IRELAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1853.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AND EQUALITY IN EUROPE.

The discussion on the "Florentine persecution" of the Madiai, in the British Parliament, and—simultaneously therewith—the speech of the Earl of Roden, President of the Deputation to the Grand Duke on their behalf from different Protestant countries of Europe, delivered in Dublin, present us with a glance at the actual state of religious liberty on this Old Continent; and, at the same time, exhibit to the true lovers of freedom on both sides of the Atlantic an object worthy of their zealous attention, and the most promising method of obtaining it. It is THE LAWS that are in fault,—everywhere bad laws, persecuting laws, enacted in dark and barbarous times,—lying, like the tiger in his lair, ready to spring upon their prey whenever any movement for freedom frightens tyrants. To have these swept from the codes of European nations, is an object to which the whole power of a Free Press and Free Public Opinion, in America and Britain should be directed. It is only thus that the spirit of intolerance, and the laws that sprang from it and foster it can be scourged out of the world; and it were much to be deplored, were sympathy for the imprisoned in Tuscany, and crimination of the authorities there to exhaust the public mind, without carrying it to the glorious object of the abolition of persecuting laws, and securing for man, wherever he may fix his abode, untrammelled intercourse, on the all-important matters of religion, with his God and his fellow-man. Should the affair of the Florentine prisoners lead to this, and the Press and the Public do their duty in order thereto, it will deserve a place in the annals of the world; as one among the many instances of the mightiest results springing from apparently trivial causes.

From the way in which things civil and things religious were incorporated in the laws and governments of European nations, a difference from the religion of the State was rebellion. It was so in England: "Papists" who held the Pope's supremacy, and Puritans who denied all supremacy but Christ's, were rebels against the laws that asserted the King's or Queen's supremacy; and punished as such. There was a time when "conventicles" were as unlawful in Britain and Ireland, as they are now in Tuscany, and the Bunyan's and Baxters, the Renwicks and Livingstons were dealt with as the Madiais: they broke the law, opposed the government,—were contumacious and rebellious,—were imprisoned, or worse. Time, the Press, public opinion have abolished all that; as well as "Priest-hunting," and "schoolmaster prosecuting" in Ireland. Every one may now, not only worship, but "proselytize" to his heart's content.

What is wanted, is a similar reform of the laws in other European nations; that neither governments nor ecclesiastics may have any authority under shelter of which to indulge their intolerance. The Earl of Roden and the Evangelical Alliance allege that the "persecution" is for reading and circulating the Bible—the advocates of the Tuscan Government, Mr. Lucas in Parliament, and Dr. Cahill in the newspapers, allege that it was for "proselyting" native Tuscans, for which purpose a company of fifty, supported by funds from England, divided themselves into smaller sections of ten, and held meetings, without license, contrary to law. In his speech—on the motion of Mr. Kinnaird for an address to the Queen for intervention with the Grand Duke on behalf of the Madiai—Mr. Lucas justified the Tuscan Government; and quoted, in the form of an *argumentum ad hominem*, the case of Sweden, Mecklenburg, Saxony, and Tahiti, where the laws of Protestant Governments against "proselyting" were equally stringent.

Lord John Russell's answer was, that laws restrictive of religious freedom in thought, speech and action were unjust and intolerant everywhere—that when he introduced the "Anti-ecclesiastical Titles Act," it was in opposition to the Pope's assumption of a *temporal* authority—and that, in no part of the British dominions was there any restriction on the holding or propagating any religious opinions, and trying to bring as many as possible over to them. This he wished to see the case everywhere. But Mr. Lucas only condemned the laws of Protestant States intolerant to Roman Catholics; not those of Roman Catholic States intolerant to Protestants.

Mr. Bowyer would have it, that the offense of the Madiai was *civil*—committed against the laws of the State. So, said Mr. Drummond, were all the prosecutions of the Inquisition called. And, in fact, from the first persecutions of the first Christians as "enemies of mankind," all along the line of history, persecution for conscience has been on the same ground. It is but just to add, that Mr. Fitzgerald denounced *all* persecution on religious grounds, as strongly as Lord Palmerston himself; and in this he spoke the sentiments of the great body of the Roman Catholic laity of these countries—Mr. Lucas being of the few out-and-out ultramontanists; and to this, I think, as the appropriate mission of the hour, the press and public meetings should devote themselves—namely, to the abolition of all laws, in all Christian countries, that lay any restriction on religious freedom, on any pretended grounds of state policy or apprehension of revolution.

THE IRISH PARTY—THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE.

Both these associations are broken up, but whether a *fair* settlement of the *great* question for Ireland—that without which there cannot be social peace, electoral freedom, or national improvement and prosperity—the *tenant* right, giving to the tenant the benefit of his own improvements, and so encouragement to employ skill, capital and labor in improving, and making him independent of his landlord as long as he pays his rent,—whether a *just* and *equitable* settlement of *this* question be, in consequence, in a worse or better position, its advocates are not agreed.

