seized and destroyed during the war, at various places in Europe, particularly at the following, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At Hamburgh | At Bremen | At Venice |
| Amsterdam | Moscow | Leghorn |
| Rotterdam | Copenhagen | Naples |
| Frankfort | Dantzic | Genoa |
| Leipzic | Riga | Trieste |

and in France, Spain and Portugal.

N. B.—Claims against Denmark have lately (1835) been lodged with the British commissioner, to the amount of about £550,000 sterling!

*Fourth*, The amount of military, naval and other pensions--1815 to 1836.

*Fifth*, The amount of taxes continued upon the public, 1815 to 1835, to pay the interest of the war debt.

*Sixth*, The increase of the establishment beyond that of 1792.

Several of the above sources of loss and expense will apply to other wars. Thus, to the unliquidated cost of the wars of William III, should be added the taxes laid on the public from 1697 to 1835, a period of 138 years, to pay the interest of the war debt of that reign.

Such was the terrible destruction of human life occasioned by the late war, that it is stated upwards of two millions of our fellow creatures fell a sacrifice thereto, among the several belligerents.

*From the Alexandria Gazette.*

## PARTY-NAMES.

——"A rose, by any other NAME,
Would smell as sweet."

Perhaps there is no surer way to deceive and delude the unreflecting than the adoption of a favorite name, or the affixing of an opprobrious epithet. Demagogues invariably resort to this artifice to accomplish their views, and how far they succeed, we all know. Of all the cants, however, of these canting hypocrites, there is none more bare faced and disgusting, than the trick of attaching the name of federal and federalist, to every thing and every body not in accordance with their views and schemes. So gross a delusion would not be swallowed, unless great pains were taken beforehand to impress the belief that this federalism was the blackest crime in the whole political catalogue of sins. Every body knows that when there were such parties as Federal and Democratic, George Washington, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, John Marshall, and Fisher Ames, were Federalists—that these men and the party to which they belonged, maintained and carried out into practice, the Constitution and its provisions—established the credit of the country, and financial system of its treasury—laid the foundation of our gallant navy—and did many other acts and things to advance the happiness, the interests, and the glory of the country. To hear our modern patriots talk, however, one would think that these men lived in another country, that these things were transacted in another age, and that Federalism was some strange, incomprehensible, mysterious affair, only to be expressed by such terms as Black Cockade, Hartford Convention, &c. &c. We, at this day, who only hear and read of the old parties, and without attaching ourselves to either, can see much to praise and much to condemn in both, cannot but feel disgust when we witness the conduct of the brawlers to whom we have referred. In connexion with their case, and the ignorance of many who talk on this subject, without knowing even the meaning of the terms they employ, we have an anecdote in point, related by Judge Gaston, in his recent speech in the North Carolina Convention:—

"A friend of mine, with whom, in early life, I spent many pleasant hours, and whom the tide of emigration has carried to the West, was accustomed to relate an incident, which had actually occurred to him, as illustrative of the ignorance and prejudice of a portion of the people in relation to Federalism. He had represented one of the counties of this State for several years in the General Assembly, and after quitting public life, had occasion to pass through it on an election day. Stopping at a public house, he met with some old acquaintances, well-meaning, but uninformed men, who soon entered into conversation on the subject of the business of the day. 'Of course,' said my friend, addressing himself to one of them, 'you all go for Major A. here—you used to support him, tooth and nail, in old times.'—'Why, no, sir,' answered the good man, 'we are not so mighty much for him as we used to be.' 'And how has that happened? What has occasioned such a change?' 'Why, have'nt you heard, sir? Why, they say he's turned a Feth-erall!' 'Turned a Fetherall!' exclaimed my friend—'is it possible!—and what is a Fetherall?'—'I dont exactly know, sir,' (he rejoined,) but I allow it aint a human!' "

*Extraordinary Amputation.*—A French surgeon, M. Gerdy, has recently amputated a man's lower jaw, from under the ears, in order to stop the progress of a gangrene which threatened death from suppuration. He states that the patient presents scarcely any visible deformity, has all the *embonpoint* of health, expectorates freely and speaks very distinctly.—*Georgetown Metropolitan.*

*New Tobacco:*—A French paper mentions that the skins of potatoes form an admirable substitute for tobacco—that the most fastidious connoisseurs are unable to distinguish it from the finest quality of the latter plant.

