

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 128

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—ROAD TO RUIN, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:40 P. M. Mr. Montague, Miss Jeffers-Lewis, Madame at 1:30 P. M.

BOWERY OPERA HOUSE. No. 261 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:40 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of 21st street.—ON HAND, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:40 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 214 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:40 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—MARRIAGE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:40 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. West Fourteenth street.—OPEN from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OLYMPIA THEATRE. No. 24 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:40 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BO. PANZA, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:40 P. M. Mr. Fickett, Mr. Lewis, Miss Davapport, Mrs. Gilbert, Grand Combs, Con Matinee, at 1:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:40 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 185 Broadway.—FEMALE BATTLES, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:40 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL. West 125th street.—THE QUIET FAMILY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:40 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Twenty-third street and sixth avenue.—THE BOY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:40 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Street, near Sixth street.—LUCRETIA, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:40 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. FIFTH AVENUE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:40 P. M.

PARK THEATRE. CAMELID, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 10:40 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875.

Reports this morning the probabilities the weather to-day will be warm and dry, with possibly light rain.

STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were a trifle opened and closed at 115 1/2. Exchange firm and the rates of money are reported.

LACK HILLS TROUBLES are in a fair chance for a satisfactory settlement.

IRISH REVOLUTION is ended. It was more than a free fight instigated by disappointed aspirants for the Presidency and of significance of any kind.

AMERICAN TEAM to shoot at the return Ireland is getting everything ready to go, and as will be seen from our morning is discussing and settling preliminaries for the match.

PROBATION AMONG THE MINERS in Pennsylvania is not yet appeased, and it is plain that some more effective way of meeting the emergency must be adopted than any yet devised.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET was discussed in the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone delivering the proceedings with some very acute criticisms of the financial management of the conservative administration.

DOSENO APOTHECARIES are a nuisance which ought never be tolerated, and the case of Doetschmann, the druggist in Ninth avenue, will serve to call public attention to the danger of going to drug stores for remedies which ought to be prescribed only by a regular physician.

THE SCAFFOLD is to become an "institution" in Massachusetts and especially in the neighborhood of Boston this summer, and the ignominious divertissement began yesterday at Plymouth with the hanging of Sturtevant, "the triple murderer." This wretch had murdered an old woman and two old men, and, inasmuch, says our correspondent, as an execution is an extraordinary event in that Pilgrim locality the hanging was regarded almost in the light of a gala occasion. The scene was attended with all the shocking barbarities which usually form a part of official strangling, and it may be safely assumed that those who witnessed the spectacle are none the better for what they saw.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S ECCLESIASTICAL POLICY is bearing still more bitter fruits as the necessity of enforcing it becomes more and more a consequence of past mistakes. The cable brings word this morning that the Prince Bishop of Breslau has been conducted to the Bohemian frontier for the violation of laws which no Roman Catholic prelate could obey, and we have besides an intimation from a German newspaper, the Berlin Post, that Belgium is indeed to feel the full force of German displeasure on account of the congratulatory address of the Belgian bishop to Cardinal Ledochowski. It is impossible to conceive what aim of true statesmanship the German Chancellor has in thus carrying his repressive measures to extremity; and yet in the end it may be for the best, since, like ambition, tyranny is almost certain to overstep itself.

The Future of the Metropolis and Rapid Transit.