The Irish party is dismembered by the acceptance of office by Messrs. Keogh, Sadlier and Monsell, and by the controversy which said acceptance created as to whether it was treachery to pledges and ruinous to independence, or a wise and prudent step toward the settlement of Irish questions, and the impartial administration of Irish affairs. The members of that party, instead of sitting as a compact body of sixty, whose votes were sufficient to turn the scale in any great question between any Ministry and opposition, are scattered—according to *The Nation*—some on the Ministerial Benches, some on those of the opposition, some wandering about the lobbies and refreshment rooms, and a miserable fragment only clinging to its old position.

As the members of that party were all members of the Tenant League, and, on its disruption, those members of the League who were not of the party, adopted different views of the question that dissolved it, the breaking up of the League followed as a matter of course. There can be no dispute, therefore, about the fact,—be it for good, or be it for evil,—that the place-accepters broke up both bodies.

The Ulster men have, accordingly, had a meeting of their own; and appointed two as a deputation to London to watch the progress of events; and when the committee is appointed on the two bills before the House, those of Napier and Shee, to give information as to the claims of the Ulster tenants, and otherwise promote the cause. It is a curious fact,—that whereas the Ulster "Tenant Custom," that is, the liberty of selling his "interest" or "good will" in his farm which the tenant possessed and had improved by building, draining, ditching, and manuring, led to this claim of "Tenant *Right*,"—and set all the rest of Ireland in motion to have a similar claim secured by law, there is but *one* member from all Ulster, favorable to this Tenant Right, returned to Parliament—Mr. Kirk for the Borough of Newry,—and his seat is disputed.

I do not know that the present Ministry are *more* unfavorable to this Tenant-right than the last; nor am I sure that they are less so. Sir John Young, the Irish Secretary, the member for Cavan, will have the nomination of the Committee. A good deal will depend upon its constitution and chairman. In his speech at his election in Cavan, he denounced the "Tenant-league doctrines" as "confiscation" and "communism." If the committee call for witnesses and receive evidence before making their report—and if, as the result of their examination and deliberations, they bring in a new bill founded upon the two referred to them, I hardly think the measure will become a law this session.

As for the other subjects to which the Irish Party were pledged—the repeal of the Titles Bill and the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment—the Ulster men were no ways committed; on the contrary, were dissatisfied that they were mixed up with the Tenant-right question. Mr. Sergeant Shee has printed the heads of a bill for taking up the Irish ecclesiastical property, buildings and revenues, putting them under Commissioners, and having them distributed among the Roman Catholics, Episcopalian Protestants, (their present possessors,) and Presbyterians. I *hardly* think we are *near* the time for such a measure yet.

HOPES FOR IRELAND.

The Committee of Twenty-seven on the Tenant-right question has been named. Fair, the Tenant righters cannot but consider it, a full representation—as to both *numbers* and *earnestness* in opinion on the subject—of Members being named, including Sergeant Shee, Mr. Duffy, Mr. Lucas and others. The truth is, the *new proprietors* see that it is as much their interest as that of the tenantry that the question were settled; and the Government wish it out of the way; and as there are other Irish questions—those of the "Religious Equality" men for instance—that they must oppose, they aim at popularity in this one.

The poor-houses are becoming more and more workhouses. They will thus become, in a great measure, self-supporting, and the inmates will be more anxious to get out of them; and there will soon be employment for all who can labor. It is true, that as estates come to the hammer, there are "clearances" which crowd the neighboring poor-houses. But this is, at once, inevitable, in order to a better state of things, and but temporary, as the lands sold rapidly get into farms of a right description, which require laborers for their cultivation. There is a steady rise in the prices which lands fetch in the Encumbered Estates Court, and a great part of the country already has assumed quite a changed and cultivated appearance.

In addition to this, mines are worked in different quarters are increasingly productive. Quite a new era has opened in regard to manufactures, which will receive a mighty impulse from the Exhibition to be opened by and by, on which Dargan, the projector, has expended already £40,000. Among the *new* manufactures I may notice that of Beet Root Sugar, which is succeeding exceedingly well at Mountmellick. And now that the French Emperor has declared anew his determination to maintain the peace, and proved that he is in earnest by fresh reductions of his forces, there will be nothing, it is hoped, to turn people's minds away from those subjects, nor the mind of the Government from promoting them.

As another proof of returning public spirit and general improvement, that the great Trunk Railroad lines are opened from Dublin to Belfast, Cork and Galway—branch lines are either in progress or projected in all directions—so that every town of importance will soon have the advantage of railway communication, as most of them have already of steam navigation.

And that, without which, all improvements must fail to raise the intellectual and moral character of a people,—Education prospers. It is but just to the clergy of the Established Church, who object to the National Schools—as not making the reading of the Scriptures imperative on all pupils,—to say that they are zealous in the cause of Education,—and the laity too,—as the amount raised by the "Church Education Society" last year was £40,000. And the schools of those Ultramontane Roman Catholic prelates and clergy who, on their side, object to the same National Schools,—Schools chiefly under various orders of friars and nuns,—are also increased. Yet the National Schools, and their Supplement, the Queen's Colleges, flourish all the more.

