WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.

NEW SERIES.] SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 29, 1868. [VOL. I, NO. 21

☞ RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. ☜

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.

Weekly paper,	One Year,	$3.00
" "	Six months,	1.50

TRI-WEEKLY OLD NORTH STATE.

Tri Weekly,	One Year	$6.00
"	Six Months,	3.00
"	One Month,	75 ts

From the Asheville News.

Drainage—Practically Understood by Few; Theoretically, By All.

BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Drainage does not imply a superficial excavating of the surface, however dense or frequent, but deep and dense, and the deeper the better.

It is a practice among farmers to cut drains "few and far between," and worse than all, too shallow to drain the water, except in the immediate neighborhood, and even then, if the soil is a tenacious clay, effecting no good at all.

I have seen water standing within three feet of a ditch, (not drain) and there remain until it disappeared by evaporation. What good can possibly result from such ditches? None whatever; and it would answer almost, if not quite as well, to dispense with such entirely.

Now if the doctrine of capillary attraction is true, (and no one will deny it,) it follows that the deeper and denser the drains, the sooner and more effectually the water is absorbed by the substratum, and thence conveyed to said drains, whence it passes off readily, and hence dries the earth in the vicinity, and this in its turn, absorbing the water adjacent, by a gradual geometrical progression, in a descending series, however, drains off the water, till losing its absorbing influence, on account of the distance from the drain, it avails nothing.

I just now said that a drain dried the earth geometrically in a descending series, and this is because the earth or belt near the ditch, which was drained by the ditch, is being constantly replenished with water adjoining, and so on, indefinitely, that portion first drained, being kept wet by water passing to the neighboring drained land, and the next belt and the next, acting in the same manner, slower and slower.

And this brings me to that part of my subject which is the most necessary, (as I will prove presently) and at the same time most dreaded as well as neglected by the farmer, because it involves a heavy expense, without a compensating reward, as he fears and believes, who has never experienced the result, or seen the good effects; and this is, dense as well as deep drainage.

I have already shown in what ratio a drain dries the land, and will now prove the necessity of frequent drains. It follows, then, of course, that the more drains, the sooner the land is dried in a geometrical proportion ascending; and all know the necessity of drying land, for the sooner dried the sooner it may be ploughed, and hence, the time which might be lost in delay from a superabundance of water, if gained would more than compensate, perhaps in one year's cultivation, for all expenses, to say nothing of the increase in yield, and the improving of the soil afterwards and in the improving or advancing of the temperature or climate of the land from eight to ten days; the latter of which is not only necessary, but very advantageous in the cultivation of cotton in particular, by which the cotton is advanced, both in growth and maturity, proportionally. Now presuming some farmers may not comprehend what is meant by capillary attraction, I will try to illustrate it, and make them sensible of its meaning in a farmer's way. For instance, suppose you had a piece of mead-wland and about in spots in this meadow are springy places, which apparently defied all drainage, the water standing on, or near the surface.

Now what is the cause of this water standing so near the surface?—This is caused by capillary attraction, the surface attracting the water, as a piece of sponge would water, because it cannot escape through any other channel; and hence it rises to the surface and there stagnates and evaporates by a slow process, rendering the land barren and unproductive. Another cause, and the chief one of these springy places is, because they originate from springs whose source is considerably above the level of these wet spots, and frequently an ordinary ditch of two or three feet depth, will not reach them, and therefore they continue wet and unsightly. The conclusion, then, might seem to be that, if an ordinary ditch will not tap them, then these wet spots must forever remain undrained and worthless. No, not by any means, but the reverse. And this is a case in point to prove that deep drainage is sometimes necessary and must be effected, in some shape or other, if to the depth of five, ten, or fifteen feet, to drain such places. Nor for the edification of those desirous of learning the mode, and who will believe, I will give my plan, although there are many, who, not understanding the laws by which water is governed, will ridicule the idea as absurd and foolish in the extreme.