Ex-Mayor Wood took occasion the other evening, when addressing the members of the Chamber of Commerce at dinner, to recite some facts in reference to the rise of New York and its probable future, which, at this time especially, possess unusual interest. In commenting upon the mutations of trade during the present century and the odd chances inspiring them he showed how commercial glory had come and departed from our modern cities even as in the course of time we have seen it come and depart in a far larger degree from Tyre and Venice. His argument was that unless the rulers and inhabitants of a city attend diligently to its interests it will fall into neglect and decay like other human institutions. Many curious instances of this were cited. At one time the little town of Salem, Mass., which is now only remembered for its witches, controlled the East India trade. Poughkeepsie, which has now a reputation limited to home brewed ale and female education, possessed the whaling tonnage, while the poor little forlorn city of Alexandria, which has been under a blight since the war, did the chief West India exporting trade. Showing how the prosperity of New York is a comparatively modern circumstance it is well to remember that at the close of the last war with England our city was third in the extent and value of its foreign trade, Philadelphia and Boston exceeding it. The process of this growth has been so vast that New York now controls three-fifths of all the foreign trade of the country. At the same time Mr. Wood saw the rise of influences which, if not checked, may affect the supremacy of New York just as New York has affected the supremacy of her sister cities. Our preponderance of the product of the West is thirty per cent less than it was ten years ago. While we are falling off the cities of the new Dominion of Canada are rapidly going ahead. Montreal has increased its exportation of grain to Europe 253 per cent within five years. Mr. Wood did not express the fear, but it was evidently in his mind, that unless the conditions which had led to this change are arrested New York may fall under the same decay which is depriving New Orleans of its once proud position as the metropolis of the South-west.

Among the requirements necessary to assure the future of New York Mr. Wood gave natural and just prominence to rapid transit. It may seem a straining of logic to find a solution for our decrease in foreign trade in the building of a steam railway to Westchester county; but the causes that lead to the rise and fall of cities are interwoven and widely spread. We can only maintain our metropolitan attitude by making New York worthy of its citizens, of its business interests, of its manufactures, of its commercial greatness. If we pursue a policy which destroys the good name of the city, by permitting bad men to govern it, how can we complain if we have an evil name abroad? If we allow a Tweed to control our Treasury and dictate to us who shall be our judges and legislators and the administrators of our finance how can we expect the merchants of London to have confidence in our financial integrity? If we permit New York to fall into the condition of atrophy; if we drive from it its best class of citizens; if we allow cities surrounding it to grow at the expense of New York; if we make it the interest and almost the necessity of every poor man who would like to have a home for his children to fly from its tenement houses how can we expect to attract to it those vast commercial and manufacturing interests which contribute to the splendor and the welfare of a metropolis? Rapid transit is one of many measures which we trust to see adopted when we have wise men in authority, men who believe in the future of this metropolis and have the courage and the honesty of their convictions. We support it, not as the only thing necessary, but as the one thing to be done—and to be done immediately. As another step in the programme of our future greatness rapid transit is as necessary as the Erie Canal, the introduction of Croton water and the creation of Central Park. But when we have achieved it it is only a step. We must continue our work. New York must grow in all directions like Paris and London. For this reason we want the Brooklyn Bridge and the tunnel to Jersey City. There is no reason why that large and most respectable part of our population who reside in Brooklyn should not have absolute communication with their places of business in New York without regard to ice or storm or tide. There is no reason why the great trunk railroads should not have their termini on this island. For this reason we favor the tunnel to Jersey City. It is a mistake to allow the Hudson to be, as it were, a barrier between ourselves and the main lines that go South and West. We must have, in time, a system of docks and piers and warehouses that will make New York as advantageous to the mariner and the merchant as Liverpool. We favor the efforts to improve the navigation of the East River, to open the Hell Gate entrance to Long Island Sound. So, from step to step, wherever our increasing business and population demands it, we support every measure that will contribute to make New York the metropolis of the world.

The cardinal point in this programme is in rapid transit. Until we are enabled to keep our people on the island, until we make New York a home as well as a hotel and business office, we can have no assurance that we shall maintain our metropolitan supremacy. As Mr. Wood showed, we convey every year over the one hundred and twenty miles of our street railways about one hundred and twenty millions of passengers, an average for every day of about three hundred and fifty thousand persons. During the last four years this travel has increased twenty-five per cent, and the aggregate of the business is more than that of the New York Central Railway over its whole 550 miles. "The difference in the time now occupied in going and returning daily to business," says Mr. Wood, "if more rapid transit facilities were furnished, would afford ten hours per day of productive labor to twenty thousand persons for every working day now lost by the present slow passenger conveyance of horse cars." This is an ingenious calculation, but it is one of the many striking arguments that can be used in behalf of rapid transit. Nor do we weary of repeating these arguments, for they cannot be too earnestly

The Presbyterian Union.