## ITALIAN MENDICANTS.

BY T. S. FAY.

I find the beggars, who first impressed me with such an unutterable idea of wretchedness, not half so badly off upon further observation. They have not much clothing, but they do not want much: they have to bide no bitter snows and freezing tempests, like the poor of northern climes. In the bad weather they have innumerable places of retreat, if they are without houses themselves, and food can be got here, of some sort or other, for almost nothing. They lead a lazy, idle, sunshiny life, much easier than that of many a hard working and thriving citizen. Numbers have a legal license to beg. I think few actually suffer for want of food, and when they are sleepy, they choose themselves out a place under a massive portico—upon the sunny, sheltered side of an old wall, or against the pedestal of some lofty statue, and there compose themselves to rest in the grateful warmth of heaven. I have seen whole troops of them thus sleeping in the sun—true epicurean philosophers, and more independent than the Duke. There is something about an Italian valley, sheltered by mountains, and warmed by these mild and gentle skies, sufficiently attractive to lure all the mendicants in Christendom. I do believe they have chosen Italy from the globe as head quarters. They could scarcely exist so numerously in any other country, with so little aid from government. Florence is as full of them as the rest of the Italian towns. If it were not for the obvious infirmities with which some are afflicted, I should think they selected the business voluntarily. Your way through the streets is beset with them. Every instant some athletic or attenuated form starts before you—shakes his little tin box in your face—whines a long-winded supplication in the name of the Madonna—solicits your averted eye, and pursues your accelerated step, till satisfied with a crazzie, or diverted by the prospect of a better harvest from another. At first I could not help paying the tribute, and gave frequently to the blind or the aged, but this soon swelled my retinue to an inconvenient size, and to comply with all their countless and continual solicitations is out of the question. Certain individuals occupy particular streets or stations, where you are sure to be importuned regularly by the same persons. The blind or the superannuated sit by the palace gates, or on the steps of the cathedrals, while their wives, or daughters, or young infants beg for them, point to their distressed situation, and invoke you in the most piteous tones. A brace of good-humored young ragamuffins waylay me at the post office, and a revolting idiot, affected with some frightful nervous disorder, has at length banished me from a certain promenade. There is one man who never wears his hat, but holds it up, not to any particular individual, but to the public in general—sometimes to a group dashing by in carriage—sometimes to a party of passengers on the pavement, and again to a camerara, (chambermaid,) lolling out of a fifth story window.

A very pretty girl, but an impudent jade, claims the Lung'Arno, and waylays people there to a good account. She is neatly and even elegantly dressed, has the air of a pert lady's maid, and carries in her hand a basket of flowers. She immediately distinguishes strangers, and a gentlemen with ladies is sure to be her victim. She climbs upon him, fastens the nosegay in his button hole, *nolens volens*, curtseys, gets her fee, and thus collects a tribute from nearly every visiter to this city, who will have no difficulty in recalling to recollection her little purple velvet cap, clean white apron, pretty saucy face, matured manners, and everlasting basket of flowers. She became at length, so troublesome to me, that I told her one day, "I have given you now all the money I can spare." More than once afterwards she was bounding up to me with a *bouquet*, when the sight of my face and uplifted finger arrested her steps, she would stop, smile and drop a theatrical curtsey, and let me pass with, "Oh that is true, you have given me something before, sir."

In my journey hither, I have been begged at through the grates of a prison window, by a dozen lamenting voices and eager outstretched hands, a sight which actually chilled my blood. I once was assailed by a basket let down from another, and attached to a string, which the voice of the unseen proprietor vociferously reqested me, for "the love of God and Madonna" to place something for the unhappy *"poverino."* Even the stones beg, and boxes yawn for eleemosynary contributions on walls or by the portico of churches, blazing in the interior with statues, paintings and mosaics, porphyry, precious marbles, and *lapis lazuli*, columns of jasper and altars of gold and silver. To the trade of mendicity, children are bred up with care. They are taught impressive looks, tones, and actions, and speak the speeches as they have been set down. They beg without feeling, and often in the merest spirit of fun, and they always tell you that they are *senza padre e madre*, (without father and mother.)

