Mother is here beside your pillow I'd put my own sweet childie to sleep in a silver boat on the beautiful river, Where a sho-heen whisper the white cascades and a sho hoo lothe green flags shiver. Sleep, baby dear, Sleep without fear,

Mother is here with you forever. Sho hoo lo! to the rise and fall of mother's bo som 'tis sleep has bound you. And O. my child, what cosier nest for rosier rest could love have found you? Sleep, baby dear, Sleep without fear,

Mother's two arms are clasped around you. THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE "INFERNAL THING" WHICH SAPS THE PEOPLE'S MORALS, Begrades the States and Threatens Their Annihilation.

[RALEIGH REGISTER, April 2, 1884.]

Mr. Carlisle is the most pronounced advocate of the retention of the whisky excise taxes, and at the same time of extending the time of payment of those taxes by those who enjoy the profits of the vast monopoly created and kept in being by the excise law. Apparently to strengthen the Morrison tariff bill, and to stave off repeal of the whisky protective tax law, so necessary to the profitable business of his whisky manufacturing constituency, he has proposed to repeal the tobacco tax and to reduce the tax on brandy distilled from fruit to ten cents a gallon. Mr. Carlisle's proposition does not touch the evil. It is not the tax on whisky and tobacco of which the people complain. It is the excise law. It is not that the excise officers are Republicans, are Isaac J. Young, Thomas N. Cooper, F. M. Sorrell; but that there are such officers at all. The law is dangerous to the rights of the States and to the liberties of the people; and it cannot be otherwise so long as it is nforced, whether its execution be entrusted to Democrats or to Republicans. An examination of this law, in its origin, its spirit, its operation, and its effects and consequences, will show that no modification of it can make it tolerable; that

Its Origin.

nothing less than its absolute repeal is

Of all forms of taxation the excise is the most odious. It was the vile progeny of had struck terror into the minds of most REGISTER. gentlemen within this House, and of all | The excise is productive of a gross and kind are looked on as badges of slavery." sions of men even better and more widely his dictionary as "a hateful tax levied | were the internal taxes which New Engupon commodities, and adjudged, not by land and the Northern States did pay recommon judges of property, but by wretches hired by those to whom the excise is paid." Without saying anything access) with a modicum of spying and inas to the accuracy of the definition, it will be admitted that the language em- government? Bank capital, bank checks, ployed shows plainly enough the detesta- wax tapers and cigar lights, playing cards, tion in which the tax itself was held. Blackstone declared that "from the original to the present time it has been notions made by "private formula or odious to the people of England." And occult secret or art;" toilet waters, costhe people of England resisted the law metics, hair oils, and the numberless deanly because of a horror, common to all | vices to beautify or spoil "the hair, mouth free people, of a tax on domestic products or skin;" even "aromatic cachous?" and the necessarily inquisitorial methods of collection. The people of this country had other reasons for hostility, growing out of their peculiar form of government. They had to resist Mr. Hamilton's long

subjecting the people to "the influence of officers deriving their emoluments from, and consequently interested in, supporting the power of the Central Government. The excise law was enacted in this country in the Congress of 1791. It was passed by a slender majority, and against violent opposition. But for the influence of Hamilton, exerted in a case of absolute need of revenue for a most sacred purpose, it would not have passed at all. The pasage of that act—the proposal to pass it called out resolutions denouncing it from the legislatures of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. It was retained on the statute book, but it speedily, in 1794, brought the country to the brink of vivil war. Had any other than Washington then been in the Presidential chair, it - probable that the infant republic would have shivered to atoms. Jefferson's opinion of the excise law was expressed with it by the constitution; the second, to act upon that admission; the third, and last, will be to make it the instrument of dismembering the Union, and setting us affoat to choose what part of it we shall adhere-At last, in answer to the universal demand of the country, as soon as Mr. Jefferson and the Democrats came into power, it was repealed.

cherished desire to weaken the States and

strengthen the General Government, by

But there seems to be an irresistible attraction about the "infernal thing," to use Jefferson's epithet. Though condemned by the statesmen and jurists of both hemispheres, whenever the finances pinch it is statesmen who deal only in temporary exspecificities, and care nothing for the ultimatespecific its, and care nothing for the ultim t once had recourse to by that class of onsequences of a measure. Accordingly, at one end, more dangerous and more forduring our late civil war, it reared its horrid front again, and during that time of political and financial phrensy was again reënacted. It has endured to the present time, partly because the section upon which it has beautiful the section upon which it has beautiful the section upon ified throughout the whole country death of the section upon ified throughout the whole country death of the section upon ified throughout the whole country death of the section upon ified throughout the whole country death of the section upon ified throughout the whole country death of the section upon ified throughout the whole country death of the section upon its distributed and ramwhich it bore hardest was excluded from

Raleigh

Register.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1884.

NO. 24

was kind and respectful to the young

widow; and I began to hope that the de-

were sitting at tea on a Sunday evening,

when Mrs. Irwin, pale, and trembling with

fright and nervous agitation, came hastily

in, with her little boy in her hand. I cor-

rectly divined what had occurred. In

reply to my hurried questioning, the

she, Ellen Irwin, was really Laura some-

same emotion in his mind.

"You will not dare to say, will you,

"I know nothing about the song, Mr.

