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A SAUNDERS' Store item in the Beaufort *Record* says a letter has been received from Senator VANCE denying the report that President CLEVELAND had entertained EKEE DOUGLASS and his white wife at a Diplomatic dinner at the White House. This denial will be hailed with satisfaction by the Southern people.

THE Democrats of Pennsylvania are taking time by the forelock, or rather they are trying to scoop in the Knights of Labor by putting up General Master Workman POWDERLY for Governor. The Knights are too strong a body to escape the attention of the political parties. The Democrats go to headquarters at once and if they can succeed in making a Governor of Pennsylvania it will be a ten strike.

A MESSAGE sent from East St. Louis informs JAY GOULD that the world will hold him responsible for the lives lost in the recent riot. He refused to arbitate the differences between him and his employees, and his agent at East St. Louis advertised for ten good men, of plenty grit, and who meant business, to act as deputy marshals to protect the employees of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. The strikers seem determined to avenge the blood of their followers and will doubtless make it prove a dear experiment to GOULD before they let up on him.

VIRGINIA is still having trouble about her debt. The Supreme Court of the U. S. having decided that the State was compelled to accept coupons in payment of taxes, Governor LEE, in accordance with a request of the Legislature, has issued a proclamation appealing to the patriotism of Virginians to refrain from adding to the State's embarrassment by paying or offering to pay their taxes in coupons. With the influence of the creditors at work it will require patriotism of the highest order to make the Governor's proclamation effective. But no State in the Union possesses more of the genuine article of patriotism than Virginia. North Carolina has cause to feel proud that her debt has been adjusted and that she is rapidly regaining her former credit.

Senator Vance, "our sub," has, at last been delivered of his long promised speech on Civil Service. Outside of North Carolina it will never be heard of, and here, is not endorsed by a majority of his party.—*Winston Republican.*

The *Republican* was a little previous in the above item, as the editor undoubtedly had not seen the papers. The speech has been noticed by the leading journals both North and South, Republican and Democratic, and has received comments both favorable and unfavorable. More copies of it have been ordered printed in pamphlet form than will be printed of the *Republican* for the next half century. One Representative alone from California has ordered as many copies to distribute among his constituents as there has been copies of the *Republican* printed in the last ten years. And the assertion that the speech is not endorsed by a majority of VANCE'S party in this State is equally absurd, for we are sure it is endorsed by at least three-fourths of the Democrats and by many Republicans.

THE refusal of the young man STURDIVANT in Wake county, who claims that he has been visited with Divine revelations and inspired to preach the gospel, to submit to test by physicians, proves what should have been known from the beginning of his curious antics, that he is not endowed with any special powers from on High to convert sinners to Christianity; that his afflictions are not miracles wrought for any special purpose, and those who are skeptical enough to believe such have not the proper faith in the truly Divine Revelation. The Gospel as recorded in the New Testament scriptures though to the Greeks foolishness, and to the Jews a stumbling block, is the rock upon which the Christian's faith and hope is built. We have no promise in that word that one would arise in the future to enforce its teachings by miracle. The age of miracles and miraculous conversions is past. The apostles taught the word as revealed to them by the Saviour; they sealed it with their blood; it is all sufficient, and he who waits for a miracle to convince him of its truth fairness will find that he has incurred the sentence pronounced upon the unbelievers.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

A vote was taken Thursday on the bill to allow *free and unlimited* coinage of silver. This bill was defeated by a vote of 126 for and 163 against it.

The bill to *suspend* or *repeal* the present law which requires not less than two millions of silver to be coined each month was then voted on and defeated by an overwhelming vote, viz: 84 to suspend or repeal and 201 against it.

The question which has been so much agitated and caused so much feeling, has been settled just as the friends of silver wished it, except some of the extreme men who were anxious for its unlimited coinage.

FISH HATCHING.

For some cause the Department of Agriculture North Carolina abolished the office of Fish Commissioner, or in other words the work of fish hatching was abandoned. Why this was done we do not know, but presume it was because the WM. of Rio Chesapeake of the *Economist* that every North Carolinian could have a broiled herring shad on his table every week day and two Sundays, was carried out by the Board and the fish hatching was a success. The last issue of the *Economist* gives evidence that the business was a success. And we have additional proof in the fact that while the catch of shad has been very poor in Neuse river and the waters of Pamlico sound where but few young shad were put when the hatching was carried on, in the waters of Albemarle sound where the catch has steadily increased until even an editor can have a broiled shad for breakfast every day. We copy Rio CREECY'S idea about the hatching and only wish to suggest that if the Board of Agriculture should see fit to begin the business again they give the waters of Pamlico a little more consideration than they did before.