TELESCOPE.

P. S.—A letter of Lord John Russell to Sir Henry L. Bulwer, on the Madiai affair bids him assure the Grand Duke that the Protestants of Britain, of Europe, of the world, believe that the poor sufferers are punished simply for being Protestants.

NEW-MEXICO.

The mail, with advices from Santa Fé, to the 1st of February, has been received. Mr. Kephart, Editor of *The Santa Fé Gazette*, who left at the same time, was in this city *day* before yesterday, on his way to the East.

The Territorial Legislature closed its session on the 14th January, without having done much to advance the interests of the Territory. No law levying a tax to meet the ordinary expenses of the country was passed.

The Gazette contains a very well written address from Manuel Antonio Otero to the people. He was elected a member of the Legislature by the voters of the county of Valencia, held his seat for more than half the session, and was then ejected on the alleged ground that he was not of sufficient age to hold the office. Mr. Otero, we think, studied law in this city, and his knowledge of American institutions and his American feeling ought to have made him acceptable as a legislator for his Mexican fellow-citizens; but he probably knew too much for them, and was too honest to bend to their purposes. The majority of the House being of Mexican birth, resolved upon his expulsion, and they carried it out.

[St. Louis Republican, March 3.

TEXAS.

The Houston Telegraph says: The Brazos River had fallen six feet at Warren, and all apprehensions of an overflow have been dissipated. The river is now in a navigable condition, and the steamers will probably soon be enabled to transport the large quantities of cotton that have been deposited at the various landings to the mouth of the river.

The snow storm of the 4th inst. appears to have extended throughout all the settled portion of Texas, from San Antonio to Red River, except the level region of the coast. At San Antonio the snow fell to the depth of four inches, at Austin ten, at Waco seven, and about the same depth at Palestine. At Washington and Huntsville there was a heavy sleet, but little snow. According to all accounts, this was the heaviest snow storm that has ever visited that section of the State.

The Houston Wesleyan Banner, of the 26th ult., says: A letter mail which left Houston for Huntsville and Eastern Texas, on February 7th, was lost in prairie about nine miles from the city. The mail was carried on horseback, and whilst passing a very miry portion of the road the horse fell, throwing the rider and partly falling upon him. The horse, however, immediately ran off with the mail bags fastened to the saddle, before the rider could catch him. A portion of the mail was found a few days ago, but evidently robbed of all the valuables. The amount of it is not known.

A Railroad, something less than a mile in length, has just been completed by General Chambers and Captain Chubb, at the mouth of the Trinity. The Road is erected on piles, reaching from the river above the bar at its mouth, across a narrow neck of land to the middle of Turtle Bay. The obstructions to navigation on Trinity bar, have thus been obviated by the enterprise and capital of only two private gentlemen. The road cost nearly $8,000.

BOSTON.

The Constitutional Convention—City Railroad—Opera House—Theodore Parker—Judge Curtis, &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 2, 1853.

Our village is remarkably quiet at present. Our venerable pillars of property and standing, after having denounced the Constitutional Convention as unconstitutional, are consoling themselves by a Boston ticket of delegates that is sublimely aristocratic and profoundly bunker. If that ticket is elected, and can help it, there will be no alteration of the Constitution except in the direction of a property qualification for voters and limited monarchy. Perhaps there will be a grant of legislative power to our Supreme Court, a sort of power for which it has long manifested a fondness, and perhaps the office of Judge will be made hereditary. I can think of no other reforms for which these worthies could use a Convention.

The pet project with us now is a Metropolitan Railroad leading from State-st. via Broad-st., and the new made city lands of the neck to Roxbury. It will relieve the plethora of Washington-st., and bring the most populous suburb twenty minutes nearer the centre of business. Another project less agitated but more sure of accomplishment is the new Opera House, the subscription to which exceeds $230,000 and is to proceed to $250,000. The shares are $1,000 each, and with the exception of five individuals who have subscribed five shares each, I believe no one has subscribed more than one share. This share entitles the holder to a season ticket, transferrable, or the choice of two seats after paying the regular price, not transferrable. The subscribers must elect at the begining of each season, whether to have the ticket or the choice of seats. The site unanimously selected by the subscribers is that of the old Riding School just in the rear of the Melodeon, and the Melodeon estate will be purchased, not to be razed for the new structure but to secure a proper entrance on Washington-st. The enterprise is in the hands of our wealthiest citizens and will doubtless be put through to the opening with as much dignity as regard to expense.

