WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.

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WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.

County paper, One Year, $2.00
" Six months, 1.50

SEMI-WEEKLY OLD NORTH STATE.

Semi-Weekly, One Year $5.00
" Six Months, 3.00
" One Month, 75 cts.

For the Watchman & Old North State.

I'D BE A NOBLE BEING FOREVER.

My name I'd have on history's page,
To catch the eye of every age;
I'd scan the rugged brightest of fame,
And leave but there, my humble name.

I'd to the weary sufferer go,
And listen to his tales of woe;
His brow I'd bathe with many a tear,
I'd bid him trust, instead of fear.

The little gems I'd watch them all,
Each one I'd love—each one I'd call;
To bend the twig, incline the tree,
Would be a mission made for me.

I'd twine a wreath for every youth,
Each leaf I'd tinge with words of truth,
Each rose would blush at deeds of shame,
And all adore their Maker's name.

I'd plat a crown for riper years,
All decked with pearls and free from cares;
No poisonous breath should be inhaled,
Temptation's snares should ne'er prevail.

Before the hoary head I'd bow
Homage I'd pay the furrowed brow;
I'd be a staff for the tottering knee,
As it neared drew to the heavenly lea.

The cup of bitterness I'd drain,
And drink, and dry its very dregs
With nectar clear and sparkling bright
I'd give to all, to each a right.

My fame I'd spread o'er all the world,
My breath should renovate the dead,
My eyes should penetrate the deeds of old,
The half I'd do is yet untold.

On upward wings I'd wend my way,
And bathe my brow in yon bright dawn,
The stars, I'd seek, that gem the sky,
To while away a life of praise.

Though reckoned reckless light I'd scan
On nature's charms I'd rest,
I'd wake sweet nature's untaught lays,
And Nature's own great God adore.

My mission first and last shall be,
To point the soul—O! Lord, to Thee,
That noble being, approved by Thee
Is what I wish always to be.

Linn.

Thomasville, N. C., March 11, 1868.

Masonic Exchanges—Attention.

Dr. T. B. Carr, Editor of the *Masonic Sun*, published in this city, has lost his entire library by the recent conflagration. Among his collection of books were many volumes absolutely indispensable to an Editor of a Masonic paper. Some of these are very old and out of print, and consequently cannot be replaced, while others can readily be supplied by the Secretaries of the different Masonic bodies throughout the United States. It is desired that the Masonic papers, and *our exchanges* generally will publish this notice in order that the loss may be made good in the manner stated.

Wil. Journal.

South Carolina Convention.

It is not safe to assume that everything which passes over the wires is literally true.—But if the dispatch from Charleston, which we find in the morning papers can be relied on, it presents quite a curiosity in Legislation. It is as follows:

"Charleston, March 9.—The convention adopted an ordinance compelling all who vote for the constitution to support the regular nominees of the party.

If such an ordinance has really been adopted, congress should at once dissolve the convention, and admit the failure of reconstruction in South Carolina. The majority of the body is said to consist of illiterate colored men, who are war in the hollow of the hands of the despicable white demagogues. Nothing that the enemies of reconstruction have said against the policy of congress is so damaging as this act of the convention. It displays a combination of ignorance and knavery, which is almost without a rival in this country, always excepting that favorite resource of the *Standard*, the Lecompton fraud.—*Register.*

Gen. Steadman's Views.—Gen. J. B. Steadman publishes a card in the New Orleans *Crescent*, in which he says: "As I understand there are some citizens who do believe that I entertain sympathy with Gen. Grant, I deem it due to myself to say that I am as strongly opposed to the political views and action of Gen. Grant as any man in Louisiana. The usurpations of Congress, sustained by General Grant, are as abhorrent to me as they are to the great body of the conservative people of America, and I most earnestly hope that both he and Congress may be defeated in their attempt to trample upon the constitution and usurp the government."

HONEY SYRUP.—Dissolve ten lbs., of sugar in four lbs., or two quarts of water; when melted, add two pounds of honey, mix well, and when cooling, stir in a few drops of essence of peppermint, or other flavoring according to taste.

"Run Away.—A hired man named John; his nose turned up five feet eight inches high, and had on a pair of corduroy pants much worn."

Will boys tell what is wrong in the following advertisements.

"Wanted—a steady young man to look after a horse of the Methodist persuasion."

