

The Cross Mark.

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The Raleigh Register Office, South of the Court House and formerly the Sentinel office.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Gen Grant and family sailed from Philadelphia for Europe on Thursday last.

The Russians fleet left New York on Friday last with sealed orders.

Patrick Quigley was hanged in Philadelphia on the 17th for the murder of his wife.

The American officers in the service of the Khedive refuse to bear arms against Russia.

Senator Morton is in thorough accord with President Hayes and will probably be the administration leader in the Senate.

Five revenue officers were shot last week in Lee county, Va., while in the discharge of their duties. One was mortally wounded.

Mr. Frazer, of the District of Columbia, succeeds Mr. J. G. Hill as supervising architect of the United States.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain has been sworn in as an Attorney and counselor of the New York Bar.

The lower House of the South Carolina Legislature has passed a bill to pay the July and January interest on the State debt.

Col. Henry McIver, of Cheraw, has been elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.

The Russians are concentrating a large force at Giurgevo, and a desperate battle is imminent.

The redemption of National Bank notes is greater than at any time since the bureau for that purpose was organized.

A camp of hostile Indians, consisting of fifty or sixty lodges, has been discovered on the Big Horn range, about seventy five miles northwest of Camp Brown. The troops will proceed against them at once.

Prince Charles has informed the Grand Duke Nicholas that in token of Roumania's sympathy with the Russian cause he will allow the Russians troops to pass through Lacharest.

P. S. Dorney, the organizer of the California Order of Caucasians, has been expelled from membership, and he now threatens to expose the secrets of the Order, which has been engaged in criminal proceedings.

About 500 Russians infantry have crossed the Danube near Beni. The Turks waited until they got within range, when they opened such a terrible fire upon them that the were compelled to retreat to their boats with heavy loss.

The Postal Commission are preparing to complete their investigations in the Southern States by means of a trip over the Air line to Atlanta. They will start on the 24th inst. Postmaster General Key intends to accompany them.

The entire ministry of France, headed by Jules Simon, have resigned and new officers have been appointed by President McMahon. If the clerical party succeeds to power in France it is feared the good understanding between Germany and France will be seriously endangered.

An election for State Senator to fill a vacancy was held in Chester county, S. C., on Tuesday, when Gen. W. A. Walker, Democrat, was chosen by one thousand majority, a gain of over seven hundred on Gov. Hampton's majority in that county November last.

At Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, Miss Kingsbury, teacher in select school, attempted to punish a pupil named William Payne, aged 13. He resisted and struck her: several blows with his fist in the breast, when she immediately fell over and expired. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that her lungs were diseased and heart so badly involved that death might have been caused any time by over-excitement.

It must be evident to every discriminating mind, that a party which has existed in North Carolina through the vicissitudes of the last nine years, and has increased its vote eighteen thousand during that period, as the Republican party has done, possesses pluck and vitality to a degree that portends triumph in the near future.

The decline of the two dailies of this city in news gathering is apparent to all. We published more than a week ago an item stating that the salary of Mr. H. A. Gudgeon, Principal of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind had been raised from fifteen to eighteen hundred dollars; and strange to say, The News and Observer did not see The Register, and have not heard that the salary was raised, notwithstanding a personal difficulty grew out of our article alluding to the matter! Some papers publish only such news as is palatable and good for the party. There are other papers in which all the news is found and none suppressed.

NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

"The Republican party in this State is buried so deep that no power can ever bring it into active, vigorous life again." -Charlotte Observer.

The columns of every Democratic paper with which we exchange, furnish conclusive proof that the Democratic press do not believe that the Republican party "is buried so deep that no power can ever bring it into active, vigorous life again." The continual assaults upon the President and the pathetic appeals which are made from day to day, for a solid South, is evidence which convinces beyond doubt, that the Democratic leaders are doubtful of the success of their party in the future. The cry of "nigger" and the consequent division of parties according to color, made the South solidly Democratic. A continuation of the Force policy would have made this breach between the races wider and wider every year. Now that the policy of the government has been reversed in accordance with the announcement of President Grant, that public sentiment would no longer sustain the administration in upholding with the army and navy, State governments which did not possess the confidence and support of the people; and now that the people see and know that it is not necessary that they shall forget all other issues and questions and hand together as one man for the purpose of securing local self-government and to prevent the domination of the negro race, voters will commence to examine the platforms and principles of the two parties, and take position according to their best judgment and not in opposition to the Republican party, solely and simply, because the negroes are Republicans and have unitedly supported that party. The line of color is growing less distinct every day; and when it finally disappears, and the negroes become fully satisfied that each party is doing and will continue to do all that is necessary to elevate the colored race to the highest state of civilization that he is capable of acquiring, the negroes will divide as their judgment may dictate; and the result will be that both parties will exert themselves by all honorable means to secure the colored vote; and the day is not far distant when the colored man in the South will be better protected in all his rights as an American citizen, than any other class of our people, because, in many instances, he will hold the balance of power, and both parties will see to it, that he exercises all his rights without let or hindrance from any source whatever.