We have never lost faith in the business of increasing our fish supply by artificial fish hatching and we have always regretted that it was abandoned by the Board of Agriculture of North Carolina just at the time that it was producing results. If the Board had not abandoned it, it would now have been one of their strongest supports against the clamor against them. We think the reason of the increased catch of the fish this season is the hatching at Avoca four years years ago. It was the wish of Louis the Fourteenth of France, that every Frenchman might have a chicken on his table every Sabbath day. We wish every North Carolinian could have a broiled corned shad on his table every week day and two on Sunday, and then they will bless the Board of Agriculture, if the patriotic and benevolent board can obtain that blessing by re-establishing fish hatching somewhere in the tributaries of Albemarle sound. We cannot mark the young shad that are turned loose and prove to the Board by tangible proofs that they come again, but the proofs are unquestionable. One proof we see mentioned. They are now catching in the upper Cape Fear River, Connecticut shad which were unknown to the Cape Fear waters until some young shad from the Connecticut hatcheries were turned loose in Cape Fear river a few years ago. Is further proof wanting? To our mind the proof is conclusive. Four years ago the fish hatcheries were putting young shad in the upper waters of Albemarle sound, and that is the reason that we and the other poor men in our section have a broiled shad for breakfast every day now, which costs us thirteen cents a piece, and sometimes three for a quarter.

THE IMPORTANCE OF OBEDIENCE TO LAW.

In the course of his great speech before the British House of Commons last week Mr. GLADSTONE said, "something is imperatively demanded from us to restore in Ireland the first condition of civil life—the free course of law, the liberty of every individual in the exercise of every legal right, their confidence in the law and their sympathy with the law, apart from which no country can be called a civilized country." These words, though uttered on the other side of the Atlantic, are worthy of the consideration of every American citizen. It is respect for law, the enforcement of the law, and submission to law, that guarantees to us our liberties and preserves our form of government.

In the administration of our civil and criminal laws, those nearest to the people, laws for the administration of our local governments, afford the best field for enforcing respect and obedience. But is this done in North Carolina? Are there not laws on our statute books that are openly and continuously disregarded by county and city officials? And does not such practice, or such negligence, on the part of those who are entrusted with its administration lessen the respect of the people for the law? Most assuredly it does.

But, says one, there are a great many laws on our statute books that are useless. Then they ought to be repealed, and the best way to secure the repeal of a bad law is to enforce it. The people of this country have reserved to themselves the right to change their laws whenever they see fit; but they never reserved the right to disobey and annul an existing law. But when those whose duty it is to administer the laws of the government, national, state, county, or city, openly disregard them, what can be expected of the people? The officers should first be made to plumb the line, then will the people have confidence in the law, and sympathy with the law, without which, as Mr. GLADSTONE truly said, we are civilized only in name.

HOW IT WAS DONE.—A couple of Arabs in the desert who had never before seen paper or writing, were watching with curious interest an Englishman as he wrote a note to be taken to a friend. One of them later examined the writing material, and exclaimed, with surprise,—

"Oh, what thin, thin, thin!" And, "How white, white, white! White as milk, Wallah!

"And he just rubs it a little with that stick, and it makes black lost marks. This is indeed wonderful!"

Then on examining the pencil, he detected the lead, and with glee showed it to his friend, saying, "There, you see, that's how it marks; its heart is black."

A newly married lady was telling another how nicely her husband could write. "Oh, you should see some of his love letters." "Yes, I know, was the freezing reply; "I've got ever so many of 'em in my desk."

DISCUSSING THE IRISH QUESTION.

The Irish question has approached a point of interest unprecedented for many years. The great speech of the Prime Minister, Mr. GLADSTONE, in which his policy in regard to the vexed question was to be outlined, was awaited with deep interest, in this country, as well as in the old world.

The speech in the House, while not giving general satisfaction to the Irish members of Parliament, but being opposition to exclude Ireland from the imperial assembly while she is still taxed for the support of the Empire strikes an American as wholly unjust, as it involves the principle of taxation without representation. But, to the surprise of the Liberals, the Parnellites accepted this with thundering cheers, also the proposition to pay from the endowment of any part of Ireland.