In one respect the New Music Hall is not a failure—it makes music among the Theologians. That Reverend Free-Thinker and Plain-Speaker, Theodore Parker, packs the New Hall as he did the old Melodeon, and as it holds twice as many people, the admirers of the regular creeds have just twice as much reason to deplore the havoc Mr. Parker is making. The tune to which they set their lamentations may be seen in a recent number of *The Living Age*, copied from *The Boston Traveller*. It is said to be from a distinguished clerical and *Unitarian* quill.

The writer in *The Traveller* makes an onslaught upon the moral character of Mr. Parker. He finds his morals bad, and sets forth their badness, which in his opinion, is made manifest by his (Mr. Parker's) numerous "printed attacks on the judges of our courts, on our magistrates, on our clergy—in short, on any body that did not hold opinions agreeable to Theodore Parker himself; announcing his judgments, sometimes with brutal coarseness, but oftener in a tone that shows he is rather holding political caucuses on Sunday mornings, than anything else, and that his hearers so understand him by answering his appeals to their passions, by clapping of hands and other signs of caucus-like applause." Truly it *is* a pity that Mr. Parker would not speak more respectfully of our worthy judges, magistrates and trim parsons, for then his congregation might respond "Amen" and "Glory, hallelujah" to his Gospel sermons, even with a little clapping, and it would not be set down as unpardonably bad morals. But the little fit about the manners of Mr. Parker's congregation, is not sufficient for this defender of the faith. He proceeds to affirm that Mr. Parker teaches that "perjury is the duty of the juryman." This must be so, because "Mr. B. R. Curtis, now a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and as much honored by the country as any man sitting on that bench—expressed this indecent outrage on public morals, in a speech delivered in a very crowded meeting in Faneuil Hall, above two years ago." Yes, that was the very speech in which Mr. Curtis probably earned the Judgeship, by his ingenious plea that Massachusetts has a perfect right, by the law of nations, (what miserably mean nations they must be!) to send back fugitive slaves, if their presence on her soil would be detrimental to her interests. O! the Daniel! "Murder and perjury," said he, on that occasion, sternly looking at Mr. Parker, who was sitting in the gallery, "have been erected into virtues, and, in this city, preached from the sacred desk." He then read well known passages from Mr. Parker's Sermon of Conscience, in one of which he states the dilemma of a juryman on a rescue trial, obliged either to decline the oath, and leave an unjust law to be put in force by less scrupulous men, or, taking the oath, to decide between his official duty and his humanity: and in the other, says that if he were a fugitive, and could escape in no other way, he would kill his pursuer. Turning again to Mr. Parker, the embryo Supreme Judge gave an awful, though not original, rebuke to the heretical preacher, and asked him in what capacity he would receive the punishment that awaited him here and *hereafter*. Mr. Parker simply rose and requested to know if the speaker would allow him an opportunity to reply to the charge. But such a thing did not suit the smart lawyer, who was merely hurling these hot thunderbolts for their effect on a Southern Buncombe, and so he appealed to the Chair and had Mr. Parker gagged to quietness.

These pro slavery judges, divines and politicians, seem to think that the Almighty sets very little by those laws of his, which come in conflict with laws that sustain slavery, but will awfully punish, *hereafter*, those who swear to violate them if they don't do it. W.

A SLAVE AUCTION IN VIRGINIA.

A young New-Yorker now on his first Southern tour, and not yet cottonized by the new influences surrounding him, has written to one of the publishers of *The Tribune* an account of a Slave Auction he attended in Richmond.—Believing that its publication will do good, and in its ultimate consequences tend strongly to perpetuate and humanize that Union which patriots so reverence, we give it place in our columns—as follows:

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 3, 1853.

Since I left New-York I have seen the original Declaration of Independence, and I have seen it "illustrated" here in this place. Oh, my God! Oh, my Country!!

I have been an eye witness this morning to scenes such as never have been described, and never can. You and I have been told by some of the *dough-faces* of the North that the evils of Slavery are exaggerated. But they have not been half told, and I have neither the *ability* nor the *heart* to describe the scenes I have this moment come from witnessing.

I have spent two hours at the public sales of Slaves.—There are four of them, and all in the same street, not more than two blocks from the Exchange Hotel, where we are staying. These Slave depôts are in one of the most frequented streets of the place, and the sales are conducted in the building on the first floor, and within view of the passers-by. There are small screens behind which the women of mature years are taken for inspection; but the men and the boys are publicly examined in the open store, before an audience of full one hundred. These examinations are carried on by various persons interested, and are enough to shock the feelings of the most hardened. You really cannot conceive that men in human form could conduct themselves so brutally; each *scar* or *mark* is dwelt upon with great minuteness—its cause, its age, its general effect upon the health, &c. &c. are questions asked and readily answered. I saw full twenty men stripped this morning and not more than three or four of them had what they termed "clean backs," and some of them—I should think full one-quarter of them—were scarred with the whip to such an extent as to present a frightful appearance; one in particular was so cut that I am sure you could not lay your finger on any part of his back without coming in contact with a *scar*. These scars were from the whip and were from two inches to one foot in length. These marks damaged his sale; although only about 45 to 50 years old he only brought $460; but for these marks he would have brought $750 to $800.