The Republican party has all to gain and nothing to lose from the utter extinction of the color line. Democratic leaders who prefer the success of their party to the peace and prosperity of the country, are fully conscious of this fact. It is this knowledge which caused the press as soon as the Southern policy was understood, to put forth appeals for a continuance of the Solid South, and the maintenance of the color line, in the interest of politicians and party, without regard to the effect a further division of parties according to race would have upon the country. The principles of the Republican party commend themselves to the people: take the negro out of politics, and permit the calm and mature judgment of the people to control in the selection of parties, in the advocacy of principles and the choice of men, and the Republican party will at once resume control of a majority of the Southern States.

The Republican party is stronger in this State than it was on the 7th of November last, or at any time since 1872. As the negro disappears from politics, and the people become independent and free themselves of party, so as to vote for principles and the best men, and not in opposition to either party because a majority of the negroes may belong to that party, and through fear of serious loss in business, the Republican party will grow stronger and gather strength from all classes of the people.

The virtues of the dead are often spoken of and referred to; and while their faults are known and remembered, silence, second only to death, is maintained as to them. If The Charlotte Observer is sincere in the assertion that "the Republican party in this State is buried so deep that no power can ever bring it into active, vigorous life again," it should not sully the record of Southern chivalry by kicking a corpse.

The Republican party of North Carolina is not dead: it will not disband. The campaign of 1878 will be as hotly and as thoroughly contested as that of 1876, and with greater prospects for success.

The letter of Bishop Hood, to be found on our first page, is published by request. The question of license or no license not being political, we shall not espouse the cause of either side, further than to open our columns to both parties.

A petition is being circulated requesting the President to issue a proclamation of amnesty to all parties who are under arrest and indictment for violation of the internal revenue laws. We shall be glad to know that the prayer of the petitioners has been granted; and we hope that the signers will not hesitate to use their influence with the Legislature during the session of 1879, to have the disabilities of Gov. Holden removed.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A subscriber, writing from Winslow, says: "I think THE REGISTER is by far the best paper published in the State, and every Republican ought to take it. I wish it much success in all of its good undertakings. As long as there are 110,000 Republican voters in the State, the party can support a paper, I will send you some more subscribers soon." Another subscriber, writing from Statesville, after renewing his subscription says: "I am pleased with THE REGISTER and hope you may have an abundant success. We need a good paper at the Capital. Give us that, and in my opinion, there can be no doubt of a liberal patronage." An old subscriber writing from Stantonsburg to the Proprietor, says: "It affords me pleasure to work for THE REGISTER. I hope the Republicans of the State will rally to its support. My compliments to Loge; tell him to keep wide-awake."

A friend, writing from Newbern, to the Editor, says: "I am getting up a list of subscribers for your paper which I will forward with money in a few days. The need of a Republican paper at the State Capital is admitted by all who are interested in the success of our party, and I am much pleased to see that you have undertaken to supply such a paper that will defend the principles of the great Republican party. You should be sustained by all of our friends, and you may count on me to aid you in your enterprise to the best of my ability."

NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE.

Mr. Redfield, the able and impartial correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial, after examination in reference to the effect of the Southern policy upon the Southern States, writes his paper as follows: "The policy of the President has greatly helped, strengthened, and built up the Republican party in Tennessee and North Carolina, and such border States as have a healthy white Republican vote to begin with, but that the strengthening process is sufficient to carry any of these States for the Republican party at present, do not believe. But to show that the Republican party in Tennessee is on a rising ground and in a more promising condition than at any time, but the majority to be overcome is about three times as large as in North Carolina."

