equally wise in his own opinion of himself, says that he can say how and where it ought to be built, and the country ought to believe that he knows. In this way the children of public opinion amongst our national legislators bawl; but whether it can be reduced down to anything definite is about as certain as the fate of Sir John Franklin. 'Will the road be built by any plan?' may be asked; but we confess that we cannot solve the knotty question. All seem to think that it ought to be constructed in some way, but enough cannot be found of one manner of thinking to give the matter a tangible and permanent shape. In the mean time, as the 'Napoleon of the Press' would say: 'Nunc certamus.' FORTIFICATION.—A recent report of the Georgia Central Railroad Company shows a gratifying increase in the business and profits of that road, which speak well for its management. The Company have now a reserve fund of \$322,238; and yet its dividends are at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. WIND MERRING.—The Whigs of Forsyth met at Winston on the 20th ult., and appointed 20 delegates to the State Convention.

THE WAR NEWS.

Nothing of much importance was done in Congress last week. On Tuesday the death of Hon. Brodus C. Consett was announced in both Houses, and the House of Representatives adjourned over to Thursday. Amongst other business, the following is of some interest to our people: The proposition of various petitions, Mr. Badger asked, and by unanimous consent obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend 'An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers,' approved August 30, 1852; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading. The bill proposes to amend the act of August 20, 1852, by striking out the words 'by the construction of a breakwater across Croatan sound;' for the clause appropriating \$50,000 'for repaving the communication between Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean, by the construction of a breakwater across Croatan sound.' Mr. Badger, the bill explains itself; but I will state that an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for repaving that inlet 'by the construction of a breakwater.' But when the War Department sent out officers to make the necessary examinations, it was ascertained that the construction of a break water would involve a very large expenditure, and would, in fact, be useless; but the Secretary did not feel at liberty to apply the money to any other purpose than that which was specified in the act. The object of this bill is to allow the Department to apply the money for the reopening of the inlet by striking out the words, 'by the construction of a breakwater.' It is to take away the restriction as to the manner in which the money shall be applied. The bill was read a second time and considered in Committee of the whole, and no amendment being made, it was reported to the Senate, ordered to be engrossed for a third time and passed to a second reading. Mr. Seward, agreeable to previous notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for a military and postal railroad through the Territories of the United States lying between the Atlantic States and the State of California; which was read twice by title, and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. The bill was ordered to be printed. THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—Schemes are not wanting in these days of plunder to plunder the United States for her property and her money. The ingenuity of politicians is taxed to invent methods of compelling 'Uncle Sam' to disgorge his surplus wealth for the benefit of a few or for the furtherance of partisan interests. Not the least amongst these, is the homestead bill that created so much noise at the last session of Congress and is like to do the same at this. We see that it has been reported upon favorably by the committee and has been endorsed by the leading administration paper. The patriotic devotion of a certain class of politicians to the wants of the people, we suppose, must have some vent, or otherwise a sad catastrophe might take place. Democratic politicians are very keen in throwing out inducements to catch the popular breeze, and they do not hesitate to use, for the purpose, anything that is public property. This, we presume, is another favorite method to dispose of the public lands so as to avoid doing justice to the old States, by presenting them from enjoying any of their proceeds. All very Democratic, indeed! FILLIBUSTERS.—It is the belief of some of our most influential citizens that the 'receptive and powerful party of fillibusters are making preparations to again invade Cuba. Whether there is ground for serious alarm about such a movement or not we are unable to say. The New Orleans papers deny any knowledge of the fact of any such movement, but the Courier of that city says it is reasonable that a number of the Cuban adventurers are in that city. With the means the United States have at command, it would be an easy matter upon our government if any such expedition should be allowed to sail from these shores. DEATH OF MRS. OPIE.—The arrival of the steamer Pacific brings us intelligence of the decease of the celebrated authoress, Amelia Opie, which took place in the 85th year of her age, at her residence in Norwich. Mrs. Opie was the widow of John Opie, a historical painter of eminent distinction in England. She was well known to the literary public as the writer of several popular works, most of them novels, which had a quite successful run in their day. FEATHERS BY THE PACIFIC.—By private letters received by the Pacific, it is stated that the Emperor of Russia is bent on prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor. In the spring he will send three hundred thousand men to the scene of operations. Any amount of money has been offered the Czar by the Russian merchants.