Renshawe," rejoined the young woman,

with more spirit than she might have ex-

hibited but for my near presence. "It is

"You persist, then, unfeeling woman,

"Dead! Gracious goodness, Mr. Ren-

shawe, don't go on in this shocking way!

supposed to be dead-never! You quite

Mrs. Irwin screamed, and I stepped

it somewhat roughly, throwing him off

But the cunning of lunacy is not easily

baffled. On returning home the fourth

found the house and immediate neighbor-

hood in the wildest confusion. My own

wife was in hysterics; Mrs. Irwin, I was

black beaver hat and feather having been

the Thames, by the force of the current.

mind, "Where is Mr. Renshawe?"

A terrible suspicion glanced across my

soon ascertained, that the child was missed.

Mrs. Irwin, I grew very much excited.

The prolonged absence of Mr. Renshawe

confirmed my impressions of his guilt, and

him into custody the instant he appeared;

minutes with his latch-key, before he could

open the door, quite prepared me for the

I determined to tax him with it, and take

so; and the nervous fumbling for full ten ready.

in this cruel deception! After all, too,

me you were dead!"

The hope was a fallacious one.

had finally passed away.

IRISH LULLABY. cluded it from view. It is not intended to operates on public opinion. A brave peo- often very poor; where markets are too say any thing of its practical workings ple, not yet degenerated, and devoted to distant to make sale of grain; and where in this State; that every reader of our

journals is well enough acquainted with; what is now intended is, to state such objections as render imperative not simply the modification, but the absolute repeal Sleep baby dear, Sleep without fear, Its Spirit and Operation.

The excise in its very nature violates one of the deepest seated and most universal sentiments of mankind, viz: the right of a man to do what he pleases with his own. Men, sayage and civilized, agree in this principle. This law is the very quintessence of intermeddling, alike vexatious at this day. Since then the Internal Rev- recollect that it is mentioned when the and injurious with this-it may almost be said sacred-right. It steps in and says to the grower of certain commodities, that that which is his own-produced upon his own land and by his own personal laborshall be disposed of only to particular persons who are licensed to buy; it says to the dealer that though his money be his own, yet dealing with those commodities, he shall deal only in a prescribed way, and like "dumb, driven cattle." The existthat which, upon any misapprehension or oversight, exposes his property to confiscation and his person to imprisonment. To ensure its execution the excise necessi- in the past generation are present realities of those dark transactions-unrelieved by tates a resort to expedients that are alien to the genius of a free government and a hand; it is about and around us and be- the offenders were men of wealth, of high free people: on the one hand, it fills the land with spies and informers, the worst pests of human society; on the other, it subjects the citizen to a sort of domiciliary visits, perhaps the worst of all the evils of despotic government. Such a law was perfectly consistent with the ends of those organizing their conventions, becoming who introduced it during the late civil | chairmen and members of committees, and war, the establishment of a centralized urging and stimulating partisans to active and semi-imperial government. Certainly and vigorous exertions, took, during degraded the States and threatens their annothing is better calculated to bow down Grant's administration, entire control of the spirit of the people; one might go farther and say, to prepare them for the yoke. If the excise were free from objection in itself, still the objection to it, their own, and aided by the post-office on account of the complexity involved in into the complexity involved in the complexity involv superable. It has been in existence in which nothing but an extraordinary up-England for about two centuries and has been often amended and revised, yet in Revenue Corps showed an ability to bring the latest work accessible in which this the whole patronage of the Government matter is treated of, the obscurity and into conflict with the freedom of elections; complexity of this law is strongly urged From its very nature, it is a law which | ly imperils our institutions, State and naought to be brief, clear and lucid to the comprehension of every one; but in this treatise the English law is declared to be danger, if that be possible. To enable the "lengthened, contradictory and unintelli- Revenue officers to perform their duties, gible." "It is in fact," says the author in they have been lifted high above the jurisquestion, "almost impossible for any one diction of State laws. Standing among to tell what the law really is on many the people of a State, they are clothed points; so that the trader is left to the with an absolute immunity from laws mercy of officers, and a wide door is which operate with equal and steady effect