I saw several children sold; the girls brought the highest price. Girls from 12 to 18 years old brought from $500 to $800.

I must say that the slaves did not display as much feeling as I had expected, as a general thing—but there was *one* noble exception—God bless her! and save her too!! as I hope he will in some way, for if he does not interpose, there were no men there that would.

She was a fine looking woman about 25 years old, with three *beautiful* children. Her children as well as herself were neatly dressed. She attracted my attention at once on entering the room, and I took my stand near her to learn her answers to the various questions put to her by the traders. *One* of these traders asked her what was the matter with her eyes? Wiping away the tears, she replied, "I s'pose I have been crying." Why do you cry? "Because I have left my man behind, and his master won't let him come along." "Oh, if I buy you, I will furnish you with a better husband, or man as you call him, than your old one." "I don't want any *better* and won't have any *other* as long as he lives." "Oh, but you will though, if I buy you." "*No, Massa, God helping me I never will.*"

Did Mrs. Stone exaggerate *the spirit* in the slave? No, no. I saw "Cassio's" character in this woman fully and fairly sticking out. Her answers to other inquiries, put by another man, were quite as "liberty loving" as these indicated. The most indecent questions were put to her, all of which, after a little hesitation, she answered.

But when asked, if she thought she could turn out a *child a year* she replied, "*No. Massa, I never have any more, and I sorry I got there.*"

Just before she was put up I left the room, for I am sure I could not have stood the scene, and I should have betrayed myself.

A scene occurred in this last room which "may yet be heard from." Just before the sale commenced, a young well dressed gentleman, entered the room, placing himself in one corner of the room, began to take a sketch, and had proceeded quite far before he was noticed by any one but myself—at last he attracted the attention of some of the by standers—until full twenty or more were looking over his shoulder. They all seemed pleased with what he was doing, so long as the sketch was a mere outline, but as he began to finish up the picture, and form his groups of figures, they began to see what he was about, and then some one went up privately to the auctioneer, (who had by this time got one or two sold) and informed him what the man was doing. He came down from the stand went and overlooked what was doing for a moment and saw himself "written down for perhaps the first time in his life." He inquired of the man what he was doing. The reply was—"I do not know that I am bound to answer your inquiry." Mr. Auctioneer took his stand again but was evidently so enraged that he could not go on, for by this time the whole company was aware of what was being done, and while some proclaimed with a *loud oath* that the likeness was "d——d fine," "most splendid," others were for "footing him." The artist took the hint, however, without the kick and left the room. But now we had a specimen of Southern *bravery*. They were all sure that he was an abolitionist, and they all wanted to lend a "a foot" to kick him; while one small gentleman said he would pay twenty-five dollars to hire a negro to do it. The excitement soon passed over, not, however, without leaving on my mind the truth of the maxim "that he who fights and runs away away, may live to fight another day."

But I cannot go further. This subject grows on my hands and if I should only say half what I think and feel just at this time, I should tire your patience. I am *chock full*, and shall reserve the overflow until I see you. But think me not untruthful from this unavoidable excitement. I don't tell half the truth. I have said nothing of the brutality of the audiences I saw at four of these auctions. I tell you for a truth that I saw full one hundred Lagrees, and even worse than he.

These auctions are held daily and they pay each other the courtesy to wait for each other, so that the second does not begin until the first has concluded and so on to the last. The auctioneer of the second is on hand at the first auction to announce—"Gentlemen, the sale of a few fine field hands, including the usual assortment of boys, girls, &c., &c., will now take place on the corner above, to which your attention is directed," suiting the action to the work, he leaves, followed by the whole audience, myself included, to his own store, and so on until four sales have been held. The usual "Wall-st. honesty" is observed in the sales; if not sold, the auctioneer announces "withdrawn, gentlemen."

If this morning I had been possessed of the wealth of W. B. Astor, I should have laid out some money in "stock." That would have eased my conscience, if it had not paid a good interest. Let this be my conclusion: If God spares me my reason and my conscience, I never will vote again for a pro-slavery man. From this time forth I promise, and declare that I am *bound* for the *fight*. "Freedom or Death!" shall be the "watchword and the cry." (Of course I only adopt the *spirit* of the quotation, and don't mean to do any such foolish thing as to kill myself or allow Slavery to do it, but to make all reasonable sacrifices in the cause of "truth, right and humanity.") Keep this declaration—*preserve it*—and when you see me violate its spirit, like a guardian angel appear to me, reminding me of the vows I now take upon myself.