We have been favored with a document of the most interesting character to a large body of our religious people. The Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, has prepared a programme for the purpose of bringing together "in solemn league and covenant" all the Presbyterian bodies in the world. The purpose of this programme is to manifest the substantial unity of all the churches based on the Presbyterian system. It will not propose a new confession of faith nor interfere with the internal order of any church. It will accept all whose creed is evangelical and Presbyterian in form. There will be a general council—a sort of ecclesiastical court of supreme jurisdiction—to decide upon such questions as may be submitted to it. The decisions of this council are not to be binding upon members, but will be laid before the churches for "a prayerful and careful consideration." It will largely enter into the missionary work, especially in foreign lands and in great cities. It will unite in protecting the Sabbath, in securing instruction in the Scriptures, in the suppression of intemperance, in combating infidelity in all forms, in developing a plan of systematic benevolence and in binding "all Protestant churches in opposing the errors and inroads of Romanism." There is to be a preparatory meeting in London this year in expectation of a confederation to be held in 1876.

Historic Ticonderoga.

There are few spots around which cluster so many historic associations as the little plot of ground between the lakes on which stood old Fort Ticonderoga. The whole region is a historic one, from Crown Point, at the head of Lake Champlain, to Fort William Henry, at the foot of Lake George, and Fort Edward on the Hudson; but Fort "Ty" is the historical, as it is the geographical, centre of that wild and mountainous country which makes the waters so romantic. It was here that the English General Abercrombie met with that overwhelming disaster which gave to the name of Montcalm an undying fame. No severer struggle ever took place between the opposing forces of England and France, and the English arms never suffered a more complete reverse in the fortunes of war. Out of sixteen thousand men, two thousand were killed, it may be said, in one hour, and under circumstances where courage or fear was alike unavailing. The coming celebration of the Ethan Allen Centennial recalls the terrible butchery which took place on this work nine years before Allen and his Green Mountain boys wrested it from the British, who had captured it at the cost of two expeditions and one startling calamity. In view of the interest that is taken in these events at this time a correspondent of the HERALD has been over the ground, and, in a letter which we print this morning, he recounts Abercrombie's ill-fated story. It is a tale which has more than the charm of romance, and, what is more, it is a romance that is all true beyond the power of the imagination to conceive or of words to picture, even in outline, of the vivid reality. In recalling these scenes, so terrible amid what is so grand in nature, we begin to realize that America has indeed a history. Not only did the Old World contend on these lakes and among these mountains for empire in the New, but it was here that the shot fired by the "embattled farmers" at Concord Bridge had its first fruits "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." It is meet that after the lapse of a hundred years we should remember all these things, and of all our recollections there is not a prouder one than the remembrance of Ethan Allen's glory on the spot of Abercrombie's shame—historic Ticonderoga.

THE REMOVAL BILLS were the subject of a long debate in the Assembly yesterday, and what is known as the Senate bill, by which removals by the Governor can only be effected with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate, was finally adopted, with only one vote in opposition. Though Mr. Daly made a determined effort to secure for the Governor the absolute power of removal he was beaten both in committee of the whole and in the House, and he wisely voted with the majority when nothing was left for him but to accept the Senate bill. This disposes of one of the most troublesome questions of the session. The result is likely to be generally acceptable, the powers conferred on the Governor being as great as the people would be willing to grant to any Executive.