In the first place, then, cut an ordinary ditch (as deep as possible if you choose) to draw off the water, and if this does not answer the purpose, then get you a large auger—two inch—and have it securely fastened in a staff, say eight or ten feet long, (Jupiter Olympus!!) and bore holes at convenient distances in said staff, through which insert a stick as a handle. Being thus equipped, examine your ditch and wherever you see any sign of water oozing up, there bore in the bottom of the ditch, from 3 to 5, 6 or 7 feet deep, (mercy upon us!!) as the case may be, drawing out and cleaning the augur at intervals, and when you have gone the required depth, which will be indicated by a clear white or yellow sand, you may discontinue boring, and after a little the sand will begin to spew up, and soon the water will follow boiling and throwing up sand, sometimes to the amount of a peck or more, according to the force of the water.—Continue at intervals of 30 or 40 feet to bore in the same way, and I will guarantee, that in a few days you will see a great change, and after a little your wet, unsightly spots will become dry, arable and productive. I have practiced this mode of draining such spots for ten years, and I have frequently caused springs to gush up, discharging from 30 to 40 gallons of water, by measurement, per hour, where there was no sign of a spring before (and in such places you may have any quantity of springs, but after a while, the stronger will absorb the weaker.) It does not follow that white sand, because this is a good sign of springs, always turns out to be the best, but, on the contrary, it by boring a foot or two deeper you reach yellow sand, nine times in ten you will tap a spring from 100 to 500 per cent. stronger. There are exceptions, however, to all rules. Now, does it not follow, that it capillary attraction causes this pent up water to rise, for the want of a passage, to the surface in low ground, that, more or less, the same laws may and do act on uplands, (particularly of a wet time,) even where there are no springs; undoubtedly, for from experience, last year, (1867.) I know it to be the case. Then, as a matter of course, it follows, that uplands require drains as well as low lands; if not as numerous at least as deep.

Now, my brother farmers, if there is philosophy in stones, why should there not be in the sub-drainage system. If water is attracted to the surface for this want of an outlet, it seems very philosophical to suppose, that if you make an outlet, although it were 40 feet deep, that as water naturally unimpeded has a downward tendency, it would seek that passage; but if you check it, or hem it in, despite all your ingenuity to force it back, it will out somewhere; and unless you make it a passage, it will find one, if it be on the top of a hill. To prove this fact, (I write this for the uneducated farmer, not for the learned,) on one occasion, after I had tapped a spring as above described, I had the curiosity to know how high the fountain head of that spring was. I procured some old cast pipes, and inserted one in the hole I had bored, very tight so no water could escape, and the water rose 2 feet 8 inches high, just on a level with the ground, and there it stopped.

Do you not see that for the want of a passage it sought the surface, and hence kept the surrounding land always wet. Then learn and practice what you learn. But, say one, how do you know that this is the cause of these wet spots? Because, as I said, as is sometimes the case, an ordinary ditch did not dry my land, but after I had caused springs to gush up where there were none before, and upon inserting the pipe in one of these springs, I found the water rise about on a level with the land and this land became, as soon as the nature of the case would admit, dry; then there was proof positive, that this water ascended from below at the depth of 6 or 7 feet from the surface, for it is one of the laws of water, as true as heaven, that it (water) seeks its level, and will cease to rise when it has reached that point.

Apropos of tapping springs by boring. Ten years ago, the thought, (seeing that ditching did not drain a certain piece of land,) suggested itself to me that this plan might succeed. Accordingly I did as I have directed above, and the very first trial I made (and it was lucky I did) I succeeded in tapping a spring, about four feet deep from the bottom of the ditch 2½ feet deep. I first struck a belt of white sand, from which there came a pretty free stream, but being curious to know the result, I continued boring till I reached yellow sand, when, to my utter astonishment, the sand gushed up in wreathes, and in a few minutes the water flowed three or four times as copiously as it did before.