"Lost!—A small lady's watch with a white face, also, two ivory young ladies' work-boxes. A mahogany gentleman's dressing-case, and a small pony belonging to a young lady with a silver mane and tail."

Never do anything to wound a mother's feelings.

From the Raleigh Register.

HOW CONVENTIONS ARE PACKED.

The recent "Republican" Convention which met at Tucker Hall, and put in nomination a long list of candidates for office, was composed of as many members from the several counties, as chose to come to Raleigh; so that some counties had the strength of twenty to fifty, while others had but one, and in many cases no representation. We find in the *Standard* of this morning a list of the delegates; and by way of showing how the body was constituted, we have summed up the number in each county, as follows:

Anson,	2	Hyde,	3
Ashe,	1	Iredell,	1
Alexander,	3	Johnston,	10
Alamance,	5	Jones,	2
Beaufort,	7	Lenoir,	3
Burke,	3	Lincoln,	1
Brunswick,	4	Madison,	3
Bladen,	4	Montgomery,	1
Caldwell,	1	Moore,	3
Currituck,	2	McDowell,	1
Carteret,	4	Macon,	1
Catawba,	1	Martin,	4
Columbus,	2	Mecklenburg,	4
Cherokee,	1	New Hanover,	7
Chatham,	4	Nash,	2
Chowan,	3	Northampton,	6
Cleveland,	1	Onslow,	2
Caswell,	3	Orange,	4
Cumberland,	8	Person,	1
Craven,	24	Pitt,	4
Cabarrus,	2	Pasquotank,	1
Davie,	1	Perquimans,	2
Duplin,	2	Robeson,	2
Davidson,	7	Rockingham,	3
Edgecombe,	4	Richmond,	2
Forsythe,	5	Rowan,	3
Franklin,	26	Randolph,	3
Greene,	2	Stanly,	1
Guilford,	2	Surry,	2
Granville,	6	Stokes,	4
Gaston,	2	Tyrrell,	1
Gates,	1	Union,	1
Henderson,	1	Wake,	42
Hertford,	1	Wayne,	4
Haywood and		Warren,	6
Jackson,	1	Yadkin,	1
Halifax,	6	Yancy,	1
Harnett,	2		
Total number of delegates,			291

Of these, twelve counties were represented as follows:

Wake,	42	Franklin,	25
Craven,	24	Johnston,	10
New Hanover,	9	Beaufort,	7
Davidson,	7	Halifax,	6
Northampton,	6	Alamance,	5
Granville,	8	Cumberland,	9
Total,			155

It appears, therefore, that of the 291 delegates in the convention, 155 represented twelve counties, and that 146 delegates represented 63 counties; leaving 14 counties entirely without representation.

Of the 63 counties eight or ten were represented by non-residents, whose names appear as representatives from other counties. And in one instance, a county is represented by a gentleman recently from Philadelphia. We are not informed whether he has ever been within one hundred and fifty miles of his constituency.

It is singular that any county should be unrepresented, in view of the fact that the Constitutional Convention was in session in which there are but twelve or thirteen "Conservatives" so-called; and so far as we know them by name, all the counties represented by them in that body, were also represented in the Tucker Hall affair. So that some fourteen of the Republican counties were not represented by generous minded proxies.

These facts are sufficient to show that the Tucker Hall Convention was in no proper sense, a representation of the Republican sentiment of North Carolina.—It was composed in large degree by volunteers from Wake, and a half a dozen other counties having the greatest facilities for getting to Raleigh.

The 291 delegates whose names are given in the Standard strikes us another modest statement of the number present. Knowing as we do the capacity of Tucker's Hall, and remembering its crowded condition we cannot doubt that considerable number of well-wishers to the cause of Mr. Holden, who happened to be in town, were permitted to take part in the proceedings.

In the light of these facts, the imposing "Republican State Convention" of Wednesday last dwindles down to the proportions of a local mass meeting, gotten up in the interest of Mr. Holden. If the Constitutional Convention had not been in session, not a third of the counties would have been represented, while with the aid of that body and its eight dollars per diem, they managed to get up delegations from only 75 of the 89 counties; a dozen or more of them being proxies. The whole affair, therefore, is little better than an imposition.

Mr. Holden was nominated by acclamation; the 42 delegates from Wake, counting equal to as many counties in other parts of the State. This fact may explain another fact, viz: that Wake county, received so many of the best places.