A young mechanic of Woburn, Mass., has invented a machine to peg boots by water. The machine is a very neat piece of work, and is said by good judges to be a superior invention.

## FALL PLOUGHING.

1st. In no other way can land be so completely pulverised as by exposing it to the action of frost, through the winter.

2d. It is useful in eradicating weeds, elders and other bushes—their roots being killed by the frosts.

3d. It is the most speedy method of eradicating that spreading curse, *Steer Crout*, or Red Root. Where this is the design of fall ploughing, it should be done early, and the land harrowed, so that all the seed in the ground may vegetate. Ploughing it under in the spring ends the matter.

4th. The land is soft, our teams strong, feed plenty, and labor cheap.

5th. It forwards spring business wonderfully, enabling me to sow barley before I otherwise could begin to plough for it, and gives me leisure for the better performance of all the pressing concerns of this most busy season.

Farmers, try it.—*New Castle Gazette.*

## CLOVER FOR MANURE.

The plan of enriching land by turning under a sod or lay of clover, is, perhaps, one of the greatest discoveries that has ever been made in the art of ameliorating soils. Lorain states that he purchased an exhausted farm in Pennsylvania, and by pursuing this mode of renovating, he so improved it that in a very few years, he more than quadrupled his crops. A writer in the Hagerstown Torch Light states that he so enriched his land in this manner, that it was too fertile for wheat, and he was under the necessity of reducing it by a crop of Indian corn The practice of many others, confirms the fact that clover may be so managed as not only to yield a fair profit as a fodder, but by ploughing the sod after the second crop is taken off, it yields another profit in the shape of manure, and is an excellent one, too, for many of our most valuable crops.

It is best to plough after the second crop is taken off, for the following reasons:

Clover, though considered a perennial, partakes much of the nature of a biennial plant, and does not flower much during the first year. The second year, it arrives to maturity, flowers profusely, and, if not cut, ripens its seeds. Its strength for bearing another crop of seed is much exhausted—the most of it, except some young, straggling roots or offsets, dies. The time, therefore, to plough it under, is as soon as it has been cropped for the second year; for then the roots are as loose as they probably ever will be, and will afford the greatest quantity of nutritive matter.

By adopting the rotation of crops in such a manner as to bring clover into the succession, and by so dividing your farm that those parts which are most needy shall receive the necessary attention, it may in a few years become renovated, if now exhausted, or, if in good condition, may be kept so very easily, and at the same time while undergoing the process, be yielding a profit.

## FATTENING OF CALVES.

*Veal* is either among the best or most indifferent of meats. If the calf be well fattened and bled during the process of fattening, it is certainly one of the most delicious viands that can be brought to the table; but if neglected—if robbed, as is mostly the case, of half its milk, and not given any additional food—it is, when slaughtered, as juiceless as it is possible to imagine any thing to be, unsavory in its flavor and revolting to the sight. Such being the case, the fattening of calves intended for the butcher, becomes a matter of serious inquiry, and as the farmer should always consult economy in all he does, a cheap way of making *good* veal, will, as it ought, be considered the best.

A calf intended for veal, then, should be suckled regularly three times a day, at regular hours. In addition to its mother's milk, it should have, between the intervals of suckling, messes of corn-meal gruel, and boiled skimmed milk, say from a quart to three pints a day, for the first three weeks, the quantity to be increased as the calf approaches nearer and nearer the period of slaughtering, to from three quarts to a gallon. He should not be killed earlier than when he is six weeks old. If the calf should refuse to drink his gruel and milk, it should be given him by force. This can be easily effected. Fill a strong black glass bottle with the mixture, hold up his head, insert the neck of the bottle into the mouth, and smooth your hand over his wind-pipe to encourage his swallowing.

A gruel made of half an ounce of flaxseed flour may be substituted for that of the corn meal, about thrice a week. This latter preparation has a most salutary effect; besides being highly nutritious and tending to increase the fat of the animal, it improves the complexion of the hair and loosens the hide.

For about ten days before the calf is killed, he should be given force balls daily. They are comprised simply of Indian corn meal and eggs beaten up together and softened a little with milk. Two eggs and as much flour as they will make up, with a small quantity of milk, is enough for each daily allowance.