Result. The land dried, and I have cultivated it ever since; first, in corn; then in clover, which was good, and since, in corn again.

Now, Mr. Infield, if you disbelieve, come and see.

April 3, 1868. A. DITCHER.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

GEN. CANBY'S ORDER—COMPLEXITIES OF "RECONSTRUCTION"

The telegraph reports that the first resolution of the series adopted at the Chicago Convention asserts "the assured success" of the Congressional plan of Reconstruction. So far as North Carolina is concerned, General Canby's late order constitutes a part of that plan. Let us see what is to be the effect of it.

According to the new Constitution, the Legislature is to assemble on the fifteenth day after the approval of that instrument by Congress. The Reconstruction Acts, original and supplemental, provide that no State shall be entitled to representation in Congress until the Legislature thereof shall have ratified the Howard Amendment. But here comes in Gen. Canby's order, which allows no member elect to the new Legislature to take his seat, unless he can take the iron clad oath, or unless his disabilities shall have been removed, or until the State is declared entitled to representation. This removal of disabilities can only apply to incapacity under the Reconstruction Acts, and cannot affect a man's ability to take the iron-clad oath, which will still be required until after the Legislature shall have ratified the 14th. Article and been declared entitled to representation. It is probably no exaggeration to say, that not twenty-five members of the Legislature can take that oath,—certainly nothing like a quorum could do so, in either House. How, then, as matters stand, can the Legislature assemble at all? And, if it does not, how can the Howard Amendment be ratified, and how can the State get representation in Congress?—Unless Gen. Canby's order is revoked or modified, the only course to be adopted is this: when the time for the meeting of the Legislature shall arrive, and after it shall be ascertained that no legal quorum can be had, it will then become the duty, we suppose, of the District Commander to order new elections in all cases where members are disqualified by reason of inability to take to take the test-oath. This will involve great delay and additional expense. So much for this part of the "assured success" of Congressional reconstruction.

Again: The new Constitution provides that the Executive officers, &c., elect, shall enter upon the discharge of their respective functions, ten days after its approval by Congress. But Gen. Canby's order provides that no Executive officer shall take seat, without swallowing the test-oath, until the State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, or until their disabilities under the Howard amendment, (after it shall have been ratified by the General Assembly,) or the Reconstruction acts, are removed. But we have seen that, as things now are, the Legislature cannot assemble at the time specified in the Constitution, to ratify the amendment, and that, until the State is declared entitled to representation, the test-oath must come. Who then will be Governor? Not Mr. Holden, for he cannot take the iron clad oath. Not Mr. T. R. Caldwell, the Lieutenant Governor elect, for *he* cannot take it. Not the Speaker of the Senate, (for whom the Constitution provides, in the event of the incapacity of the Lieutenant Governor,) for there will have been no Legislature. Not Gov. Worth, for he is not an officer under the new Constitution. How then? So much for *this* part of the "assured success" of Congressional reconstruction!

Gen. Canby's order, however, specifies one other contingency, in which the Executive and Legislative officers elect may be permitted to enter upon the discharge of their respective functions, viz: that the iron-clad oath shall be dispensed with by Congress. But the Omnibus bill, which has already passed the House of Representatives and is now pending before the Senate, for the admission of North Carolina, &c., does not propose to dispense with any oath that is now required, and unless some further and special legislation is had, or unless Gen. Canby suspends the operation of his order, it looks to us very much as if the whole game is blocked. The simple removal of disabilities by Congress (and the bill therefore has not yet passed the Senate, and may yet fail of the necessary two-thirds,) does not dispense with the obligation to take the test-oath, before the State is declared entitled to representation.

The truth is that the Radicals in this State alone must be saddled with the responsibility for the present difficulties.—Professing to be the peculiar friends of the Congressional plan, they ran men for nearly all the offices, who are disqualified from holding office under that plan. It is no answer to say that the Conservatives did the same thing, for the object of the Conservatives was to defeat if possible, the whole scheme, and thereby defeat their own candidates. In the Radical greed for office, the cormorants flew directly in the face of their master's bidding

STATE CONVENTION.