A line in one of Moore's songs reads thus: "Our couch shall be roses bespangled with dew." To which a sensible girl replied: "Twould give me the rheumatiz, and so it would you."

A Western paper contains the following apology:

"The editor is absent, the foreman had the toothache, the "devill" is drunk and trying to drink lager beer out of a bootjack, the press is out of order, and we ain't well ourselves—so please excuse a poor paper this week."

A FEMALE SAMSON—FIVE DESPERATE WOMEN VANAUISHED BY ONE.

A Michigan paper has the following:

Mrs. G., of Detroit, had continued to get the ill-will of all her female neighbors, and one day lately two or three of them assembled in a house near by, and made up a corps of five to 'lick' her.—The thing was to be so deliberately done, and they had all their plans laid so nicely, that there was to be no escaping the great mauling which was in store. Mrs. G. was invited into the house above mentioned upon the pretext that they wished to see her upon some matters in which the neighbors were interested. Never dreaming of any harm, much less bloodshed, she went. At the front door, immediately after her entrance, there was one of the five standing sentinel with a large-sized cord-wood stick. This was thrown at her with full force in the hope to knock her down, but Mrs. G. caught it before it struck her, and followed her assailant out of the hall into the kitchen. Here she met the others, armed with pokers, brooms, and the like. They showed fight in a second, evidently afraid of their tempers cooling and their nerves giving away. The whole five went in, seized the woman by the hair, tried to gag her, choke her, smother her, spit on her, and everything else their evil imagination could think of. Aided only by the cudgel of wood which she captured at the door, Mrs. G. fought her way, slashing at each in turn as they came up, and dosing one or two of them on the head so that they fell helpless. For a full quarter of an hour she was assailed unmercifully by the overpowering numbers. One inserted her her hand in her mouth and tried to force it down her throat and choke her, but the heroine caught one of the fingres between her teeth and ground the flesh to the bone. This "laid out" another one, and she ran out very sick. There were but two left, and, and the Amazon had the toughest wrestle with these. Having succeeded so far, she was bound not to give up until she had five as helpless as babes at her side. In the tussel with the last two, a stove, with a pot of boiling water, was upset, and scalded a child.—Help from several men that were near was loudly called for at this stage of things, but they knew pretty well what the rumpus was, and they would not lend themseves to the work of defeating woman whose thermometer of pluck ran as high as did hers. The fight went on, and Mrs. G. easily conquered the remaining two, who screamed "enough" loud enough to be heard blocks away.

THE PRESIDENT'S LINE OF DEFENCE.

Forney gives the following as the line of defence resolved on by the President's counsel:

First. On appearing by counsel on Friday next, motion is to be made to have the hearing postponed until the first Monday in May. Failing in this, they will—

Secondly. Make a motion to quash the articles of impeachment on the ground that, if true, they do not constitute a high crime or misdemeanor.

Thirdly. Exceptions will be taken to certain senators on the ground that they have prejudged the case, and that the Senate has already declared the President guilty of the main charge by the passage of the resolution condemning the removal of Secretary Stanton.

Fourthly. Exceptions will be taken to the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that it is not the Senate of the United States.

Fifthly. That the tenure-of-office bill cannot apply to the case of Mr. Stanton, not only on account of the proviso in the first section, but also on the ground that having been passed after Mr. Stanton's appointment, it cannot be applied to his tenure of office without having a retroactive effect, and becoming thereby an *ex post facto law*.

Sixthly. That Mr. Stanton was out of office after the 4th day of March, 1865, the expiration of Mr. Lincoln's first term, and that he has not since that date been Secretary of *War de jure*, although exercising the functions of that office.

Forney says the President will undoubtedly fall on his first point, and seems to desire that he should resign, and save the Radicals the trouble of deposing him.—The fact that the Radicals are willing to let him resign is a favorable sign.