A lump of chalk, if placed in a box convenient for the calf to lick, will be found to correct the acidities of his stomach and prevent scouring.

If in winter, the calf should be tied up, in a dry, warm place, and if in summer, in a dry, cool place, where he will not be annoyed with flies; his stall must be kept clean, and have plenty of fresh straw, hay or leaves, for him to lie upon.

Rand, an American, is now painting with great success in London.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, April 22, 1835.

TO GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

*Dear Sir:*—As Chairman and Secretary of the State Committee of the Democratic Anti-Masonic party of Pennsylvania, we beg leave to address you on a subject of importance, both as respects yourself and the party we have the honor in part to represent.

Your name has been frequently and honorably mentioned in this State as a candidate for the distinguished office of President of the United States: and as Anti-Masons we have been called upon to avow ourselves for or against you. Before we determine the line of conduct proper to be pursued upon this momentous question, we beg leave to be assured of the fact, whether you are or are not, in principle, an Anti Mason, as known and recognized by the Anti-Masonic party of Pennsylvania.

The interest we feel in this matter we hope will be our excuse for thus addressing you: and, therefore, we respectfully solicit a candid and explicit answer.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
JOSEPH WALLACE,
SAMUEL SHOCH.

*REPLY.*

CINCINNATI, May 6, 1835.

*Gentlemen:*—Your letter of the 22d ult., written in behalf of the Anti-Masonic State committee of Pennsylvania, and directed to me at North Bend, I have had the honor to receive.

You state, "that as my name has been frequently and honorably mentioned in your State as a candidate for the distinguished office of President of the Unised States, and that as Anti Masons, you had been called upon to avow yourselves for or against me, and that before you determine, you wish to be assured whether I am or am not, in principle, an Anti Mason, as known and acknowledged by the Anti-Masonic party of Pennsylvania."

As I am not informed of the principles which govern the Anti-Masonic party of Pennsylvania, otherwise than that they are opposed to Masonry, I must leave you to judge of my principles and opinions in relation to that order, from the fact that neither myself or any of my family have ever been members, and from that of my having been in situations where the strongest inducements existed to become a member, arising from the example of my intimate friends and associates, and that too at a period when the society had never been impeached either in relation to its general tendency or to the conduct of any of its members.

You will readily conclude, gentlemen, from this statement, that I have never been partial to the Masonic order. But I should feel that I had been deficient in candor and disappoint your expectations of the "explicit reply" which you request, if I were not to add, that, should it be my fortune to be elevated to the high office to which I have been designated by the partiality of some of my fellow-citizens, I could on no account suffer my own opinions of Masonry to influence my conduct to the prejudices of those who differ, and amongst whom, however they may err in relation to Masonry, are to be found a full proportion of the talents and the public and private virtues of the nation. If Masonry is an evil, it must be corrected by public opinion, by the people themselves, not by their agents, and least of all those who administer the government of the United States. By them no disqualification of a citizen could be admitted which is not declared by the Constitution itself, no participation withheld in the advantages which is the great object equally to secure to every description of citizens.

I am aware that all the consequences of a constitutional disqualification might be produced and the letter of the instrument remain unbroken, but I never could be the instrument to effect any object in that way. The oath and the moral obligation under which all our public functionaries act, would in my opinion be violated as much in the one case as the other, and the ultimate effects equally fatal to our institutions. Forms and literal adherence may remain when the substance has departed. From the general tenor of your letter, gentlemen, I am led to conclude that you are not unfavorably disposed towards me, and that I may expect to receive your support, if, after a strict examination of my political principles, they should be found to accord with yours. If, then, any of those friends who are exerting themselves to place me in the high office to which you refer, should inquire of me what they are to expect in the event of their success, I answer, every thing that could be required of one possessing a grateful heart, by those from whom he had received the greatest personal favors, but who believes that debts of that kind could not be discharged by the violation of any public obligations, and that the powers vested in the Chief Magistrate of the Union, were given for the advancement of the public interest and not to requite personal favors or gratify personal animosities.