GREEN'S OBSTRUCTIVENESS is curiously illustrated in the answer of the Corporation Counsel yesterday to the Comptroller's request to have a judgment against the city opened and readjusted. "That there may be no misunderstanding," says the Corporation Counsel, "I am compelled to officially advise you that the Law Department cannot give any support or countenance to litigation in this matter. There seems to be no reason why great public evils should be hazarded in order to review the official action of Mayor Havemeyer and his associates in this case, which official action is regarded by the law officer of the city, after the most careful and repeated consideration, as legal and unquestionable." There never has been a clearer condemnation of Mr. Green's "policy" than this, and yet he pays the city to grant and continue expense in contesting claims legally and judicially settled, and morally certain to be paid in the end.

THE BEST THING developed in the whole course of the great scandal trial was the intimation yesterday that it is near its end. Like the proclamation of peace after a long war the termination of this case will be a great relief, but like the evil effects of war the blight and curse of this social upheaval will be felt even when all its outward marks are obliterated.

The Mecklenburg Controversy.

The asperity of feeling, prompted, no doubt, by patriotism, but not quite befitting a calm historical inquiry, which has been awakened in North Carolina and in Tennessee (formerly a part of North Carolina) by the discussion which we have invited, cannot with any justice be directed against the HERALD. Every one of the communications which we have thus far published on this question has been sent us from North Carolina, or is of North Carolina origin. In connection with the Centennial celebration, to take place at Charlotte on the 20th inst., we found a mooted and most interesting point of American history, and took advantage of the occasion to have it adequately discussed, and, if possible, settled. We paid to North Carolina the respectful deference of assuming that its citizens are better informed in matters pertaining to their local history than scholarly people in other parts of the country, and have accordingly given them a chance to be heard first in our columns. It is surely no fault of ours that learned citizens of their own State differ on this question. The HERALD is not contesting any patriotic claims of North Carolina; it is one part of the people of that State controverting the opinion of another part. Besides the local correspondents, whose letters we have printed without their names, we have given large space to the arguments of ex-Governor William A. Graham in support of the genuineness of the Declaration of May 20, and to-day we publish a communication from Daniel R. Goodloe, another distinguished North Carolinian, who argues as strongly against its genuineness. It is no part of our object either to extol or disparage North Carolina, but, if possible, to ascertain the truth, and it accords with our sense of justice to give plaintiff and defendant a fair and equal hearing. When the American public shall have seen the best that can be said on both sides of this interesting controversy they will be in a position to form an intelligent judgment. When the ablest of

GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

where a communication from a correspondent who seeks to set right the position of General Beauregard in reference to the charge that during the last war he was in favor of shooting all the prisoners and conducting the war without quarter. Our correspondent shows that on many occasions, or every occasion, in fact, when General Beauregard had the opportunity, he treated his prisoners with humanity. No one who knows General Beauregard will suppose for a moment that he would do anything else. It was this that led us to marvel that under any circumstances he would favor the introduction into modern war of customs which, for a century or two, have only been practised by Kaffirs and Sioux. The matter is scarcely worthy of further discussion, and so far as General Beauregard is concerned, we prefer to think only of his humanity and courtesy and courage, and not of any of the foolish purposes he may have supported in the heat and fury of an unhappy war.

OREGON AND THE CENTENNIAL.—We print this morning a letter from the Governor of Oregon in reference to what the people and authorities of that State are doing for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. The report is very gratifying and does credit to Oregon. An appropriation has been made to

pay the expenses of the Commissioners. In addition to this the people are raising subscriptions to collect and forward to Philadelphia specimens of all of the leading products of the State. Governor Grover thinks the State will make a fine display of cereals, and that it will do especially well in wheat and oats—"probably," he says, "the best of all the States." There will be exhibitions of lumber, of various minerals, including coal, gold, tin and quicksilver, with various work in cotton and woolen fabrics. Altogether, from what the Governor writes, we shall have from Oregon a most interesting and useful display, and the opportunity of learning what our fair young sister really possesses toward setting up the business of housekeeping as an empire.