We published with pleasure the proceedings of the Democratic meetings in Haywood and Wilson counties, as requested by our friends there, in both of which it was suggested to hold a State Convention at Raligh on the 13th of June. We have declined to give endorsement to this movement because we did not see the necessity, and believed that unless there was some urgent need for this meeting, that in the impoverished condition of our people, and in this busy season among the farmers, it would prove, if not a failure, in no sense a Convention of the *people*. Being still convinced that our first ideas were well founded, and hearing of no other response, we cannot yet join with our cotemporary of the *Star*, in a call for a county meeting to appoint delegates.

What necessity is there for a State Convention? Delegates have been appointed to the National Democratic Convention, and that body will give us candidates and a platform. The Executive State Committee have ample powers to select two electors for the State at large, and arrange everything necessary to conduct a vigorous canvess. In most of the counties our organization is very thorough. Our people, Democrats and Conservatives are all united, and the decks are clear, ready for action.

We are heartily in favor of the formation of clubs. This plan has been adopted in Georgia and South Carolina and is meeting with the most gratifying success. In both instances, however, it is the result of the recommendations of their State Executive Committees and not of Conventions. The causes which operate to make it impolitic to call a Convention here prevented their assemblage in those States.

We believe that our Executive Committee should meet at an early day to make preparation for the campaign. When the candidates are announced we should be ready to enter at once, with enthusiasm into the canvass. This can all be done without a Convention. Our people are thoroughly united and ready to do their duty.—*Wil. Journal.*

A BEUTIFUL LEGEND.

A charming tradition is connected with the site on which the temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been owned in common by two brothers, one of whom had a family; the other had none. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in separate shocks, the elder brother said to his wife:

"My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day; I will arise, take my shocks, and place them with his without his knowledge."

The younger brother being actuated by similar kind motives, said within himself:

"My elder brother has a family, and I have none! I will contribute to their support, I will take off my shocks and place them with his without his knowledge."

Judge their mutual astonishment, when, on the following morning, they found their shocks undiminished.—This course of events transpired for several nights, when each resolved to stand guard and solve this mystery. They did so, when on the following night they met each other, half way between their respective shocks, with arms full. Upon ground hallowed with such associations as these was the Temple of Solomon erected—so spacious and magnificent, the admiration and wonder of the world! Alas! how many in these days would sooner steal their brother's whole shock than add to it a single sheaf.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

There is a world of truth and common sense in the following extract from the *Revolution*, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's woman's rights paper. It is the production of Parker Pillsbury, and stamps him a man of no ordinary sagacity:

"Suffrage to black men in the South is a *political* necessity, and not an act of right for the sake of right. Impeaching the President is a party trick dictated by a demagogue predetermination to hold place, power and pelf. Were the trial and hanging of Jefferson Davis a similar necessity, his life would be no more than a mushroom in the party desperation.—The South is hated by the party leaders at the North, and hates back in return.—And yet we are stunned with the prate about restoring the *Union*, as if fire and fulminating powder could be moulded into bread! The hate now engendered in the Southern heart by the Northern treatment of her will burn as the flames of hell for generations, by all the laws of natural life and being. Gerrit Smith and a few others preach forbearance towards her as our fellow-sinner as well as sufferer, and are mocked for their pains, and branded as *Copperheads*. The press has almost supplanted the pulpit in power and influence, but nowhere and never calls for justice or pleads for truth, except in obscure and remote corners. The people are made to believe that the Republican party is the only name under heaven given among men whereby they and their country can be saved; and that whosoever believeth in it shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned; and the lingering years of misrule, taxation, starvation, South and North, are revealing to what purpose."

Latest News.

The Chicago Convention.

Chicago, May 21, M—The Southern States were called, on yesterday, and represented on all the committees.