THE LEACH LETTER.

On the whole we must confess to a disappointment and regret in the reading of Gen. Leach's letter. We had not believed it possible that the charges against him could be true, and we had expected of him a denial, but not such as has been given us, a denial which simply binds him for the present but which has nothing to do with next week, or next month, or next year. -Wilmington Review.

It is a matter of regret with us that General Leach does not entirely approve the course of The Observer towards Mr. Hayes. If, like our friend, we could forget all else, and recollect only what is termed Mr. Hayes' "Southern policy" we might find upon our lips, and in our hearts for all that, words of commendation quite as warm as those with which he refers to the President. It could hardly be expected that we should condemn any one for riding the South of federal troops. We have labored as faithfully in the sanctum as General Leach has in the halls of Congress to bring about this very thing; and he feels no pleasure at the restoration of civil government in South Carolina and Louisiana which does not find a responsive echo in our hearts. But we are not ready to throw our ourselves at Mr. Hayes' feet and fall down in the presence of a power obtained by fraud, perjury and forgery, and maintained by suborning those whose crimes made his inauguration possible. We cannot forget that throughout the entire South he has done nothing to relieve her people except what has been extorted by fear of a Democratic House of Representatives. We are not yet prepared to assist in holding up the hands of one, who will surely let them fall to crush us when we have by this very means given him both the opportunity and the power. -Raleigh's Observer.

James Madison Leach is out in a long letter to the Raleigh Observer, ostensibly in answer to the rumor going the rounds, that "Geems" was looking for something to turn up or he would turn over. Like Lincoln said of Pope's dispatches, it is chivalry wind. -Morganton Blade.

A STRANGE RECOVERY.

A strange cure of an infirmity which had afflicted for many years a lady of advanced age, effected, it is supposed, by the action of electricity, but without scientific or medical intervention by physicians, took place in Hackensack, N. J., about a fortnight ago. The person in whom this affliction resided, and who was so suddenly and extremely high and strong, was a lady named Mrs. Quackenbush. About 20 years ago, her eyes, which had been growing dim, suddenly received new kenness, and she has since been able to read the newspapers without spectacles, although she complains that the print of The Times of which she is a constant reader, is rather fine and trying. About the time that her sight improved, her hearing became so badly impaired that she could only hear the loudest sounds, and conversation could only be maintained with her in extremely high and strong tones. On the evening of Sunday, April 29, a shower came up, and at about 10 o'clock it passed over Hackensack. The flashes of lightning were very vivid, and the thunder had been heavy. Mrs. Quackenbush, who was somewhat nervous, was sitting up in her bedroom. An unusually sharp flash of lightning

caused her to start up quickly from her chair. The thunder followed, and with the crash Mrs. Quackenbush fell a snapping in her ears, and as the reverberations of the thunder rolled away she was surprised and delighted to find that she could hear the ticking of the clock in her room, and soon after the noise of the family moving about the house and in conversation. Since that moment she has been able to converse easily with her friends, and to enjoy the conversation of others when carried on in a distinct manner and not too far away from her. -New York Times.

THE COLOR LINE.

In view of the changed relations of the Republicans of the North to the colored voters of the South, the true policy of the white people of the South—the Democratic party—is to so act as to eliminate the negro from national politics. Every Southern man knows that the negro treated more kindly and is better off in the South than anywhere else on the globe. Every one knows, also, that if left to himself this new-fledged citizen would naturally be controlled by the superior intelligence of the white man. Out troubles with him heretofore have resulted from the great and undue importance that has been attached to his position as a voter and office holder.

How can this be remedied? Simply, we think, by ignoring the question altogether, in all our platforms—considering him precisely as the constitution and laws make him, as having the rights of other citizens under the constitution and the laws, and no more.

Hitherto the platforms of the two parties have had the effect of elevating him artificially, and this has given him a prominence which he does not really possess. We think that the public offices in part belong to him as of right. The Constitution enforces his right to suffrage, but it does not follow that he has a right of office; no man has that right. Offices are created and should be filled solely for the public good. Not one colored man in ten thousand is fit for any of the public offices. If the offices are filled by faithful and competent men, the rights and interests of all will be regarded, and the negro himself will be infinitely better off under the rule of good men; and he will soon recognize this fact if he can get out of his head the idea that office is meant for the benefit of the office-holder instead of the public.