Gen. Hancock asking Gen. Grant to be Relieved.—Gen. Hancock telegraphs Gen. Grant asking to be relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District. The request has been referred to the President who has the matter under advisement.—Gen. Hancock claims that corrupt officials which he had displaced have been restored to power by order of Gen. Grant. He therefore is of the opinion that he cannot make his department efficient unless he can be the judge of the situation in that regard. Grant was at first disposed to sustain Hancock, but yielded to the influence of a lot of New Orleans Radicals, who came on here with their side of the question. Gen. Grant has furnished the President with copies of the correspondence between the General-in-Chief and Gen. Hancock, relative to the removal of civil officers in New Orleans, and in which Hancock asks to be relieved from command of the Fifth District. General Hancock also telegraphs to the President, expressing the hope that no representations of parties in New Orleans will prevent the Executive from relieving him, as his usefulness as commander of the Fifth District has been impaired and his action paralyzed.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. World.*

THE TRIAL OF DR. TYNG.

The trial of this eminent minister of the Episcopal Church, for violation of one of the Canons of the church, having excited a good deal of interest in religious circles, we append the following extract from the *Churchman* which explains the case, as gives the law of the church covering it.

Our church law on the matter is so perfectly clear in its terms, meaning and intent and settles the merits of the case so decisively, that unless these newspaper judgments be imputed to an intentional perversion of truth and right—and we do not think they are to be—they must be imputed to ignorance of the law; for to attribute them to an honest misconception of its meaning and bearing on the case, would be to suppose an amount of stupidity on the part of those who pass them which is altogether incredible.

The law of the case is simply this:

"No minister belonging to this Church shall officiate, either by preaching, reading prayers or otherwise, in the parish or within the parochial cure of another clergyman, unless he have received express permission for that purpose from the minister of the parish or cure, or in his absence, from the church Wardens or Vestrymen or Trustees of the congregation, or a majority of them.

"Where parish boundaries are not defined by law, or settled by diocesan authority under the second Section of Canon V. of Title III. of this Digest, or are not otherwise settled, they shall for the purposes of this Section be defined by the civil divisions of the State as follows:

"Parochial boundaries shall be the limits as now fixed by law of any village, township, incorporated borough, city, or the limits of some division thereof which may have been recognized by the Bishops acting with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee as constituting the boundaries of a parish.

"If there be but one church or congregation within the limits of such village, township, borough, city, or such division of a city or town as herein provided, the same shall be deemed the parochial cure of the minister having charge thereof. If there be two or more congregations or churches therein, it shall be deemed the cure of the ministers thereof; and the assent of a majority of such ministers shall be necessary."—[Digest of the Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, Title I., Canon 12, Section VI.

This is the whole law of the case. It would seem that nothing can be more unambiguous.

Now the Rev. Mr. Tyng some months ago officiated in the city of New Brunswick not only without the permission of either, but in disregard of the written prohibition of one of the Episcopal clergymen settled in that place. There is no dispute about this. It is admitted. This is the fact of the case.

Regular proceedings according to the law of the Church have been instituted with a view to bring Mr. Tyng to trial for a breach of the canon above recited, before the proper ecclesiastical tribunal, to which all clergymen of the Episcopal church are amenable.

THE CHIEF FEATURES OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We have already given the chief and most objectionable features of the new Radical Constitution as developed by the action of the Convention. The various articles presented have been so amended, on their second and third readings, that we have not been able to get such perfected copies of them as would do to lay before our readers. We hope, in a few days, to be able to give them. The following features may be relied upon:

1. The Bill of Rights, in some particulars, materially differs from our Bill of Rights, under which we have enjoyed civil liberty for nearly a century. It asserts the *equality* of all men, without regard to mental or moral distinctions, and it claims for all equal rights.

2. The article on the Executive Department provides for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Public Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, by the people, for a term of four years,—thus putting it out of power of the people to change the character of the State administration but once in four years, by a popular vote, however offensive it might become.

3. Suffrage is made universal among all men, 21 years of age, who have been residents of the State twelve months, and who are citizens of the United States, without any qualifying conditions or distinction between black and white. All offices are open alike and on the same terms to black and white. And so of jurymen.

4. The Judiciary has been greatly enlarged, making five Supreme Court Judges instead of three; and twelve Superior Court Judges, instead of eight,—all elected by the people, and for eight years, instead of for life or good behavior,—thus vastly increasing the expenses of our Court system, and fixing upon North Carolina that most odious of all things in civil affairs, the making a Judgeship a political office. This article, if there were nothing else, ought to defeat the constitution. Besides, it abolishes the necessary distinction between law and equity courts, thus giving rise to extensive litigation and legal squabbles.