Gov Hawley is permanent President and was introduced to the Convention by Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

The Southern States are represented among the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, in the permanent organization.

Nothing definite regarding the nomination for Vice President. Hamlin seems to gain ground. No leader ventures a positive prediction as to the result. The Southern delegates are disposed to support Wilson.

The platform agreed upon by the committee was foreshadowed by Carl Schurz' speech.

From Washington.

Washington, May 22, P. M.—Senate. The President transmitted the Constitutions of North Carolina, Louisiana and Georgia, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Davis introduced a preamble and resolution appointing a committee of three to investigate the attempts and influence to intimidate.

Senator Henderson made a personal explanation, stating that he had been requested to appear before the Managers, and desired the sense of the Senate on his duty.

A long desultory discussion ensued.

The Radicals maintaining the object of the managers was to elicit facts to support additional articles, the gravamen whereof was the President's attempts to corrupt the Senators; to this end Henderson was to testify.

The Democrats maintaining that the proceedings were against the Senators.

In this case Henderson rightly refused. Without action.

Adjourned to Monday.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—GRANT FOR PRESIDENT AND COLFAX VICE PRESIDENT.

Chicago, May 21, P. M.—The Committee on resolutions reported. Congratulates the country on assured success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

Congress must guarantee and maintain suffrage to the Southern loyalists. Denounces repudiation as a national crime. National obligations must be paid in letter and spirit. Demands equalization and reduction of taxes. Favors extending redemption debt, to the latest day, reducing the interest, whenever honorably possible. The Government should be administered with the strictest economy. Corruption and extravagance, fostered by Johnson, should be reformed.

Lincoln's death was deplored. Deploring Johnson's accession, denounces him as usurper and violator of the laws and obstructor of reconstruction—and justly impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

No citizen, native or naturalized, must be imprisoned, when abroad, except for violations of the law.

Eulogizes the sailors and soldiers, their bounties are obligations never to be forgotten, their orphans and widows are nations wards.

Immigration should be fostered by a liberal and just policy.

The Convention sympathizes with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights. Adopted, two or three dissenting.

Grant was unanimously nominated.

Gov. Brown, in announcing Georgia's vote, said the maxim of the Georgia Republicans is "enemies in war, in peace friends."

First ballot for Vice President—Wade 149; Fenton 122; Wilson 119; Colfax 118; Harlan 16; Kelly 6; Creswell 14; Pomeroy 1.

On the fifth ballot Colfax was nominated, receiving 552 votes.

The Convention adjourned subject to the call of the President.

From Richmond—Riot in the City Jail.

The Republicans, in Danville district, to-day, nominated L. C. Thayer, a member of the late convention, for Congress.

Riot to-day in the city jail. It was so serious that the military was sent for and the leaders arrested.

The prisoners asserted that the prison fare did not suit them.

Markets.

New York, May 21, P M—Cotton dull and heavy,—lower. Sales 900 bales at 30 a 31.

Gold firm at $1,29½ a $1,39¾. Sterling firm at 10½.

The following incident was related to us by a friend in Cincinnati, a year or two ago. We do not know whether it was ever in print or not, but it is too good to run the risk of being it. A gentleman was chiding his son for staying out late of nights, or rather early of past mornings—and said:

"Why, when I was of your age, my father would not allow me to go out of the house after dark."

"Then you had a dence of a father—you had," sneered the young profligate.

Whereupon the father very rashly vociferated: "I had a confounded sight better'n than you, you young rascal.

General Palmer is the Republican nominee for Governor of Illinois.

SECRET COURTSHIP.

FROM THE FRENCH OF BERANGER.

[A blind mother sits in her cottage, beside her pretty daughter, and cautions her against love, while all the time an amatory scene is going on between the girl and the very lover whom the old dame dreads.]