hard to believe that the author is not evil times. It had its origin in England speaking of our own law. Here, however, rob, they may wound, they may slay, but amidst the throes and convulsions of the it has not only opened a door to favoritism at the cry "I am a Revenue officer," the great civil war, when the reign of law had and fraud, thus proving a rich mine to uplifted sword of State justice falls poweralmost ceased; when regular government apprincipled revenue officers, but it has less. The law of the State is nothing to operated as trap to many honest men. The duced to continue only till the termination objection is inherent in the law itself; the deride its penalties. Federal Judges, too of the war; but though modified at the minute and endless details, inseparable often animated with a feeling of hostility Restoration, it was retained as a part of the from such a law, task the ingenuity of the to the people among whom they are aprevenue system, and assumed very much skilled lawyer: nay, official interpretations pointed to administer justice, are ready to its present shape there, under the admin- are often contradictory; how natural then, throw over them the protecting ægis of the stration of Walpole. In the debates that they should prove insidious snares to General Government. The States which which took place upon it at this latter | plain, uninformed men. A mere abstract | were intended to be a "shelter for us and period, Pulteney denounced it as a "plan of the law, such as is given in the Revised a strong tower," our avengers whenever our personal and property rights were inmen without doors." Sir John Barnard crushing inequality. Of this take an illus-declared it to be "such a shame as cannot. The State of Virginia, severed in States, and those who have inherited their by malice itself, be represented as worse twain during the civil war, and crushed than it really is." Sir William Wyndham | and ruined, has paid many times more Insaid, that "in all countries, excises of every | ternal Revenue tax than the whole New | England States with their boundless bank-Walpole himself shrank from the enforce- ing capital and vast manufacturing and them. Shall this be allowed to go on? ment, and nobly said, "I will not be the commercial wealth. - And the State of it be endured but for a little time, the Minister to enforce taxes at the expense of North Carolina has paid nearly as much as States will be the objects of still further blood." These were the declarations of the whole of them. It is no answer to say aggression. In the paralysis of their laws statesmen, the most eminent of their age, that only the consumer pays this tax. The within their own limits, States have lost and who were acquainted with the practical working of the law, which had then and collected by the United States Govbeen in existence for over two-thirds of a ernment; not a cent is paid by any other, century. It may be said these were words and the Government levies and collects no while, and what will remain? The shadow which fell from men in the heat of debate. tax on any other American product or of a name. Let us repeal the excise law, Let us turn then to the deliberate expres- property. Why should it tax the products and thus cut off these evils at their source. of Virginia and North Carolina and not known. Dr. Johnson explained excise in | tax the products of New England? Why pealed, although they could be collected

(being on patented articles and easy of

forming, and at little or no expense to the

patent liniments, salves, plasters, drops,

tinctures, anodynes, and the innumerable

Effect Upon the Government. But the excise justifies the epithet applied to it by Jefferson, by its effects upon both the government and the people. sion at an early period of our government.

Jefferson, whose mind was awake to every danger which threatened the government, are not only forbidden to interfere, but the reverse of loyalty. were not, some of them, allowed to vote This is bad enough, but what is worse, at popular elections. In 1839 a bill was it debauches the moral sense of a people, his usual force and point. In a letter to ment had no right to interfere with the alike subject the citizen to the penitentia-Madison he said: "The excise law is an infernal one. The first error was to admit it by the constitution: the second, to act in the second to act in the sec

the Union; and partly because bitter con- ing in every city, village and hamlet, hav- ern States mainly in localities where the troversies over yet higher grievances ex- ing daily intercourse with society, and people are but little educated and are liberty, may successfully defend themselves | the products of their stills present the only against military force. But if the official | means of paying their State taxes, and of corps is aided by the Executive, by the obtaining a few homely comforts for their post-office department, and by a large por- families; is it strange that under such cirtion of the public press, its power is invin-

It would be easy to multiply quotations from other eminent statesmen to the same | taken as they are, not as we would have effect; enough, however, has been given to them to be. show that this is an evil always and most justly dreaded. But to appreciate this this law is not confined to the poor, or to danger to its full extent, it must be recollected that the agencies for influencing | iar with the lighter literature of the day elections in Clay's and Calhoun's day, were small as compared with those which exist novels of Scott and some of Lever's—will enue service has been introduced, and the | bottle is introduced, even in assemblies of means of controlling elections have been increased beyond computation. It must will impart a fine flavor to the liquor, that also be recollected that at the former period the constituencies were such as could only be reached by argument and reason; now a large proportion of the voters of the country, a controlling proportion in many of the States, obey the word of command ence of such a body of voters among us augments the danger to a frightful degree.

This has been brought to light in many Revenue trials, especially in those which What were prophetic presages of patriots | took place in St. Louis. The complications to us. The danger environs us on every any compensating circumstances, for there neath our feet. We are treading on the social position, and were living at one of crust of a slumbering volcano. This is no | the great centres of traffic-extended, even figure of speech. The Revenue corps dis- to the White House; the poisonous infec persed throughout the whole country, in tion of this abominable law, nearly everyevery town, village and city, mingling where. elections. Acting in concert and throughout the whole Union, obeying orders issued

try and to no class.

THE NORMALS.

The Good Work Done at Franklin.

fourth term of the State Normal School at

earnest purpose and application.

opened to favoritism and fraud." It is upon all others. They may commit any violence to person or property; they may vaded, have been humbled, degraded and brought to naught. A sort of sanctity in principles and cherish their maxims, have witnessed with indignation not to be expressed the contempt and wrong and degradation which have been heaped upon spectacle of their degradation. A little

Effects Upon the People.

The exise law is no less fatal in its effects upon the people. The Government should be the object of the highest earthly veneration. All its conduct and all its laws profession of teaching, and were here for should be such as to keep alive and in- the purpose of acquiring additional qualicrease the feelings of loyalty in the hearts fication for that work. The number of of the people. But this law is of the very the enrolled may seem small to some, but opposite character. While the spirit of when we take into consideration the sparseall other laws is that every man is innocent | ness of our population and the absence of until he is proven to be guilty, the excise public methods of conveyance, it showed sets out with the assumption that every an excellent record. If those attending citizen is a rogue unworthy of any trust. Normal instruction at the other Normal In certain branches of business, the citizen | Schools in the State had been laid under is not permitted to see the product of his | the necessity of own industry except under the supervision of a Federal officer. In this, when such precautions are impossible, he cannot receive the product of his labor until an official stamp is put upon it. When the The first and most obvious effect upon citizen is at work upon certain commodithe government is the vast increase of ex- | ties the government hedges him around ecutive patronage. The danger from this | with regulations of infinite detail-regulasource became the subject of apprehen- tions the most insidious, because not clear, issued a circular to restrain Federal of- night and by day, dog him as if he were ficers from intermeddling in elections. He | a felon. Every thing tends to irritate and had before him the British example, ac- exasperate him, until at length he comes