The Indian Problem.

When we come to the second centennial anniversary of our national independence it will probably be written that the Indian race, with the exception, perhaps, of a few remnants in some outlying frontier section, has passed away. When we compare the condition and number of the Indian tribes to-day with what they were a hundred years ago, and see their terrible diminution in character and capacity and honesty, we can well conceive how the process of destruction cannot last more than one or two generations. When this chapter of our national history is written it will always be said that in no respect has America failed so signally to vindicate her claim to have a humane and civilized people as in her dealings with the Indians. The whole story of the relation of the white man to the Indian on this Continent is a consistent record of baseness, perfidy and inhumanity. We can readily see how that what we call manifest destiny will in time drive the Indian from the possession of the vast empire now under our dominion. It was not in the nature of things that there should even be a contest as to which of the races should live in America—the white man or the red man; nor do we think for a moment that civilization has not been largely benefited in every aspect by the triumph of the white man over the red in the struggle for the possession of our soil.

We came to the Indian armed with a superior civilization, with cunning, with a wider range of knowledge, and it was within our power to lift him out of his condition of barbarism and instruct him in an approximate form of civilization. This, certainly, was our duty, and if we had performed it patiently, instead of destroying one of the most interesting races of the world, we should have rescued it, elevated, strengthened it, and, conquering America to the uses of civilization, have given to the world an enlightened people.

It is impossible for us to give here the whole story, and nothing could be more unpleasant and ungracious. When President Grant entered the Presidency one of his first declarations was that he would administer the Indian affairs with justice and humanity. He was peculiarly fitted for this work. In his earlier days he had lived with the Indians. He knew their peculiarities, and he especially knew all the trials they had suffered. We do the President justice, and feel that he has striven all the time to reform our Indian system. The influences that have fattened upon the misfortune of the Indians have been too strong for him, and from what we can gather now it would seem that we are threatened with another war on our frontiers, arising from the bad conduct of federal officers in dealing with the Indian tribes. One of the means of obtaining wealth upon the part of the Indian Ring is to foster these "wars." The government is compelled to find supplies and troops and arms and money. It is hard to feel that in enlightened America we make wars as a matter of gain and speculation, but this is the truth, and this underlies the difficulty of dealing with the whole Indian question.

If the President will only be firm in the conviction with which he entered his office and will insist upon justice to the Indian he has it in his power to do a great good. We fear it is too late for us as a nation to reform our Indian policy. The shame and scandal of it have passed. It is almost impossible for us as a people ever to expect the Indian to regard our word, and when faith no longer remains any negotiation is impossible. The President may, nevertheless, arrest evils that if not checked may involve our frontier lines in a more devastating war than we have had since the time of Tecumseh.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Ross, of Huntville, Ala., is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. On April 23 General Mejia, of Mexico, fell from his horse and broke an arm. Colonel T. Treadwell, United States Army, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel. Congressman Apheus S. Williams, of Michigan, is sojourning at the St. James Hotel. United States Marshal James N. Kerns, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the Grand Hotel. Lieutenant Colonel Walker, of Canada, has taken up his residence at the Brevoort House. Mr. George Jerome, Collector of the port of Detroit, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, is residing temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonel Alexander Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, is among the late arrivals at Barnum's Hotel. Mr. Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is at the Hoffman House. Mr. Henry D. Cooke, formerly Governor of the District of Columbia, arrived last evening at the St. James Hotel. Colonel E. F. Villanova, of the Spanish Ordnance Department, has taken up his quarters at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. George Eyster, United States Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Secretary Bristol has returned to Washington from his recent visit to Philadelphia, and resumed the duties of his office. The Governor General of Canada will leave for Quebec on Tuesday next, taking passage to England in the steamship Pruslan. Yoshida Kiyonari, Japanese Minister at Washington, and Uta Yano, Secretary of the Japanese Legation, have apartments at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Chief of Police of Havana, yesterday notified Judge White, a tourist of local celebrity and graduate of the Conservatory of Paris, that by order of the government of Cuba he must leave the island. A committee, representing the Fifth Maryland regiment, visited Washington yesterday and tendered its services as an escort to the President to the Bunker Hill Centennial. The President, it is said, graciously accepted the proffered courtesy. The Marine Band will accompany the escort. Dr. Richard, of Zealand, was prominently connected with operations for the cure of the insane in that country, in a visit to Washington, and was introduced to the President by members of the Cabinet yesterday by Dr. Nichols, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane in the District. Mr. Honcutt, Dr. Ebnald and Count Mare fassati visited the State Legislature yesterday, where they were studiously received by the presiding officers, after which they paid their respects to the Governor in the Executive chamber. They also visited the fire alarm telegraph and other points of interest. They were accompanied by Rev. Father Ludica and Mr. Charles Tracy, of Albany.