Daughter, while you turn your wheel,
Listen to the words I say:
Colin has contrived to steal
Your unthinking heart away.
Of his fawning voice beware—
You are all the blind one's care,
And I mark your sighs whene'er
Our young neighbor's name is heard.
Colin's tongue is false, though winning—
Hist! the window is unbarred!
Ah! Lisette, you are not spinning!

The room is close and warm, you say;
But, my daughter, do not peep
Through the casement, night and day—
Colin there his watch doth keep.
Think not mine a grumbling tongue;
Ah! here at my breast you hung—
I, like you, was free and young;
And I know how apt is love
To lead the youthful heart to sinning—
Hist! the door—I heard it move!
Ah! Lisette, you are not spinning!

It is a gust of wind, you say,
That has made the hinges grate;
And my poor, old, growling Tray,
Must you break for that his pate?
Ah! my child, put faith in me;
Age permits me to see
Colin soon will faithless be,
And your love to an abyss
Of grief will be the sad beginning—
Bless me! sure I heard a kiss!
Ah! Lisette, you are not spinning!

'Twas your little bird, you say,
Gave that tender kiss just now;
Make him cease his trifling, pray,
He will rue it else, I vow.
Love, my girl, oft brings pain,
Shame and sorrow in its train,
While the false, successful swain
Scorns the heart he has beguiled
From true virtue's path to sinning—
Hist! Lisette, you are not spinning!

You wish to take the air, you say,
Think you, daughter, I believe you?
Bid young Colin go his way,
Or, at once, as bride receive you.
Let him go to church, and there
Show his purpose to be fair;
But, till then, beside my chair
You must work, my girl, nor heed
All his vows so fond and winning;
Tangled in love's web, indeed!
Lisette, my daughter, mind your spinning!

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

DRIED FRUIT.

Within the last few years this business has increased until it has become, in many sections, a leading branch of trade, and has been found to be very profitable.—The high tax imposed upon distillation of fruit has had a tendency to increase this business. Again the work is easy—the greater part of it being done by women and children.

Since this is comparatively a new business in many sections, and one that should be increased, we propose giving a few practical suggestions as to the best plan of drying, packing, shipping, etc. We begin with

Peeled Peaches.—To make these the most saleable, the fruit should be taken from the trees before it becomes perfectly ripe and mellow—just as soon as they begin to "blush"—unless this is done they will dry dark in color, which is the great objection, and leaves them always without a quotable price. They should be sliced as fine as a little care and attention will allow. Quarters are considered a large size for peeled peaches, and consequently not as saleable as if sliced finer.

Unpeeled Peaches should also be selected from fruit not too ripe on the trees.—They should be cut into halves only as quarters and mixed never bring as good a price, while they are really more trouble to prepare. It is always best to select the largest peaches for good "*unpeeled* halves."

Dried Apples.—Select sound fruit, not too ripe. Be careful to pare them clean. Let there be no specks of the skin on any part, and above all, be sure that they are well cored. Dried apples coming to market with specks of skin, core and seed still on, never meet ready sale at market price. "Sliced" apples always pay for the additional trouble; but where this is not done, let the above, as to cleanliness, be observed. This done, and dried of a bright color, they will always sell readily for a good price.

Dried Cherries, with seeds in, always sell. They should be carefully picked when ripe, thoroughly dried, and kept as clean as possible. "Seedless" cherries belong to the most fancy of domestic dried fruit, and always find a ready market at good prices. They require to be carefully dried without being burned and packed in their natural state. If mixed with molasses or "doctored" in any way, it is detected at once, and have to be sold at very reduced prices.

Dried Plums should be handled in the same manner as cherries.

Dried Blackberries have recently become quite a staple, and in many sections the best paying crop that grows. When ripe they should be nicely dried (not burned) before packing. If packed before thoroughly dried they breed worms, become mouldy, and lead to general dissatisfaction.

Dried Raspberries always bring a better price than blackberries, and should be handled the same way.

Elderberries are not worth the trouble of drying and shipping.