cording to which placemen and pensioners to regard the Government with feelings introduced in Congress inflicting the It punishes a departure from the Revenue penalty of dismissal on a large class of the law as if it were a violation of the Decaofficers of the General Government who logue. It disregards the moral element in should electioneer, or attempt to control actions. No mortal man can see the same or influence the election of public func- elements of criminality in the act of crushtionaries, either of the General or State ing a few bundles of tobacco of his own Governments. It was opposed by Cal- production into fine particles and then houn, who demonstrated that it was un- selling it for smoking, and in the act of constitutional, in that the General Govern- stealing a neighbor's horse; and yet both apprehensions of Jefferson; for he de- which, for half their lives, perhaps, was clared in his speech that he had made "no recognized as innocent. So, too, the farmpolitical move of any importance for the er formerly distilled his wasting fruit, and, last twelve or thirteen years, which had not | if remote from market, his wasting grain, for its object, directly or indirectly, the upon payment of a small tax, which when reduction of patronage." This was a feel- withheld was punishable by a double tax. ing common, indeed, to all the statesmen Now he finds imposed upon him a tax who formed the connecting links between | many times exceeding the value of the the men of the Revolution and the men of article upon which it is laid; and around our day. Clay expressed his apprehen- him are thrown a number of regulations sions from this source in language with for its manufacture and sale, the least viowhich many readers are familiar, but lation of which subjects him to punishwhich they will read again with pleasure. | ment, severe and degrading. Is it any "Is not a corps of a hundred thousand wonder that oppressed by exorbitant taxa- teachers capable of doing effective work dependents upon government, actuated by tion, and exasperated by the conduct of has just begun; and if it is continued a

THE MONOMANIAC.

cumstances they should resort to clandestine means of making and disposing of the products of the still? Men must be The failure to see the moral element in remote localities. Every one who is famil-

and of other days-as in one or two of the "it has never seen the gauger." This sentiment seems to be confined to no coun-What the failure to recognize this moral element effects among the humble farmers and poor mountaineers, the temptation to enormous profits effects among the rich. This has been brought to light in many The law is sapping the morals of the cople. It is arraying their feelings against the Government. It is subjecting them to indignities humiliating to freemen. It has nihilation. It is subverting the relations of the Federal to the State governments. Formerly the Federal Government was to us as a "sun and a shield;" now, through this law and its attendant evils, it throws its baneful shadow over our whole land. [Correspondence of the RALEIGH REGISTER.]

North Carolina since the days of recon-To say that this term of our school has not very long after my arrival in the

been a success would be but commonplace metropolis, unfortunately kindled those brief wild sparkles into a furious and conpraise, and would fail to give the reader a correct idea of the results accomplished. suming flame. There was, in the first place, a very fair attendance of the teachers in these extreme Western counties, some of whom walked for the sake of Normal instruction. This was of itself a guarantee of faithfulness on their part as Normal students, and the success they had in competitive exercises showed not only ability but the fruits of It is a just meed of praise to say that this term of our Normal School was from the beginning stripped of all fuss and feathers. The Board of Instructors and the students, if I may so call them, alike addressed themselves with much earnestness to the work before them. All labored with a will for the achievement of the great end for which this class of schools

was established in our State-that of qualifying and elevating the standard of our common school teachers and imparting greater efficiency to our system of popular education. Moved by this impulse this term of our Normal, just closed, has resulted in more effective work and practical benefits than any preceding term. Besides this, it took hold upon the minds of visitors and awakened a more widespread three-and-twenty, was, they told me, the interest than heretofore. One of the most daughter of a school-master, and certainly encouraging facts developed at this session had been gently and carefully nurtured. was, that of the one hundred enrolled. They had one child, a sprightly, curlyhaired, bright-eyed boy, nearly four years old. The wife, Ellen Irwin, was reputed who propose to devote themselves to the

for the sole purpose of the benefits to be derived, I doubt if they would show a better record. While I am not disposed to urge invidious distinctions, I doubt if there has been a more efficient board of done more faithful and effective worktoo were aided and encouraged in their work by the attentive and earnest application of the students, and all were enquiet and unostentatious community who furnished no flim flam to distract attention or interferfere with study and research. Say what you will of it, there is neverthe-

making good students and profound Educational enterprises surrounded by opular amusements and fushionable claprap never reach that success in imparting true scholarship that those do which have Normal instruction is one of the agencies observed it, say, efficiency of our teachers of the pub-

ONE TO TWO HUNDRED PER CENT. The work of training and sending out plans will be reduced to systematic work | ning leaped from Renshawe's lustrous, adorned with her native talent like dia-The official corps is distributed and ram-seek to evade it? Let it be remembered monds gathered from the rough débris in blessed death, whom I have so often igified throughout the whole country, dwell-that distilling is carried on in the South-which they are found. C. D. SMITH.