THE SLAVE MARKET AT MEMPHIS.—A correspondent of *The Chicago Daily Times* gives the following description of some things he saw at Memphis:

"I landed at this place Christmas morning. The first thing that met my eye, standing on a high bank facing the river, was the following inscription in large letters, upon a fine building, with piazza and pillars in front: 'Bolton, Dickens & Co., Slave Dealers.' In addition to this, I soon found two others on one of the principal streets in the city, situated nearly opposite to each other. The sign of one reads thus: 'Byrd Hill, Slave Market;' the other, 'Ben Little, Slave Market and Livery Stable.' I visited them, and was invited to 'walk in and *look at the stock*.' Oh! how my whole being recoiled at the thought. There were men and women, girls and boys, of almost every shade of complexion, ranging in age from ten to thirty or forty, all well dressed, as you see no other slaves, except some favored body servants. Some of the best looking young women were attired in beautiful de laine, made in the fashion too. When a stranger goes in, they are quickly arranged upon seats on either side of the room, and they watch with interest any one they suppose intends to buy. Of course, you can examine teeth, limbs, &c., and call for any exercises from them you choose. They are taken out every day and walked around in a large circle—the men and boys under one leader and the females under another. I was not permitted to look into their place of confinement for the night, but only saw the grated window. Near by are horses and mules for sale, and they are fat and sleek, because in the market. For the same reason were there men and women well dressed."

American Citizens and German Military Service.

We devoted some space in our columns a few months since to the subject of the claims upon American naturalized citizens by German Governments for military duty. We find in *The Savannah Republican* the following instance, which is of aggravated insolence, insomuch as the victim was imprisoned by the authorities of a free city, which owes no allegiance to the Government claiming the military service. *The Republican* says:

Our readers have not forgotten the case of a naturalized citizen of South Carolina, as detailed in the foreign correspondence of our late senior editor, who was arrested last Spring in the kingdom of Hanover, and detained on the plea that he owed military service to that power.

We learn by private letters from Bremen just received in this city, that another case of a like nature has occurred, the individual detained in this instance being a citizen of Savannah, and well known here. We refer to Mr. Conrad Schmidt, who went to Bremen some months ago on a visit to his relations in Hanover, with a regular passport from the State Department at Washington. On the 24th of January last, while yet in Bremen, he was arrested by the Bremen police on the requisition of a Hanoverian magistrate, for military service due Hanover in 1841, and thrown into prison.

Our energetic Consul in Bremen, Ralph King, Esq., immediately applied to Senator Olbus, the Director of the Bremen Police, for his release, on the plain ground that he was guilty of no wrong, and that he was a citizen of the United States, entitled to the protection of his Government. Senator Olbus, after hearing the case, decided that he must remain in prison. Mr. King then made a written demand for his immediate discharge. The answer to this demand was a reference to the Hanoverian Government, to which Mr. Schmidt was to be delivered. Mr. King then addressed a letter to the chief Burgermeister of Bremen, requiring his discharge, alleging that he had nothing to do with Hanover, and that the Government of Bremen would be held responsible by the United States. This communication had no effect; whereupon the Consul referred the whole matter to Mr. Barnard, our Minister in Berlin.

Mr. Barnard sent a strong and convincing statement to Bremen, in which he maintained that Schmidt was in Bremen as a foreigner; that no third power could question it; and that Bremen was bound to protect him against the demand of Hanover. Fortified with this document, Mr. King again demanded the enlargement of Schmidt, giving the Senate until 4 o'clock, P.M. on the following day to make up their decision. This brought Schmidt out of prison, after being detained there five days. His friends had previously offered to bail him out, but this was refused unless they would bind themselves for his appearance to answer before the Hanoverian authorities. And this refusal came from the Senate, to whom the application was specially referred.

What renders this arrest more provoking is, that Schmidt had witnesses to prove that he owed no service to Hanover; that he left the kingdom in 1839, and had never been in the Hanoverian army. While he was in prison, another United States' citizen was pursued in Hanover, with the Bremen police after him. He escaped, however, and at the date of our letters, had appeared with impunity in Bremen.

From these occurrences, naturalized German citizens will see the necessity of always being fortified with a passport from the State Department when visiting the old country.

Liquor and Anti-Liquor.

The following passages from a communication in *The Minnesota Pioneer*, will be read with interest by temperance men even at this distance:

The battle is fairly in array between the rumselling interest and the friends of the prohibitory law. Probably the petitions and remonstrances are not all in yet; but the activity and strength of both parties may perhaps be in part estimated by what has already been done.

The signatures *for* the law, so far as the petitions thus far presented show, count up as follows:

Saint Anthony	519	Red Wing	17
Saint Paul	190	Marine Mills	33
Minneapolis	98	Taylor's Falls	37
Cottage Grove	49	Dakota Indians	9
Point Douglas	42		
Fort Snelling	13	Total	1,032
Traverse des Sioux	36		

Of this number probably more than 600 are legal voters. And to these may be added some 200 from Stillwater, not yet presented, 15 from Hastings, lost, 78 from Mendota, not yet arrived, 75 from Benton and Cass Counties, probably on the way. These would swell the number to 1,500. In St. Paul, the friends of the Law have taken things easy, several of those to whom the petitions were entrusted, for circulation, having almost entirely neglected their duty. A few of them, however, were very faithful.