CONGRESS.

Nothing of much importance was done in Congress last week. On Tuesday the death of Hon. Brodus C. Consett was announced in both Houses, and the House of Representatives adjourned over to Thursday. Amongst other business, the following is of some interest to our people: The proposition of various petitions, Mr. Badger asked, and by unanimous consent obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend 'An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers,' approved August 30, 1852; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading. The bill proposes to amend the act of August 20, 1852, by striking out the words 'by the construction of a breakwater across Croatan sound;' for the clause appropriating \$50,000 'for repaving the communication between Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean, by the construction of a breakwater across Croatan sound.' Mr. Badger, the bill explains itself; but I will state that an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for repaving that inlet 'by the construction of a breakwater.' But when the War Department sent out officers to make the necessary examinations, it was ascertained that the construction of a break water would involve a very large expenditure, and would, in fact, be useless; but the Secretary did not feel at liberty to apply the money to any other purpose than that which was specified in the act. The object of this bill is to allow the Department to apply the money for the reopening of the inlet by striking out the words, 'by the construction of a breakwater.' It is to take away the restriction as to the manner in which the money shall be applied. The bill was read a second time and considered in Committee of the whole, and no amendment being made, it was reported to the Senate, ordered to be engrossed for a third time and passed to a second reading. Mr. Seward, agreeable to previous notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for a military and postal railroad through the Territories of the United States lying between the Atlantic States and the State of California; which was read twice by title, and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. The bill was ordered to be printed. THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—Schemes are not wanting in these days of plunder to plunder the United States for her property and her money. The ingenuity of politicians is taxed to invent methods of compelling 'Uncle Sam' to disgorge his surplus wealth for the benefit of a few or for the furtherance of partisan interests. Not the least amongst these, is the homestead bill that created so much noise at the last session of Congress and is like to do the same at this. We see that it has been reported upon favorably by the committee and has been endorsed by the leading administration paper. The patriotic devotion of a certain class of politicians to the wants of the people, we suppose, must have some vent, or otherwise a sad catastrophe might take place. Democratic politicians are very keen in throwing out inducements to catch the popular breeze, and they do not hesitate to use, for the purpose, anything that is public property. This, we presume, is another favorite method to dispose of the public lands so as to avoid doing justice to the old States, by presenting them from enjoying any of their proceeds. All very Democratic, indeed! FILLIBUSTERS.—It is the belief of some of our most influential citizens that the 'receptive and powerful party of fillibusters are making preparations to again invade Cuba. Whether there is ground for serious alarm about such a movement or not we are unable to say. The New Orleans papers deny any knowledge of the fact of any such movement, but the Courier of that city says it is reasonable that a number of the Cuban adventurers are in that city. With the means the United States have at command, it would be an easy matter upon our government if any such expedition should be allowed to sail from these shores. DEATH OF MRS. OPIE.—The arrival of the steamer Pacific brings us intelligence of the decease of the celebrated authoress, Amelia Opie, which took place in the 85th year of her age, at her residence in Norwich. Mrs. Opie was the widow of John Opie, a historical painter of eminent distinction in England. She was well known to the literary public as the writer of several popular works, most of them novels, which had a quite successful run in their day. FEATHERS BY THE PACIFIC.—By private letters received by the Pacific, it is stated that the Emperor of Russia is bent on prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor. In the spring he will send three hundred thousand men to the scene of operations. Any amount of money has been offered the Czar by the Russian merchants.