[Warren's Diary of a Detective.] The following narrative relates more to medical than to criminal history; but as the affair came in some degree under my notice as a public officer, I have thought it might not be altogether out of place in these slight outlines of police experience. Strange and unaccountable as it may at first appear, its general truth will hardly be estioned by those who have had opportunities of observing the fantastic delusions which haunt and dominate the human brain in certain phases of mental ab-

On arriving in London in 1831, I took lodgings at a Mr. Renshawe's, in Mile-Road, not far from the turnpike-gate. inducement to do so, was partly the cheapness and neatness of the accommodation, partly that the landlord's maternal uncle, a Mr. Oxley, was slightly known to me. Henry Renshawe I knew by reputation only, he having left Yorkshire ten ør eleven years before, and even that knowledge was slight and vague. I had heard that a tragical event had cast a deep shadow over his after-life; that he had been for some months the inmate of a private lunatic asylum; and that some persons believed his brain had never thoroughly recovered its original healthy ac-In this opinion both my wife and myself very soon concurred; and yet I am not sure that we could have given a satisfactory reason for such belief. He was, it is true, usually kind and gentle, even to the verge of simplicity, but his general mode of expressing himself and conducting business was quite coherent and sensible; although in spite of his resigned cheerfulness of tone and manner, it was at times quite evident, that whatever the mental hurt he had received, it had left a rankling, perhaps remorseful, sting behind. A small, well-executed portrait in his sitting-room suggested a conjecture of the nature of the calamity which had be fallen him. It was that of a fair, mildeyed, very young woman, but of a pensive, almost mournful, cast of features, as if the coming event, briefly recorded in

the lower right-hand corner of the painting, had already, during life and health, cast its projecting shadow over her. That brief record was this:-"Laura Har-FRANKLIN, N. C., July 28, 1884.—The greaves, born 1804; drowned 1821." No rect allusion to the picture ever passed Franklin closed to-day under very flatter- his lips in my hearing, although, from being circumstances, a deep pervading inter- ing able to chat together of Yorkshire est having brought together a large collec- scenes and times, we speedily became extion of our citizens to witness the closing cellent friends. Still, there were not exercises and hear a speech from Hon. J. | wanting, from time to time, significant in-C. Scarborough, our State Educational dications, though difficult to place in evi-Superintendent. Mr. Scarborough made dence, that the fire of insanity had not an excellent speech in favor of popular been wholly quenched, but still smouldereducation, and in regard to its progress in | cd and glowed beneath the habit-hardened crust which concealed it from the careless or casual observer. Exciting circumstances,

> Mr. Renshawe was in fair circumstances -that is, his income, derived from funded property alone, was nearly £300 a year; out his habits were close, thrifty, almost miserly. His personal appearance was neat and gentlemanly, but he kept no servant. A char-woman came once a day to arrange his chamber and perform other nousehold work, and he usually dined, very simply, at a coffee-house or tavern. His house, with the exception of a sitting and bed room, was occupied by lodgers: amongst these was a pale, weakly looking young man, of the name of Irwin. He was suffering from pulmonary consumption-a disease induced, I was informed, by his careless folly in remaining in his wet clothes after having assisted, during the greater part of the night, at a large fire at a coach-factory. His trade was in gold and silver lace-work-bullion for epaulettes, and so on; and as he had a good connection with several West-end establishments, his business appeared to be a thriving one; so much so, that he usually employed several assistants of both sexes. He occupied the first floor, and a workshop at the end of the garden. His wife, a pretty-featured, well-formed, graceful young woman, of not more than two or

to be a first-rate hand at some of the lighter parts of her husband's business: and her efforts to lighten his toil, and compensate by increased exertion for his daily diminishing capacity for labor, were unwearying and incessant. Never have I seen a more gentle, thoughtful tenderness, than was displayed by that young wife to wards her suffering, and sometimes not quite evenly-tempered, partner, who, however, let me add, appeared to reciprocate truthfully her affection; all the more so, perhaps, that he knew their time together upon earth had already shrunk to a brief span. In my opinion, Ellen Irwin was a handsome, even an elegant young person; this, however, is in some degree a matter of taste. But no one could deny that the instructors-Normal teachers, who have gentle kindness, the beaming compassion, irradiating her features as she tended the than that at Franklin. These teachers fast-sinking invalid, rendered her at such times absolutely beautiful-angelized her, to use an expression of my wife's, with whom she was a prime favorite. I was couraged in this noble work by the deep self-debating for about the twentieth time interest manifested in their success by a one evening, where it was I had formerly seen her, with that sad, mournful look of hers; for seen her I was sure I had, and not long since either. It was late; I had just returned home; my wife was in the less something in their surroundings in sick room, and I entered it with two or three oranges:-"Oh, now I remember, suddenly exclaimed, just above my breath; "the picture in Mr. Renshawe's

room! What a remarkable coincidence!" A low, chuckling laugh, close at my elbow, caused me to turn quickly towards more of rural quietude and yet good moral | the door. Just within the threshold stood society. These conditions attached to Mr. Renshawe, looking like a white stone the Franklin Normal School. We have image rather than a living man, but for in this mountain region a fair share of the fierce sparkling of his strangely-gleamnative talent to be utilized and made val- ing eyes, and the mocking, triumphant uable to the State, and this method of curl of his lips. "You, too, have at last then?" he muttered, faintly likely to attain that much desired end. echoing the under-tone in which I spoke While there has been some prejudice in a "I have known the truth for many weeks." portion of the public mind against our The manner, the expression, not the words, Normal schools, my observation has been quite startled me. At the same moment a to the effect that our school at least has cry of women rang through the room, wrought out practical results far beyond and I immediately seized Mr. Renshawe our most sanguine expectations. It has by the arm, and drew him forcibly away, already improved the tone and, I may for there was that in his countenance which should not meet the eyes of a dying