the North Carolina disputants have offered their arguments pro and con. we shall call into the field scholars of diligent research and great critical acumen, whose views are not colored by local feeling. But we pay North Carolina the compliment of letting her speak first through such of her own citizens as possess the highest claims to attention on such a subject. Let the facts and reasoning of ex-Governor Graham, which we printed last Wednesday, be weighed against those of Mr. Goodloe, which we print to-day. But as the subject is to be further handled by other investigators who are free from any local bias we reserve our judgment and advise our readers to do likewise. The final summing up will come more fitly from writers outside the State. Whether we shall at last feel moved to declare our own judgment we cannot say. For the present we prefer to act the part of what in New England town meetings is called a moderator, awarding the floor impartially to speakers on both sides, but exempt, we are happy to think, from the duty of enforcing courtesy and decorum, because all the writers we have invited are scholars and gentlemen.

For the acerbity of feeling displayed by some of the Southern journals we cannot be held responsible. But we think it quite uncalled for. Nothing could be more inconsiderate than the imputation that we wish to deprive the South of any part of the honor which belongs to it for the noble and spirited part it acted in the American Revolution. So far as pride of priority is concerned this is a question between North Carolina and Virginia—two Southern States which border upon each other. If historical justice requires that any laurels be stripped from the brow of Jefferson and restored to the heroes of Mecklenburg even Virginians must bow to the majesty of truth; but, let the controversy end as it will, it does not relate to a distribution of Revolutionary honors between the North and the South, but between contesting Southern claimants.

It seems to us that the disputants on both sides are confounding two questions which ought to be kept distinct. One is, whether there was a declaration of independence at Mecklenburg on May 20, and the other, whether the McKnitt resolutions are the text of that document? If the first of these questions be decided in the negative there is, of course, no place for the other. But the converse does not hold, that if the document is not genuine there could have been no declaration. The proof is very strong that the document was produced from memory twenty-five years after the event, and its textual accuracy cannot be sustained. But while no human memory can be depended on for the phraseology of a paper after so long a period it is difficult to suppose that the participants could be mistaken as to the fact whether independence was actually declared. To prove the document apocryphal does not overthrow the fact. The resolutions of May 31 are undoubtedly genuine, but that is no proof that other resolutions were not adopted eleven days before. The resolutions of May 31 were not a declaration of independence, and as many citizens who were present testified on oath that such a declaration was made the question is reduced to this—whether it be more probable that they were mistaken or that the meeting on May 31 was preceded by another. There is nothing improbable in the supposition that an old man who had a distinct recollection of the great fact of the Mecklenburg Declaration should unconsciously use some of Jefferson's familiar phrases in trying to reproduce it from memory.

THE LATEST SCHEME to rob a State has been discovered in Missouri. It was based upon bogus war claims, which are ultimately to be presented to the general government for payment. The discovery in Missouri indicates the existence of a powerful lobby to press these claims through Congress, and, as most of the States have some of the like kind, the seal of public disapprobation must be put on this species of robbery from the outset.