My personal and political friends must therefore be content in the event of the accomplishment of their object, to stand upon the same ground, with the rest of their fellow citizens possessing like qualifications of the head and heart, and equal devotion to the principles of the Constitution. The difference in the professions and opinions of men, who are candidates for the votes of their fellow citizens "before and after obtaining them," was remarked upon upwards of two thousand years ago, by one of the most distinguished of the Romans. From the experience we have had it appears that the denunciation of the patriotic Consul against some of his contemporaries, might sometimes be not inaptly applied in our own country and generation. And I may reasonably expect that the professions I have made of regard to the Constitution and the principles upon which it is founded may be sneered at by some, openly derided by others, and received with distrust by a large portion of those to whom I am personally unknown, but I should consider myself unfortunate indeed, if after having devoted forty years of my life to the service of my country, and repeatedly filled offices of the highest trust, and one particularly where nearly the whole powers of government over an intelligent people were placed in my hands, I should be able to offer no other guarantee to the faithful performance of any other trust, but a profession of good intentions.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, with great respect,
Your fellow citizen,
W. H. HARRISON.

To Joseph Wallace and Samuel Shock, Esquires, Chairman and Secretary of the Democratic Anti masonic party of Pennsylvania.

An intelligent writer in the National Intelligencer, under the signature of Tacitus, gives some interesting statistics of the Religions of the World. His statement, however, of the sum total of the inhabitants of the earth, is below the estimate usually given. He puts down the whole population at seven hundred and seventy four millions; whilst most political writers make it between eight hundred and a thousand million. He gives the following table of the religious subdivisions of the whole:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Christians, | 260,000,000 |
| Bouddhism, | 200,000,000 |
| Mahometans, | 100,000,000 |
| Brahminism, | 70,000,000 |
| Judaism, | 4,000,000 |
| All other Religions Tetichism, | 140,000,000 |

The Christians are divided as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Catholicism, | 139,000,000 |
| Greek Church, | 62,000,000 |
| Protestants, | 59,000,000 |

The Mahometans are divided into sects, those of Omer and Ali, represented respectively by the Persians and Turks, and inveterately hostile to each other. The vast number under the head Bouddhism, are divided between China and Japan. It is here it is believed that there is a numerical deficiency in the statement of the writer in the Intelligencer, the united population of these countries being generally supposed to be not less than four hundred millions.

*From the Albany Journal.*

## MICHIGAN FLIES.

We were shown, last week, two large flies brought by a gentleman from Michigan, which surpass any thing of the kind we have ever seen. One is a common black field fly, and it measures an inch and a quarter in length, and two inches and a half across the wings. It is provided with a horny beak or bill one-fourth of an inch in length, of sufficient strength and hardness to penetrate the skin of any animal; and we are assured by the gentleman in whose possession we saw them, that they use it to the great annoyance of the cattle and horses of the territory.

The other is what is called the Ranger, by those who are acquainted with its periodical devastations among the horses and oxen of the northwestern portion of Michigan. Its body is nearly one third larger than that of the black fly above described, and of a gray color. Its bill is within a fraction of half an inch in length, and across the back from the tip of each wing it measures two inches and three fourths. It probably derives its name from its particular habit of moving about from one part of the country to the other, alighting in its course and gorging itself with the blood of every animal that may come in its way.

*Steam Boats from Ireland to the United States.*—The Galway Irishman contains the prospectus of a steam company, entitled the European, British and American Intercourse Company—capital, two millions sterling, with power to add one million. Shares, £25 each. Deposite, one pound.

The object of this company, is to shorten, by about two thirds, the time of passage to and from America. It is well known that a part of the voyage across the Atlantic from America to Europe, is an open free navigation of the sea as far as the Irish coast, and that afterwards, the transit up the English or Irish channel, or through the Bay of Biscay, to European ports farther east than Ireland, is the portion which is most dangerous and difficult, and therefore, causing detention and a great outlay of insurance.