> soon as we had reached his sitting-room. Before he could answer, another wailing cry! It is Death's-Death's! Thrice-

sided, the next and pressing question requickly, and peering sharply in my face, lated to her own and infant son's subsistwas when, as you know, people said "ence. An elderly man of the name of and he ground his teeth with rage-"people said I was crazed-mad!" "What can you mean by this wild talk, was hoped the business might still be carried on with sufficient profit. Mr. Ren-

my friend?" I replied in as unconcerned and quicting a tone as I could immediateshawe's manner, though at times indicative of considerable nervous irritability, "Come, sit down: I was askly assume. ing the meaning of your strange words below, just now?" lusion he had for a while labored under "The meaning of my words? You know as well as I do. Look there!"

"At the painting? Well?" "You have seen the original," he went on with the same excited tone and gestures. "It crossed me like a flash lightning. Still it is strange she does not

know me. It is sure she does not! But

am changed, no not very badly changed ! he added, as he looked in a mirror. "Can you mean that I have seen Laura Hargreaves here?" I stammered, thoroughly bewildered. "She who was drowned ten or eleven years ago?" "To be sure-to be sure! It is so be lieved, I admit, by everybody-by myself, and the belief drove me mad! And yet, I now remember, when I was calm—when the pale face, blind staring eyes, and dripping hair, ceased for awhile to pursue and haunt me, the low, sweet voice and owing to her son reminding her continugentle face came back, and I knew she is her very image!" he added fiercely, his dirteen years ago. "In short," added glaring eyes flashing from the portrait to the young woman with tears and blushes, ny face alternately.

Whose image? Whose image !- Why Mrs. Irwin's, be sure. You yourself admitted it just now." I was so confounded, that for several minutes I remained stupidly and silently staring at the man. At length I said, "Well, there is a likeness, though not so great as I imagined"-"It is false!" he broke in furiously.

It is her very self." We'll talk of that to-morrow. are ill, over-excited, and must go to bed. I hear Dr. Garland's voice below; he shall

"No-no-no!" he almost screamed Send me no doctors; I hate doctors! But I'll go to bed-since you wish it; but no doctors! Not for the world!" As he spoke, he shrank coweringly backwards, eyes fixed upon mine as long as we re- sense, there was—and the fair widow had merely enticed the child away, and placed mained within view of each other: a mo- noticed as well as myself-a serious, me- him, under an ingenious pretence, with an ment afterwards I heard him dart into his nacing expression in the man's eye not to acquaintance at Camden Town; and by door.

candle, and examined the picture with restepped hastily into an adjoining closet, cause he thought the boy's likeness to his newed curiosity. It certainly bore a where we could hear and partly see all that father was the chief obstacle to Mrs. strong resemblance to Mrs. Irwin: the passed. Renshawe's speech trembled with Irwin's toleration of his addresses; and pale fairness of complexion, were the into the subject with which his disordered same; but it was scarcely more girlish, brain was reeling. more youthful, than the young matron was have been by this time approaching to these pencil-marks in the margin were not of the Evil One. I observed the likeness thirty years of age! I went softly down made by you thirteen years ago?" he mestairs and found, as I feared, that George | nacingly ejaculated. Irwin was gone. My wife came weeping out of the death-chamber, accompanied by Dr. Garland, to whom I forthwith rewith attention and interest; and after really such nonsense. Thirteen years ago turned, of course, that it was "accidental:" some sage observations upon the strange I was only about nine years of age." fancies which now and then took possession of the minds of monomaniacs, agreed to see Mr. Renshawe at ten the next morn- that I have suffered; the days of gloom, ing. I was not required upon duty till the nights of horror, since that fearful mo-

eleven; and if it were in the physician's ment when I beheld you dragged, a lifeopinion desirable, I was to write at once less corpse, from the water, and they told reason that, having no relative alive for to the patient's uncle, Mr. Oxley. Mr. Renshawe was, I heard, stirring before seven o'clock, and the char-woman informed me, that he had taken his break- I was never dragged out of a pond, nor fast as usual, and appeared to be in cheerful, almost high spirits. The physician frighten one." was punctual: I tapped at the sittingroom door, and was desired to come in. some papers before him, evidently deter- piece of water at Lowfield, and the skiff mined to appear cool and indifferent. He was not, in the deadly, sudden, jealous could not, however, repress a start of sur- strife between him and me, accidentally prise, almost of terror, at sight of the upset? But I know how it is: it is this physician, and a paleness, followed by a brat, and the memories he recalls, that-" hectic flush, passed quickly over his countenance. I observed, too, that the por- sharply into the room. The grasp of the trait was turned with its face towards the | lunatic was on the child's throat. I loosed