Our party will in future act upon the ideas hinted at thus briefly and imperfectly, we will not be troubled with the negro as a candidate often, if at all, and will retain the benefit of the increased representation given the South by his emancipation.

As long as we remember our platforms with the negro in them, we will be a source of trouble to us; but as soon as he is ignored in party discussions he will sink into his natural place and cease to be of political consequence, as a rule. -Raleigh News.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The United States Minister in Mexico, Mr. Foster, we are glad to see, absented himself from the ceremony of the inauguration of General Diaz as President of the Mexican Republic; for in the present condition of Mexican affairs the absence of the American Envoy much more than counterbalances the presence of all the rest of the diplomatic corps so far as any moral effect of either upon the popular feeling about General Diaz in Mexico is concerned. Since General Diaz laid violent hands upon power in Mexico American citizens have been maltreated and despoiled in that country without redress, and the Mexican authorities, acting under his orders, have shown themselves either powerless to restrain the lawless borderers of Mexico from disturbing our frontier country or indifferent to their duty in the premises. When the United States gave their moral support to the government of President Juarez as against the empire of Maximilian, Maximilian held the city of Mexico just as General Diaz now does. He had on foot a larger Mexican army than General Diaz now commands. He had a much larger and more outspoken following among the better class in Mexico. But the United States regarded President Juarez as the lawful ruler of Mexico, because he was the ruler of Mexico under a constitution never formally or legally abrogated by the Mexican people. President Lerdo at this time holds the Mexican Presidency by a tenure of law as against the tenure of brute force which alone General Diaz has to show for himself, and it would be a public misfortune were this country hastily to commit itself to the recognition of the latter tenure. Our news from New Orleans indicates that serious preparations are making in Northern Mexico, under the supervision of General Escobedo, the accomplished and patriotic Mexican soldier who was so recently in this city, to contest in arms the possession of power by the revolutionary President. It is altogether to be desired that the United States may abstain from meddling actively with Mexican affairs on either side until these preparations shall have been completed, and the issue between the sword and the gown in Mexico fully and fairly tried in the way which President Diaz has made necessary. -N. Y. World.

EXIT SAMBO.

For the first time in sixty years we find the negro no disturbing element in politics. With the settlement of the Southern question by the present administration the African is placed upon his own merits as an American citizen without the special protection of a fanatical party, seeking their own interests under the pretext of advancing his; without the constant agitation which kept him always in the foreground as an object of particular solicitude. As other citizens, of whatever race or nationality, he must take care of his own political rights and his material interests. The later constitutional amendments, which have been universally acquiesced in, concede to him the same privileges which invest all other citizens with the right to participate in the affairs of government. There are thrown open to him the same opportunities for making his way in the world that are accorded to the rest of us, in that he is free to make the most of all that is useful and serviceable in his composition. Since the first attempt to extend the territory of the United States, which awakened the anfr-

slavery feeling of the North, the negro has been the subject of the bitterest political controversies in our history and it is a matter of congratulation, not only to the country generally, but to the black man himself, that he is no longer an exceptional figure in politics. -Monroe Express.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

ORIGIN OF HONEY DEW.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for June contains a letter from our regular correspondent, Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke, on the origin of the Honey Dew of Western North Carolina, which we copy for the benefit of our readers, as the subject is an interesting one to many of them.

The bee-keepers of the mountains rely on this dew as a valuable source of honey, and its origin has never been settled to the satisfaction of many of them. Mrs. Clarke, who is one of Appleton's regular Scientific reviewers, gives Mr. Morgan as her authority for her statement, who is, as she says, one of the best informed men of our State, and a close observer of nature.

To the Editor of the Popular Science Monthly. DEAR SIR: Mr. Darwin says in his "Cross and Self Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom," page 402, "Many years ago I suggested that primarily, the Saccharine matter in nectar was excreted as a waste product of chemical changes in the sap; and that, when the excretion happened to occur within the envelopes of a flower, it was utilized for the important object of cross fertilization, being subsequently much increased in quantity and stored in various ways. This view is rendered probable by the leaves of some trees excreting, under certain climatic conditions, without the aid of special glands, Saccharine fluid, often called honey-dew."