5. The Legislative Department is divided into a Senate and House of Representatives, instead of a House of Commons, and abolishes the property qualification either for the voter or representative,—thus affording property no other protection from taxation than the caprice of the majority may dictate. It so gerrymanders the Senate and House, as to throw the control of the Legislature, more fully than heretofore, in the hands of the East, and discriminates in favor of throwing the balance of power in the hands of *the negro*.

6. The Department of Public Instruction is so constructed, that no distinction can be made by the Legislature between whites and blacks in the privileges of the University or Public Schools, and it compels the poor white men of the State to send their children to the public schools for sixteen months, if they cannot be educated otherwise; thus forcing the white children to schools in which negro children are taught, the Convention voting down all propositions to make distinctions in the schools.

7. The article on the Militia is so crammed that the Legislature may mix whites and blacks in the regiments, and the blacks will be as liable as whites to be officers of the regiments.

8. No prohibition will be found in the Constitution, nor can the Legislature enact a prohibition preventing whites and blacks from intermarriage.

9. Finally, under this new Constitution, the property holders and men of enterprise may look for the severest tax laws ever known, to carry out the Radical notions of progress and for the promotion of the negro.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereaf er any election authorized by the act passed March 23, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration," shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast; and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any Constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to, when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the act to which this is amendatory may provide, that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the Constitution the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by the said Constitution; and the same election officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of congress."

[The above has passed both Houses, and is now awaiting a veto.

A GENUINE LOVE STORY—AN INCIDENT IN THE CARS.

On the whole, pleasant traits and characters are not common on the cars. This opinion I expressed to my friend Sumners the other day.

I was escorting home the lovely Charlotte D——, to whom I was at that time devoted. Charlotte could scarcely find room to spread her crinoline and arrange her voluminous flounces. I stood up near her, there being no vacant seat.

After a few minutes, came in a poor woman, who deposited a basket of clothes on the front platform, and held in her arms a small child, while a little girl hung to her dress. She looked tired and weary, but there was no vacant seat; to be sure, Charlotte might have condensed her flounces, but she did not. Beside her, however, sat a very lovely and elegant young woman, who seemed by moving down closer to others, to make space enough for the stranger between herself and Miss D. At last she succeeded, and with the sweetest blush I ever saw, she invited the woman to be seated. Charlotte D—— drew her drapery around her, and blushed too, but it was not pretty blush at all, and she looked annoyed at the proximity of the new comer, who was, however, cleanly and decently, though thinly clad.

The unknown lady drew the little girl upon her lap and and wrapped her velvet mantle around the small half-clad form, and put her muff over her half frozen little hands.

So great was the crowd that I alone seemed to observe. The child shivered—the keen wind fr m the door blew on her unprotected neck. I saw the young lady quietly draw from under her cloak a little woollen shawl, which she softly put on the shoulders of the little one; the mother looking on with confu ed wonder. After a short time she arose to leave the cars, and would have removed the shawl, but the unknown gently whispered, "No, keep it for her." The woman did not answer, the conductor hurried her out, but her eyes swam with tears. I noticed her as she descended to the basement and and I hastily marked the house.

Soon after my unknown also rose to depart. I was in despair, for I wanted to follow and discover her residence, but could not leave Miss D——.

How glad, then I was to see her bowing as she passed to a mutual acquaintance who stood in the doorway. From him ere many minutes I learnt her name and address.

To shorten the story as much as possible, that lady is now my wife. In the small incident which introduced her to me she showed her real character. A few days after our marriage I showed her the blessed crimson shawl, which I redeemed from its owner, and shall keep as a memento. There are sometimes pleasant things to be found in unexpected places; certainly I may be said to have picked out my wife in the cars.—*Review, Ball.*

A STORY FOR SWEARERS.

A gentlemen once heard a laboring man swear dreadfully in the presence of a number of his companions. He told him it was a cowardly thing to swear in company, when he dared not to do it by himself. The man said he was not afraid to swear at any time or place.

"I'll give you ten dollars," said the gentleman, "if you go into the village churchyard at twelve o'clock to-night, and swear the same oaths that you have uttered here when you are alone with our God."

"Agreed," said the man, "tis an easy way of earning ten dollars."

"Well, come to me to-morrow, and say you have done it and the money is yours."