Meanwhile the opposition have mustered, from different parts of the Territory, a list of remonstrants numbering 500. We notice upon the list several who are and have been deeply interested in the liquor traffic, and others equally interested in the consumption of the article; though many who do not drink have signed the remonstrance. It is probable that a diligent circulation of the remonstrance would increase the number of signatures to 500, of whom 400 would be legal voters.

"Will the bill pass?" Nobody can tell. It depends upon the Council—the House being considered safe. The bill, which has been read a second time and printed, now lies upon the Council table, to be called up for action when the members feel like it. It is an improvement upon last year's law, and is thought not to be liable to the objections of the N. H. Judges, nor those of Justice Curtis.

There are grounds to hope that it will pass; and among them may be mentioned.

1. That the Council gave it their sanction last year, and it is hardly to be supposed that the same men will change their votes, while they know that the Law was accepted by a fair majority of the people at the special election—that it has reduced the number of liquor dealers one-half, and that this winter the number of petitioners are three times as numerous as the remonstrants. *Consistency* would induce them to vote for it.

2. Political reasons would naturally press the Councils into the measures. It is certain that numerous friends of the the Law throughout the Territory, regard it as so important to the welfare of Minnesota, that they will not act with any party or interest which opposes itself to the law, and on the other hand, the rumsellers and their allies will never vote for a man who favors the law. So on mere political grounds the Honorable Councilors are left to choose between losing either the votes of the remonstrants or the votes of the petitioners. But there is a higher reason which will operate in favor of the passage of the bill.

If Our Legislators will hardly be willing to bear the responsibility of leaving the Territory unprotected from the traffic in intoxicating drinks. No license law ever was or can be generally carried out. Without the prohibitory statute, it is certain that we shall suffer from drunkenness, violence and vice, during the next season more than before. Already is it manifest that the effect of Judge Hayner's decision has been to remove legal restraint. A dozen additional liquor-selling establishments have been opened in Ramsey and Washington counties alone, and a prominent citizen of Benton, has recently stated that within a few weeks, more liquor has been sold in Sauk Rapids and vicinity, than for nine months previous. And if such be the effect of the *no law* during this winter, how will it be when navigation opens? Has St. Paul grog-shops enough? She will have more unless the law be adopted. But it is too much to be believed that a majority of our law-makers are willing to be responsible to their own hearts, or to the people for all the evil effects—the wretchedness and shame—which must result from leaving the community exposed to the full fire of a hundred grog-shops.

New-York Town Meetings—SUPERVISORS.

SARATOGA Co.—A Whig Supervisor is elected in Edinburgh (which is a gain) and a Democrat in Day. The elections have not yet taken place in the other towns.

CLINTON Co.—One Whig and eleven Democratic Supervisors elected.

ESSEX Co.—With two towns to hear from, the Board stands: Whigs 13, and Democrats 3.

GEORGIA.—*Congressional Districts.*—Ist—Chatham, Effingham, Bryan, Liberty, McIntosh, Tattnall, Bulloch, Emanuel, Montgomery, Lowndes, Telfair, Appling, Gwynn, Camden, Wayne, Ware, Laurens, Clinch, Thomas and Irwin.

IInd—Muscogee, Stewart, Randolph, Early, Decatur, Baker, Lee, Dooley, Sumter, Macon, Pulaski, and Marion.

IIId—Harris, Talbot, Upson, Pike, Butts, Monroe, Bibb, Houston, Crawford, and Spalding.

IVth—Troup, Meriwether, Cowets, Heard, Campbell, Fayette, Henry, DeKalb, and Cobb.

Vth—Dade, Walker, Murray, Gilmer, Chattooga, Floyd, Gerden, Cass, Cherokee, Paulding, Carroll, and Polk.

VIth—Union, Lumpkin, Rabun, Habersham, Hall, Forsyth, Gwinnett, Walton, Clark, Jackson, Madison, and Franklin.

VIIth—Newton, Morgan, Green, Jasper, Putnam, Jones, Baldwin, Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson, and Twiggs.

VIIIth—Elbert, Oglethorp, Lincoln, Wilkies, Tallaferro, Warren, Columbia, Richmond, Burke, Jefferson, and Scriven.

☞ REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN has two invitations to settle as Pastor of Religious Societies in this State—one of them at Troy. It is probable that she will accept one of them.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR—*The best Tribute to Mr. Webster.*—Having freely criticised the political delinquencies and personal faults of this distinguished citizen, we now most cheerfully lay before the pub ic what even Mr. Webster's best friends—his most extravagant eulogists have not insisted on as they should. We hold him up as the friend of peace, the enemy of war—in his diplomatic capacity, the international pacificator. And here, we contend, must rest Mr. Webster's best claims to the love and admiration of posterity. His early christian education, which was always his safest dependence, led his giant, logical mind to such a conclusion, and induced him to advocate such a policy. "I concur," said Mr. W., to an advocate of the Peace Cause—"I concur in the sentiment with all those who think that improvement in arts, the diffusion of knowledge, and above all the influence of the Christian religion, tend strongly to render war more and more an object of dread and dislike. The peace of the world must be the wish of every good man in it."