In the mountains of North Carolina there is a species of honey dew eagerly sought for by bees, which is rarely seen by persons who have written of it, and is by many supposed to be a myth; but Mr. Rufus Morgan, one of the best in form and most successful apiculturists of that section, who has for several years examined it in all its stages, is convinced that it is a natural, not a vegetable exudation. In reply to my questions respecting it he writes:

"The phenomenon is not only well known in my section of the State, but is of annual occurrence, generally in the month of June or July, and invariably found in its vicinity to the well known aphides, or plant-lice, always below them, whence I concluded they wounded the leaves and caused this flow of sap or honey? But on further examination, I was fortunate enough to witness an actual shower of dew in a most fine and globular; and on getting the sunlight at the right angle, these particles could be traced to these little creatures. It was a perfectly quiet day, and they seemed to eject the globules with some force, making them fly clear of the leaf and fall on the leaves below. Of course such particles would be wafted away by even a gentle wind, and, not being accompanied by their cause, their origin would necessarily be obscure.

Last spring, before any leaves were out, I witnessed a most extraordinary yield of it on the pines. It hung in great drops, and fell off like real dew when the limbs were shaken.

At first I was mystified as to its origin, as I could find no aphides which, according to my theory, ought to be present; but on a closer inspection I found them in abundance, not on the green, but on the dark or woody part of the twig. As these insects are of the same color as the substance of dew in which are found, they are noticed only by close observers; but there is no doubt in my mind that the honey dew is an exudation from them. These insects are also called "ant-galls" from the fact of ants seeming to suck them, and they are only getting their sweet secretion. It will be hard to convince the public of this simple origin of the honey-dew, as of the hundreds with whom I conversed respecting it last year, none would accept my view, except the few whom I took to the trees and showed the philosophy of it, and even they seemed to regret that I had spoiled a pet delusion."

In his "origin of species," page 97, Mr. Darwin, in speaking of the inability of the hive bee to suck nectar from the red clover flowers, says: "I have been assured that when red clover has been mown, the flowers of the second crop are somewhat smaller, and that there are visited by many hives; I do not know whether this statement is accurate, nor whether another published statement can be trusted, namely, that the Ligurian bee, which is generally considered a more voracious, and which freely crosses with the common hive bee, is able to reach and suck the nectar of the common red clover."

Both of these statements Mr. Morgan confirms, and acting on the fact that the Ligurian or Italian bee can procure honey not only from the red clover but other flowers of his section, in which the nectar is inaccessible to the common or black bee, he has Italianized his whole apiary by crossing the black and Ligurian bees, and finds the cross stronger and better honey gatherers than the common bee. These facts, as coming from a practical apiculturist may be interesting to the readers of the "POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY," and therefore I have ventured to send them to you. M. B. C. Newbern, North Carolina.

STATE NEWS.

Judge Settle has returned from Florida, and was in town this week looking remarkably well. To the Judge's old friends delight to welcome him in their midst. -Reidsville News.

FEDERAL COURT.—The Grand Jury of the Federal Court in this place was only retained three days last week, being finally dismissed on Thursday evening. This was owing to the scarcity of funds in the Judicial Department. -Asheville Citizen.

SENTENCE OF THE POLK COUNTY REVENUE OFFENDERS.—Our readers will remember the disturbance which occurred at the Blue House, in Henderson county, in February last, when a party of men from Polk county attempted the rescue of one of their party who had been arrested for illicit distilling and who was then being examined before commissioner Morris—Jas. Fisher, one of the raiding party, being shot

and wounded by Deputy Marshal Harkins, the latter being wounded at the time; and of the subsequent attempt to rescue from the Henderson jail the said Fisher, in which attempt several were captured and one or more wounded.

A POSTMASTER AND A LAWYER GOES TO THE PENITENTIARY.—During the term of the Federal Court now in session in this place one S. C. Vance, a lawyer and late postmaster at Grassy Creek, Mitchell county, charged with robbing the mail, submitted through his counsel, Maj. A. C. Avery, to a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to imprisonment at Albany for one year. -Asheville Citizen.