The time passed on, midnight came.—The man went to the graveyard. It was a night of pitchy darkness. As he entered the graveyard not a sound was heard; all was still as death. Then the gentleman's words, "alone with God," came over him with a wonderful power. The thought of the wickedness he had committed, and what he had come there to do, darted through his mind like a flash of lightning. He trembled as he fell on his knees, and instead of the dreadful oaths he came to utter, the earnest cry went up, "God be merciful to me a sinner!"

The next day he went to the gentleman and thanked him for what he had done, and said he resolved not to swear another oath as long as he lived.

A SIGNIFICANT DECISION.

We gave in the editorial columns of this paper, some weeks ago, a synopsis of a case involving the status of confederate privateers, in which many questions of interest, connected with the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, seemed involved. It was the case of Maursin et the Alliance Insurance Company of Boston, the plaintiff having sued to recover of the company the value of a ship which was captured by the confederate vessel in 1862, and taken into the port of New Orleans for condemnation as a prize, by the Admiralty court. The vessel was insured against capture, seizure, or detention, and the defence was "that piracy was not capture, seizure, or detention, by the law of insurance, and the taking by rebels on the high seas was piracy." The case was elaborately argued before the Supreme court, and the tribunal decided, on Monday, "first, that the policies of insurance covered seizure of any kind, and that the companies are therefore liable. Second, that capture by rebel privateers was capture by the legalized forces of a *de facto* government, and was not, therefore, piracy. The rebel government was a power which usurped all authority in those States, and as such was supreme, and seizure made under and by virtue of such authority was a seizure within the laws of insurance."—Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the court.

But the court did more than this and travelled out of the record to declare *"that the States lately in rebellion did not, therefore, lose their status as members of the Union."* The *Chronicle*, noting the tremendous significance of this declaration, hastens to pronounce it "clearly *obiter dictum*." But, granting that it is so in the case before the court, *it reveals the opinion of the Justices with reference to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, upon which they will pass in ten days.* And it seems that, what Forney's law editor calls *obiter dictum*, was concurred in by all the members of the court, except Chase and Swayne. If the same judicial thunder is heard in the McCardle case, the Reconstruction acts will scarcely have the weight and value of waste paper by the time the President is ready to plead to the articles of impeachment.

If the "*status* of the rebellious States was not altered by the rebellion", then these negro conventions will have to buy all the old circumstents which can be found and exhibit precisely as the other menageries do.

Rich. Enquirer.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

BROWN BREAD.—Two quarts corn meal, wet with buttermilk and set to soak over night; In the morning add one pint molasses, two pints and a half of rye meal, some salt, buttermilk sufficient to moisten the whole, and soda to neutralise the acid of the buttermilk. Mix thoroughly, put it into an earthen pan and bake three hours in a moderately heated oven, being careful to preserve the heat a uniform temperature As some object to the thick crust over the top formed by this long baking, it may be cooked in the steamer. The bread cooked in this way is different in flavor from that which is baked.

SWEET POTATOE PUDDING.—Boil three or four medium-sized sweet potatoes, and mash them smooth and fine with half a cup of cream. Stir together half a pound of butter sugar till quite light and creamy, adding half a wine-glassful of lemon brandy, or the juice of a lemon or orange. Beat three eggs very light, and stir them into the butter and sugar in turn with the mashed potato; stir all very hard at the last, pour into a buttered dish, and back in a quick oven; or it may be baked in deep plates lined with puff paste, with a wide border of paste handsomely notched.

Mr. Davis' Trial Again Postponed!

Richmond, March 12.—The trial of Mr. Davis, which was to have taken place on the fourth Wednesday in March, was postponed by the following proceedings in Judge Underwood's Court this morning:

"United States *vs* Jefferson Davis. Counsel having been heard in this cause for the U. S. and for the Defendant it is now ordered that said Defendant have leave to depart hence until the 14th, day of April next, at 11 o'clock, at which day and hour he is required to be and appear personally before this Court according to the conditions of his recognizance.

JNO. C. UNDERWOOD,
District Judge.

W. H. BARRY, Clerk.

Mr. Davis, it is stated, would have been in Richmond, next week.

"For Sale.—A piano by a lady about to cross the Channel in an oak case with carved legs."

Great Meeting in Hillsboro.

The meeting of the white men of Orange, at Hillsboro, on Tuesday, was one of the largest public demonstrations ever held in that ancient and goodly town. The Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, and a number of the ladies of the place graced the occasion with their presence.