The Western coast of Ireland, therefore, with its fine harbors, is naturally pointed out as by far the nearest and safest medium of intercourse between America and Europe. Galway is one of the ports on the west coast of Ireland, which offers admirable advantages. From hence it is proposed to make a rail road direct to Dublin, and from thence to cross the Irish channel, in one of its narrowest places, to Holyhead, in Wales, by steamers, as is now performed. The outward voyage by steamers, from Galway to America, would, it is reasonably calculated, not consume over 14 days, and the return voyage 10. These short periods would allow of sufficient stowage of fuel for the voyage. From Galway to Dublin would require three and a half hours, and from Dublin to London twenty four hours more. Three days more take you to Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and Hamburg. A rail road from Galway to Dublin, about 93 miles, cannot cost over two millions sterling. Anthracite coal is cheap, and easily procured from the Queen's county, Kilkenny, and Tipperary collieries. Other coal can be obtained from Leitrim and Roscommon. The annual expense of the rail road (93 miles) is estimated at £93. The proceeds will consist in the passages of emigrants, &c., postage of letters, the internal intercourse between Galway and Dublin, goods between England and America, to be so packed in either country as to be easily transferred to rail road carriages. The outward carriage is computed at five millions sterling per annum, and the homeward the same.

With regard to emigrants to North America, they amounted, in 1832, to between 60 and 100,000. Their present fare is about £4 each. By the present mode proposed, they would save half the expense of victualling which in detention by contrary winds, at the ports where they now embark, sometimes consumes all their means. The number of cabin passengers is estimated as at present amounting to 20,000 annually. Among the profits on the rail road line through Ireland, may be mentioned passengers wishing to embark in the cod and herring fisheries; also, the sea weed and kelp for manure, the marble quarries. the improvement on the lakes at the western termination of the road, those on the Shannon, and the counties interested directly through which it will pass, viz: Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Westmouth, Queen's and Galway, comprising four millions of acres and one million of inhabitants—besides 23 other counties, indirectly benefitted, comprising fourteen millions of acres and five millions of inhabitants. Through this great Central line, also, would ultimately pass at least all the British trade to the West Indies and South America. The London and Dublin board of directors will consist of sixteen, as also those of Galway, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Birmingham, Edinburg and New York. The small farmers, tenants, fishermen, &c., in all the villages of the counties interested, may club together and take shares. No farther deposit than one pound will be required until an act of Parliament creating the company is procured.

*Curious Fact.*—Signor Rosellini showed, the other day, to a friend of ours at Florence, a sort of smelling bottle, evidently of Chinese porcelain, and with characters, to all appearance, Chinese! This was found by Rosellini himself in a tomb, which, as far as could be ascertained, had not been opened since the days of the Pharoahs.—*Quarterly Review.*

*A careful Soldier.*—A new recruit coming into action followed the example of his comrades, and loaded his musket. Having done this, he placed the breech of his piece on the ground and appeared to be anxiously endeavoring to draw his charge. One of his comrades, observing him, sung out, "Jim, why don't you fire, and let them have it, boy?"

"Because," replied Jim, "I doesent dare to; I shall hurt somebody, for I've got a ball in my gun, and can't get it out."

*A Polite Correspondent.*—A gentleman at Paris writing to a lady at St. Petersburgh, thus commenced his letter:—"Madam, I should apologise for writing to you in my shirt sleeves; but the weather is so excessively hot that I have been under the necessity of tucking them up."

Preserve your conscience always soft and sensible: if but one sin force its way to that tender part of the soul, and dwell easy there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities. —*Watt's Miscellaneous Thoughts.*

*Civil and Religious Liberty.*—Mr. O'Connel, in a letter accepting a public dinner offered to him at Manchester, for his services to the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty, thus defines each:

"Civil Liberty is nothing but justice reduced into action. It drives the unjust, the peculator, the underworked public officer, the partial judge, the squanderer of the public purse from power, from station, from the opportunities of doing wrong. It gives to the people equal laws, good laws, cheap laws. It leaves to every honest man the full enjoyment of all his property not indispensably required to defray, in the most economic manner the general government of all. It scruples to levy a tax *almost* as it would scruple to levy a robbery; and it has its basis in the utmost possible extension of popular control over all public functionaries, with one only, and a safe exception.

Religious Liberty, is, I own it, more dear to me still. Religion is the most important and awful concern of human existence; but its tenets are matters between man and his Creator. It is the great Creator who alone can see the hearts of men; and he alone can judge how far each of us is sufficiently sincere, and sufficiently cautious in the adoption and maintenance of his religious belief. Our fellow men have nothing to do with it. The law of man is impious, I would say blasphemous, when it usurps the province of God, and the pride of its usurpation dares to coerce conscience and to attempt to compel belief. I feel that in vindicating freedom of conscience I vindicate our common Christianity from the foul stain of persecution."