Mr. W. always spoke and voted against war. And the negotiation of the Ashburton treaty, or treaty of Washington, and other public acts gave him the right to say what we record below, which is what we have been looking for some time, and have found since our last week's remarks.

"Soon after the Ashburton treaty," said Rev. Dr. Choules, "I was in the State Department, sitting with Mr. Webster, when a Massachusetts gentleman who had long been in Europe, came in to pay his respects to the Secretary. Alluding to the treaty he expressed a deep sense of the obligations which Americans abroad felt for his eminent services in preserving the peace of the country. Mr. Webster thanked him for his kind remarks, and then said: 'Sir, there have been many occasions while sitting at this table, when I could, by the motion of my hand, have lighted up a war; but, sir, my duty was perfectly plain. I had only to remember that I was negotiating for a Christian people, with a Christian people, and that we were living in the nineteenth century of the Christian era. Mr. Webster never uttered a nobler sentiment."

"With the advancement of society," said Mr. Webster soon after that treaty, "and the improvement and diffusion of the means of education, a new and elevated tribunal will come into being, to which the disputes of nations must in all cases be referred. I mean that of public opinion. Nations cannot now go to war unless for grounds and reasons which will justify them in the general judgment of mankind. The influence of civilization, the increase of knowledge, the extension of commerce, and more than all, that heavenly light which beams over all Christendom, restrain nations from gratifying an inordinate ambition by the bloody scenes of war. It has been truly said that every peace arrangement is a tribute to Christianity, and a new proof of the benign influences of the Christian faith."

[Burlington (Vt.) Courier.

☞ *The York* (Pa.) *County Press* describes a row which occurred among the Irish and German paupers at York County Alms-House, on the 26th ult., about 9 o'clock. It appears the Stewardess, made some change in the lodgings of some of the paupers, in order to afford more convenience to the sick, which did not suit some of the Germans, and one of them immediately fell to abusing and beating her in an awful manner, and we are informed she is now confined to her bed in consequence of the infliction of the blows. After an alarm was made, an Irishman came to the assistance of the Stewardess, whereupon a row immediately ensued between the Irish and Germans, the former acting on the defensive, and the latter being the aggressors. Thirteen of the Germans were afterwards arrested and confined in jail, and some thirty or forty others were discharged from the Alms House on Sunday morning. This appears to have been a premeditated affair on the part of the Germans, from the fact that the rope attached to the bell on the building was cut, in order to prevent them from giving an immediate alarm; a number of fresh cut clubs were also immediately procured by them, which it is supposed they had concealed for the purpose of carrying out their hellish designs.

☞ As public curiosity is just now awake about the long lost son of Louis XVI, the following paragraph, under the head of Trenton, February 11, 1800, in *The New-Jersey State Gazette*, may be of some interest:

"It is stated in political circles as a fact, that about two years ago, a Frenchman who had left his country on account of his principles, and resided at Philadelphia, affirmed that he was on the committee of surgeons who examined the body of the child, said to be the Dauphin, and to have died of scrofula in the temple; that having known the Prince while alive, on examining the face of the corpse (contrary to positive instructions,) he perceived no resemblance, and was convinced that some artifice had been used to preserve the life of the young Prince. The circumstance is related by gentlemen of credit, who received it two years ago, from the surgeon who was present at the dissection, and is therefore highly confirmative of the recent rumor that Louis XVII, was really saved from the prisons of the National Convention by an artifice of Sieyes, and is still in existence on the Continent." [Trenton State Gazette, March 7.

☞ *The Bangor Mercury* of the 4th instant says: The young girl who shot Bowman in the mazy dance at Fox Cove, was yesterday arrested on his complaint and carried before Justice Alford, at Oldtown. At the hour appointed for the investigation the complainant and accused confronted each other, but no witness appeared. The Justice thereupon discharged her. She said she intended to shoot complainant; had found by her demonstration that the people were on her side, and she thought she should let him run; said he deserved death for his treatment of her. She is but sixteen years old, and has an eye denoting great firmness of purpose. It is said that Bowman, at the time he was shot, had a pistol upon his person, which it is supposed he intended to defend himself with, she having threatened him. The wound received will lame him for life, it is thought. Some wag says that her discharge will prove a dangerous precedent, which, if acted upon, Oldtown and Upper Stillwater may become depopulated.

☞ A Niles (Michigan) correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune* says the California fever is raging in that part of the country as fierce as ever. Many who had gone thence to the land of gold had returned, bringing back highly favorable reports, and determined to go again. Says the correspondent:

"The mania is not confined to condition, class or age. We met an old man a few days since who wanted but a year or two of three score and ten. We thought to our