Jones Watson, Esq., of Chapel Hill, was called upon to preside.

The Hon. Jno. Kerr, of Caswell, made, it is said, perhaps the finest effort of his life. To those who know Mr. Kerr's abilities as an eloquent and popular orator, this will seem high praise, but we are assured that it is deserved. He thrilled the large audience with his bursts of indignant denunciation of the miscreants who are seeking to degrade the white people—men, women and children—of North Carolina, beneath the heel of negro rule. His speech was received with great enthusiasm.

The Hon. James M. Leach, of Davidson, also addressed the meeting in his well-known effective and trenchant style, bringing down the house with almost every period and at every point. It is said that his dissection of the Radical ticket, and especially of the old Secession portion of it, was most withering.

The Hon. William A. Graham also spoke, but briefly.

The whole affair was a grand success, and has had the effect of carrying up the already aroused spirit of the people of old Orange to the "boiling point." Another meeting was to have been held, on yesterday, for the nomination of candidates for the Legislature.

Sentinel.

Suffering in South Carolina.

The following extract from a letter from Society Hill, South Carolina, will give some idea of the destitution in portions of which, we hear so much:

"A white woman has just left my gate declaring to me and my family that she is "starving." Her looks indicate it; she, doubtless, is telling the truth. Another woman, (white,) whom we know passed along only half an hour ago, declaring to us the same thing, 'I am starving.' We did not turn them away; but all that we can do is little, very little. One begged for only one peck of meal. We could not give it, because we did not have it to give. We have given these very poor as long as we had it to give, and now they, it seems, must starve. My heart grows sick at the sight of this starvation.

"I make this simple statement to you, hoping that it may be within your influence to place in my hands some small means for these poor people. I do not ask for much for them; but even small means would sustain many lives. There are numbers here, white (and black too,) in the same condition of wretched helplessness."

A SCURVY BUSINESS.

The Convention having got through its legitimate business of making a Constitution, ought to adjourn and go home. It is already obnoxious to the charge of spending more money in a shorter period of time than any convention or legislative body ever spent before in North Carolina. It, in the first place, established a *per diem* which is higher than there was any precedent for; it has multiplied offices avowedly for party purposes; and is yesterday adopted an ordinance ostensibly, to provide for the codification of the laws, but really, to create a fat job for partizans.—The following proceedings will explain the nature of this latest "Relief" measure:

Mr. Heaton called up the ordinance, providing for a Code Commission—the commission to consist of V. C. Barringer, A. W. Tourgee and W. B. Rodman, to hold their offices for three years, and the General Assembly to continue their terms if it be deemed necessary. Each of the commissioners to receive a salary of $200 per month, while engaged in the performance of their duties, and a suitable room at the Capitol to be provided for the commissions as an office, and the necessary printing and stationery allowed to them.

Mr. Dowd moved to amend by inserting the name of S. F. Phillips, of Wake, among the commission, and striking out that of Tourgee, of Guilford. Lost.

The question recurred upon the adoption of the ordinance.

The yeas and nays were called and the vote stood, yeas 91, nays 28.

These proceedings of the Convention speak for themselves. Mr. Barringer is not in Raleigh, and being in very bad health, it is fair to conclude that his name has been used by the parties interested, in the hope of giving respectability to the proceeding. But no name can redeem it from the contempt and disgust of the public. We predict that this ordinance will not be carried into effect. The common sense of the people will see through the gossamer pretext of the public weal which veils its personal and sinister ends. It is for the Legislature—not for a convention called for the purpose of framing a constitution—to order the codification of the laws. In the present depressed condition of the people, there is an excuse and justification for measures which tend to vitalize industry and trade. Of this nature are railroad charters; but for this act of ordinary legislation—this creation of a job, for the benefit of two members of the convention—there is no shadow of justification.

Its authors dare not submit it to the people for ratification, but it will nevertheless be one of the issues before them in the election of members to the legislature. Those who voted for this extravagant swindle will have a fearful account to render to their constituents when they come before them. It was bad enough to confer the job on members of the convention; but the gloominy of the transaction is aggravated by the fact that one of them is a candidate for Supreme Court Judge, and another now a member of the Bar.

It is a matter of regret that this act of the convention will add to the unpopularity of the constitution with a large class of the people, and endanger still further, its ratification.—*Raleigh Register.*