By a strong effort, Mr. Renshawe re- with a force that brought him to the gained his simulated composure, and in ground. He rose quickly, glared at me reply to Dr. Garland's professional in- with tiger-like ferocity, and then darted quiry, as to the state of his health, said out of the room. The affair had become with a forced laugh: "My friend Waters serious, and the same night I posted a has, I suppose, been amusing you with the letter to Yorkshire, informing Mr. Oxley absurd story that made him stare so last of what had occurred, and suggesting the night. It is exceedingly droll, I must propriety of his immediately coming to say, although many persons, otherwise London. Measures were also taken for acute enough, cannot, except upon reflec- securing Mrs. Irwin and her son from motion, comprehend a jest. There was John | lestation. Kemble, the tragedian, for instance, who-" 'Never mind John Kemble, my dear sir," interrupted Dr. Garland. "Do pray evening after the dispatch of my letter, I tell the story over again. I love an amus-

Mr. Renshawe hesitated for an instant, and then said with reserve, almost dignity | told by half-a-dozen tongues at once, was of manner: "I do not know, sir"-his dying; and the frightful cause of all was, face, by the way, was determinedly avert- that little George Irwin, a favorite with ed from the cool, searching gaze of the everybody, had in some unaccountable physician-"I do not know, sir, that I am | manner fallen into the river Lea, and been obliged to find you in amusement; and as drowned. This, at least, was the general your presence here was not invited, I shall | conviction, although the river had been obliged by your leaving the room as dragged to no purpose—the poor child's quickly as may be." 'Certainly-certainly, sir. I am ex- discovered floated to the bank, a consid-

ceedingly sorry to have intruded, but I erable way down the stream. The body, am sure you will permit me to have a peep | it was thought, had been carried out into at this wonderful portrait." Renshawc sprang impulsively forward to prevent the doctor reaching it. He was too late; and Dr. Garland, turning sharply asked. Nobody knew. He had not been round with the painting in his hand, liter- | seen since five o'clock-about the time, I ally transfixed him in an attitude of surprise and consternation. Like the Ancient | I had the house cleared as quickly as pos-Mariner, he held him by his glittering eye, sible of the numerous gossips that crowded but the spell was not an enduring one. it, and then sought a conference with Dr. 'Truly," remarked Dr. Garland, as he Garland, who was with Mrs. Irwin. The wilt place thy hand in mine and say: found the kind of mesmeric influence he had exerted beginning to fail, "not so fusely bled and cupped, and it was hoped sunny Italy, and 'neath soft cerulean skies very bad a chance resemblance; especially that brain fever, which had been appreabout the eyes and mouth"-

"This is very extraordinary conduct," broke in Mr. Renshawe: "and I must but he declined committing himself to any castle I'll give thee. The bath shall be of again request that you will both leave the advice, and I was left to act according to milk. A box at the opera shall be at thy room."

immediately went away. sion, Mr. Waters," said the physician as | less painful issue. he was leaving the house, "is, I dare say, the true one; but he is on his guard now, and it will be prudent to wait for a fresh | long, slow hours limped past, the nightoutbreak before acting decisively; more silence only broken by the dull moaning, had been as fly as I am now I wouldn't especially as the hallucination appears to and occasional spasmodic screams of poor have flown." be quite a harmless one."

This was not, I thought, quite so sure, but of course I acquiesced as in duty "What were you saying? What truth bound; and matters went on pretty much have you known for weeks?" I asked as as usual for seven or eight weeks, except that Mr. Renshawe manifested much aversion towards myself personally, and finally served me with a written notice to quit at the end of the term previously stipulated for. There was still some time to that; spectral-like aspect he presented on enter-and in the meanwhile, I caused a strict ing. He had met somebody, it afterwards this minute. watch to be set, as far as was practicable appeared, outside, who had assured him without exciting observation, upon our that the mother of the drowned child was

landlord's words and acts. Ellen Irwin's first tumult of grief

Baleigh Begister.

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the head of the stairs, in reply to my question as to where he had been, he could Tomlins was engaged as foreman; and it only stutter with white trembling lips: "It -it-cannot be-be true-that Lau-that Mrs. Irwin is-dying?"

"Quite true, Mr. Renshawe," I very imprudently replied, and in much too loud a tone, for we were but a few paces from Mrs. Irwin's bedroom door. "And if, as I suspect, the child has been drowned by you, you will have before long two murders on your head." A choking, bubbling noise came from

the wretched man's throat, and his shaking fingers vainly strove to loosen his neck-tie. At the same moment I heard a noise, as of struggling, in the bedroom, and the nurse's voice in eager remonstrance. I instantly made a movement towards Mr. astounded young matron told me, in sub-stance, that within the last two or three Renshawe, with a view to loosen his cradays Mr. Renshawe's strange behavior and vat-his features being frightfully condisjointed talk had both bewildered and | vulsed, and to get him out of the way as quickly as possible, for I guessed what alarmed her. He vaguely intimated that was about to happen-when he, mistaking my intention, started back, turned half body else-that she had kept company round, and found himself confronted by with him, Mr. Renshawe, in Yorkshire, Mrs. Irwin, her pale features and white before she knew poor George-with many night-dress dabbled with blood, in conseother strange things he muttered, rather than spoke out; and especially that it was quence of a partial disturbance of the bandages in struggling with the nurse-a terrifying; ghastly sight even to me; ally of his father, that she pretended not lived, though all denied it. But look, it to have known Mr. Renshawe twelve or to him utterly overwhelming and scarceneeding her frenzied execrations on the the young woman with tears and blushes, "he is utterly crazed; for he asked me just now to marry him—which I would not do strength. He suddenly reeled, threw his for the Indies-and is gone away in a pas- arms wildly into the air, and before I sion to find a paper that will prove, he says, I am that other Laura something." could stretch forth my hand to save him, fell heavily backwards from the edge of There was something so ludicrous in all the steep stairs, where he was standing, to this, however vexatious and insulting un- the bottom. Tomlins and I hastened to der the circumstances-the recent death his assistance, lifted him up, and as we of the husband and the young widow's did so a jet of blood gushed from his unprotected state-that neither of us could | mouth; he had likewise received a terrible