The speech is regarded as one of the greatest efforts of the grand old man." It's delivery consumed three hours and twenty five minutes. We give the concluding remarks which show that, though he has passed the seventy sixth year, he has yet a vigorous mind, capable of grappling with the great issues of the day.

In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said:

"I hold that there is such a thing as local patriotism, which in itself is not bad, but good. Cheers. The Welshman is full of local patriotism. The Scotchman is full of local patriotism. Yes, Scotch nationality is as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise, I believe it would be as ready to assert itself as it was in the days of Bannockburn. [Cheers.]

"If I read Irish history aright, misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to their soil with an embrace yet closer than is known elsewhere, and the Irishman is still more profoundly Irish; but it does not follow that because his local patriotism is strong he should be incapable of an imperial patriotism.

"There are two modes of presenting the subject which I have argued; one of them is to present what we now recommend as good, and the other is to present it as a choice of evils and as the least among the varied evils with which as possibilities we are confronted. Well, I have argued the matter as if it had been a choice of evils. I have recognized as facts and as entitled to attention, jealousies which I myself do not share or feel. I have argued it on that ground as the only ground on which it can be recommended not only to a mixed auditory, but to the public mind of the country, that cannot give minute investigation to all portions of this complicated question. I do not know whether it may appear too bold, but in my own heart I cherish the hope that this is not merely a choice of the lesser evil, but that it may be proved to be, ere long, a good in itself. [Loud cheers.]

"There is, I know, an answer to this, and what is the answer? The answer is only found in the view which rests upon a basis of despair, of absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions to those beneficial provisions which have made, in general, Europeans in particular, Englishmen and Americans, capable of self government, that an Irishman is a *lusus naturæ*; that justice, common sense, moderation, natural prosperity have no meaning for him; that all that he can understand, and all that he can appreciate is strife, perpetual dissension.

"Now, sir, I am not going to argue in this House whether this view, this monstrous view [Irish cheers] is a correct one. I say the Irishman is as capable of loyalty as another man [renewed Irish cheers], but if his loyalty has been checked, why, it is because the laws by which he is governed do not present themselves to him, as they do to us in England or Scotland, with a native and congenial element.

"I have no right to say that Ireland, through her constitutionally elected members, will accept the measure I propose. I hope they will, but I have no right to assume it; nor have I any power to enforce it upon the people of England and Scotland; but I rely on the patriotism and the sagacity of this House; on a free and full discussion, and, more than all, upon the just, generous sentiments of the two British nations; and, looking forward, I ask the House, believing that no trivial motive could have driven us to assist in the work we have undertaken (work which we believe will restore Parliament to its free and unimpeded course), I ask them to stay the waste of the public treasure under the present system of government and administration in Ireland, which is not waste only, but waste which demoralizes while it exhausts.

"I ask them to show to Europe and America that we, too, can face the political problems which America had to face twenty years ago, and which many countries in Europe have been called on to face and have not feared to deal with. I ask that we shall practice as we have very often preached, and that in our own case we should be firm and fearless of applying the doctrines we have often inculcated on others—that the concession of local self government is not the way to sap and impair, but to strengthen and consolidate unity. I ask that we should learn to rely less on mere written stipulations and more on those better stipulations written on the heart and mind of man. I ask that we should apply to Ireland the happy experience we have gained in England and Scotland, where a course of generosity has been taught us, not as a dream of a theory, but as a matter of practice and of fact, that the best and surest foundation we can find to build it is the foundation afforded by the affections and convictions and love of man, and that it is thus, by the decree of the Almighty, that far more than by any other method we may be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, the power and the permanence of the empire."

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid bursts of enthusiastic cheering which were sustained for several minutes.

We append also remarks of Mr. TREVELYAN (opposition) to Mr. GLADSTONE, and Mr. PARNELL for Ireland.

MR. TREVELYAN SPEAKS.

When the applause had subsided Mr. George Otto Trevelyan, who recently resigned the position of Secretary for Scotland, arose amid enthusiastic cheering and delivered the following speech:

Mr. Trevelyan said: I rise with great reluctance to oppose the measure of the Government, but I do so with the conviction that it is my duty to do so. I am not one of those who regard the Irish question as the one question of the day. I do not think that the Government ought to have brought forward this measure at the present moment, but I do not think that the Government could have avoided bringing it forward. I do not think that the Government could have avoided bringing it forward. I do not think that the Government could have avoided bringing it forward.