Quinces and Pears, cut fine, thoroughly peeled and cored nice, bring fair prices.

The above, we think, affords the main ideas as to curing the different fruits. We now come to a most important instruction for shippers, packers and buyers, which is the grading and packing of the different descriptions.

Never mix different qualities in the same package, as it is always discovered, and the price will be based upon the poorest quality in the barrel or bag. Barrels are much preferable to bags for shipping. Let there be a distinguishing mark upon each package of the different grades. Let all barrels be carefully and correctly tared, with each tare marked on side of barrel, as well as on the head. If the above directions are closely followed the fruit will class with the best grades, and the increase in price over poor, mixed and carelessly packed fruit will amply pay for the extra trouble. This applies to almost everything that is sent to market. It matters not how dull an article may be, when of good quality and in good order, it will not fail to bring highest market prices.—

Then remember this, and pack all goods in neat order; mark plain directions on every package, with name of article, weight, tare or count, and forward invoice of what, how, and when shipments are made.

We beg to state that we shall endeavor to make a speciality of selling all kinds of dried fruit during the coming season, and claim that our advantages are equal to any other market; but if desired we will ship to Liverpool, London, or elsewhere.

We will furnish, at manufacturers' prices, any or all of the latest and best improved peelers.

All letters of inquiry will be promptly answered, and the best possible information furnished.

J. B. HUNTER & Co.,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Corner High and Water Streets, Portsmouth, Virginia.

Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro', Fayetteville and Salem papers please copy.

Romantic Story of an Adventure-Seeking Young Man.—Some years ago a son of one of our wealthiest and most respected citizens one day very suddenly left his home and every comfort that wealth and the most indulgent and affectionate parents could procure, and disappeared with a travelling circus troupe. The young man was then nearly twenty-one years of age, and seemed to be prompted to this strange freak by a pure dislike of control and a desire to see the world. Years passed away and no tidings were heard of the wanderer, and the parents, now approaching old age, had begun to give up all hope of ever receiving or hearing from him again. About a year ago, a citizen of Chicago being in Savannah, Ga., chanced to meet the truant upon the street and accosted him by name. The young man, however, denied his identity, but the gentleman told him it was needless to try to deceive him, as he knew him too well; and finally the wanderer acknowledged his name. He soon slipped away, however, and was again lost sight of. The other day Bailey's Circus Company pitched their tent here, and among the performers was the long lost son, who presently sought his father's house in company with his wife, a very worthy young lady who had been connected with the establishment, and whom he had married some time ago. They were welcomed and made at once at home, and the young man has settled quietly and sensibly down after his wandering, and will cheer the declining years of his aged parents.

Chicago Post.

A certain judge was once compelled to double in with an Irishman in a crowded hotel, when the following conversation ensued: "Pat, you would have remained in the old country a long time before you could have slept with a judge, would you not?" "Yes, yer honor," said Pat, "and I think yer honor would have been a long time in the owld country before ye'd been a Judge, too."

THE LEGISLATURE.—According to Gen. Canby's order, a portion of which we publish on our first page, this morning, (parts of the remainder to appear hereafter,) the Legislature of North Carolina is composed about as follows:

Senate.—Radicals 38; Conservatives 12.

House.—Radicals 80; Conservatives 40.

Of these Radicals, 3 in the Senate and 16 in the House are negroes.—*Sentinel.*

THE WHEAT.—The Shenandoah *Herald* says the wheat crop is looking very promising in the Valley.—The late wet weather and warm spells seems to have forced it beyond the reach of the fly. Look out for fine crops in the Valley of Virginia, the finest wheat section in the world.

Ex-President Pierce has written a letter to Mr. Hoover, of Washington, in which he advises calm counsels and wise action on the part of the National Conservative Convention to meet in New York on the 4th of July, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. He says for himself "he would readily yield any personal preference to ensure the overthrow of the more than incipient reign of terror, now hurrying all that is valuable to swift destruction."