forbear laughing at the conclusion of Mrs.
Irwin's story. It struck me, too, that Renshawe had conceived a real and ardent

We got him to bed; Dr. Garland and a passion for the very comely and interest- neighboring surgeon were soon with us, ing person before us—first prompted, no doubt, by her accidental likeness to the portrait; and that some mental flaw or dawned before we heard from the physiother caused him to confound her with the | cian's lips that life with him was swiftly Laura who had in early life excited the ebbing to its close. He was perfectly conscious and collected. Happily, there was Laughable as the matter was in one no stain of murder on his soul: he had be trifled with; and at her earnest request, this time both he and his mother were we accompanied her to her own apartment, standing, awe struck and weep It was plain that lunacy, but partially to which Renshawe had threatened soon to Henry Renshawe's death-bed. He had subdued, had resumed its former mastery return. We had not been a minute in the thrown the child's hat into the river, and over the unfortunate gentleman. But room, when his hurried step was heard what an extraordinary delusion! I took a approaching, and Mrs. Waters and I been a double one. In the first place, bebrown, curling hair, the pensive eyes, the fervency and anger as he broke at once next, to bribe her into compliance by a promise to restore her son. But he could not be deemed accountable for his actions. "I think," he murmured brokenly, "that now, and the original, had she lived, would that you do not remeber this song-that the delusion was partly self-cherished, or long before, but it was not till the-the

> itself upon my aching brain, and grew there. But the world is passing; forgive me-Ellen-Laura "-He was dead! The inquest on the cause of death rebut I long regretted that I had not been less precipitate, though perhaps all was for the best-for the sufferer as well as others. Mr. Oxley had died some five weeks previously. This I found from Renshawe's will, where it was recited as a whom he cared, his property was bequeathed to Guy's Hospital, charged with 100%, a year to Ellen Irwin, as long as she lived unmarried. The document was perfectly coherent; and although written during the height of his monomania, con-"Then you and I, your sister, and tained not a word respecting the identity

husband was dying, that the idea fastened

thrice-accursed Bedford, did not, on the of the youthful widow and the Laura Mr. Renshawe was seated at a table with 7th of August, 1842, go for a sail on the whose sad fate had first unsettled the testator's reason. SPARTANBURG AND ASHEVILLE.

The Forthcoming Completion of the Missing Link-Causes of the Delay. [Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.] NEW YORK, July 27 .- Coming through North Carolina the other day I met President Andrews, of the Western North Carlina Railroad, the line which is now in operation from Salisbury to Waynesville and Warm Springs, and to a point nearly thirty miles west of Waynesville on the Ducktown branch. The engineering difficulties were immense, but the worst of them have been overcome and by September 1 more than thirty additional miles of road beyond Waynesville will have been constructed in accordance with the agreement with the State.

The obligation to build a given number of miles of road west of Waynesville by September 1 is, I am informed, the immediate cause of the hitherto unaccountable delay in building the Railroad from Hendersonville to Asheville, which, with the exception of a few miles, is graded and ready for the ties. It is intended to operate the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad as a part of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and Colonel Andrews hopes to begin work upon it this fall. There would not be so much loss of time, but for the imperative necessity of concentrating all the available force, this summer, on the Ducktown branch. F. W. K.

Old Love Letters.

[Bloomington Eye.] A lady of the north side, says a reporter, was looking over a bundle of old love letters recently and chanced upon this one from her husband in his haleyon days, and she read it to him:

"Sweet idol of my lonely heart, if thou we'll bask and sing and dream of naught hended, would not ensue. The physician's but love. Rich and costly paintings of suspicions pointed the same way as mine; old masters shall adorn the walls of the my own discretion. I was new to such command, and royalty shall be thy daily It was useless to persist and we almost matters at that time-unfortunately so, as visitor. Sweet strains of music shall still "Your impres- it proved, or the affair might have had a thee at eventide, and warbling birds shall wake thee from thy morning slumber. Tomlins and I remained up, waiting for | Dost thou accept? Say 'Yes,' and fly, oh,

the return of Mr. Renshawe; and as the fly with me." "And I flew, said the wife, "but if I

Getting a Boy Out of Bed.

Mamma (at the foot of the stairs)-Come Bobby, dear, it's time little boys It was two in the morning before he did were out of bed. Breakfast is nearly

> Bobby-Yes'm-um-m. Big Sister (a little later)-Bob-b-e-e, breakfast is on the table. Come right down Bobby-Yas-yas-um-m.

Old Gentleman (a little later still)either dead or dying. He never drank, I Robert!! Robert!! Robert-Yes, sir.