THE CASE OF SHERIFF COLLINS OF SWAIN.—The case of Sheriff Collins, of Swain county, charged with killing a man named Carr some time since, was last week removed from Swain county to Jackson, and may possibly be considered this week. The facts of the killing as brought before the Grand Jury make the circumstances of the killing decidedly against Collins. Col. A. T. Davidson, of this place, appears on the part of the prosecution. -Asheville Citizen.

At the present term of the Federal Court in this place Jas. Fisher was tried and convicted of engaging in the disturbance at the Blue House. He was sentenced to two years in the Albany penitentiary. Jack Fisher, a brother of James, and Peter Camp, said to be a U. S. Deputy Marshal in South Carolina—these two having been captured at Hendersonville—were tried at the same time and convicted of participation in the raid made upon the jail at Hendersonville for the purpose of releasing Jas. Fisher. They were sentenced to eleven months imprisonment and \$500 fine each. It is said their confinement will be in some county jail. -Asheville Citizen.

A negro calling himself Henry Williams, and claiming to hail from Randolph, burglariously entered the house of A. H. Motley, Sunday night, and stole several articles, while the family were at supper and then made his escape, but was pursued by Dr. Paul W. Kim, to Denville where he was arrested and brought back. He was tried before Justice Wray, and committed to jail. -Reidsville News.

REVENUE RAID.—The Revenue detectives returned to this place, Wednesday, having captured sixty illicit distilleries in Wilkes and a recent section, and as transportation could not be obtained, the whiskey was spilled upon the ground. The crop of illicit still remaining in that section, is supposed to be large, and a future increase more than probable. -Statesville American.

BROKE JAIL.—Ezra Covington, Milton McBrayer and Jesse Ross, all colored, made their escape from the jail at this place on last Saturday night by cutting through the wall with pocket knives or some other like instruments, and are still at large. The two former had only just been tried during court last week for larceny and receiving stolen goods, convicted and sentenced by Judge McKoy to 5 years each in the penitentiary. Sheriff Loag has offered a reward of \$75 for the apprehension of the three, or \$25 for either one of them. -P. Kingdom News.

THE HOMESTEAD.—The other case referred to, was a suit to recover on a note where the defendant waived his personal property exemption. It seemed that the defendant, notwithstanding he had waived all claim to his exemption on the face of the note, yet claimed its benefit when the sheriff was proceeding to collect. The Judge decided that the party, having waived his exemption in the note, was estopped from claiming its benefits. An appeal was taken. -Wilson Advance.

[Bevan against Speed, 74th N. C. Reports, page 541, would seem to be a precedent directly in favor of the defendant. -Editor.]

THE LEGISLATURE.—This body of quondam Democrats seem to have been stricken lately with pangs of remorse for having carried the last election, and in order to relieve their feelings they are dividing all the officers with the Radicals, and they even go so far in this determination to divide and shake hands, that they take of the names of the most prominent Democrats in the list of recommendations and put in their place the names of the most obnoxious Radicals. Hadn't we better strike out that amendment to the Constitution which was intended to secure the white people of the East fair and intelligent county governments? -Turbo Southerner.

CAPTURE OF A GRAY EAGLE.—Yesterday morning Job Fletcher, a colored man living on the corner of Norwood and New South Front Streets, discovered a large bird perched on a cypress tree in the marsh back of his garden, and getting his fowling piece he "crept down" on his game and discharged a load of medium sized shot at his wing. The bird immediately fell in the marsh and on drawing near Job found that he had wounded a very large gray eagle, which he captured and conveyed to his home, not, however, without a severe struggle, and considerable danger to himself, for the wounded eagle fought with a tenacity peculiar to his species and with a strength which the king bird of the air only possesses. -Newbern News.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE STEAM ENGINE.—Mr. Liddell, of the Mecklenburg Iron Works, has recently invented a new steam engine, or rather discovered the means by which the old may be vastly improved, which is attracting much attention and which is regarded as a most valuable one, by all who have seen it and are capable of forming a correct opinion. It is now in operation at the Mecklenburg Iron Works, and although a 6 horse power, drives the machinery with greater ease and force than the fifteen horse power, which is displaced. The most striking feature about the engine at first sight, is that it has no cylinder heads, and the whole motion of the piston can be seen. The casual observer is at first utterly unable to discover the whereabouts of the motive power, but after it is explained it is as simple as can be, and is so constructed that it has never been thought of before. -Charlotte Observer.