

FOR THE AMERICAN.

To JOHN HARGROVE.

THY letter to George Dashiell, which appeared in the American of the 8th inst. purporting to be an answer to a letter of his which was published in the Federal Gazette of the 1st inst. contains, under the specious mask of christian charity, sentiments which I deem subversive of the pure, Holy Spirit and practice of the christian religion. And though strongly adverse to entering the lists of controversy, especially with a man of thy equivocal, indefinite stamp; yet since thy publication seems to meet the approbation and support of those who attended with thee at the War Dance, I shall endeavor to apply an antidote to the pernicious tendency thereof.

Previous to the publication of George Dashiell's letter, not having seriously considered the matter, I, like thyself, did not attach criminality to an attendance at the gardens to see the Indians exhibit their national War Dance. But upon mature consideration, I am fully convinced of the impropriety of such a procedure; for, an attendance there, on that occasion was in effect encouragement both to that savage exhibition, and the principle upon which it is founded; for, without spectators it would not have been performed. Now the grand enquiry which is so strongly recommended and enjoined in the Gospel? I venture to affirm that every man who believes, and reads the gospel with attention will answer this important question in the negative. If so, how could any disciple of Jesus Christ, with a pure intention attend and encourage that performance? And more especially, how could holy ministers of the Gospel, whose sacred duty it was to endeavor to enlighten, and convert those unenlightened Indians to the holy religion of their Divine master; how, I ask could those venerable men so far forget their duty and dignity as to mingle with the unthinking multitude in encouraging that indecent, unseemly display of fallen, savage nature?

But thou wilt say that there ought to be no more criminality attached to those who attended the gardens on that occasion than if they had staid at home to read Carver's Travels, or any other history of the manners and customs of other nations. In this however, thou art extremely incorrect, for there is as obvious a distinction, as plain a difference between only reading the history of savage customs, and, the being really present, encouraging the practice of them, as there is between barely reading an account of a robbery or murder and the being personally present and accessory thereto. Thy attempt, then, to cover the wickedness of thy conduct by confounding innocence and guilt together, is too weak to demand any further attention.

In justification of thyself and thy comrades, thou further observest "that it was a scene worthy the attention of the Philosopher, the Historian and the Divine; that it is more instructive to read men than books, in order to form general and just ideas of such subjects." But if we once admit the principle, which thou seemest here to hold forth, that that savage customs may be exhibited for our instruction and better information; where shall we stop? There is no sort of impiety or wickedness of which we have ever read but may thus meet with encouragement! All the obscene rites, all the inhuman deeds of pagan superstition, and wickedness may thus be introduced, and perpetuated amongst us to the latest posterity!

"It is, thou sayest, to the present moment a matter of doubt with thee whether there is, in the solitary passage in all the sacred scriptures prohibitory of going to the gardens on that occasion; or even of theatrical amusements! This sentence excites my surprise, and kindles my indignation. What, dost thou who wast for many years a public teacher in a religious society, who condemn such things in the name of the Most High declaimed against such practices, and denounced moral vengeance against all who lived and died in the spirit of them; dost thou now come forward, and declare in the face of the world that "till now" thou doubtst whether there be a single passage in all the sacred pages prohibitory of them? And what is worse, that the theatre is a regular battery against vice? How preposterous is thy conduct! Is this thy consistency of character? Is this acting like an ambassador of Jesus Christ sent forth to convince and reform a vain, a perishing world? O remember the years which are past and which yet remain to cover thy face; and how thy penitence renovate thy heart.

Go to call thy attention to the effects which theatrical and like amusements have upon the minds and manners of thy fellow men. Take a look into the neighbor-

hood of the play house; see there what crowds of abandoned prostitutes wait around that seat of dissipation in order to meet with the gratification of their sensuality, in the embraces of those whose carnal appetites are receiving renewed energy and force from the representation of some favorite play, or admired farce! Behold the giddy multitude returning at an unseasonable hour of the night from the theatre! What a scene here presents itself to thy view! Alas! Even those amongst the youthful part of the multitude who do not plunge into greater excesses of dissipation, return to their homes with heads turned, and full of false principles of honor, love gallantry, merit; while the middle aged part of the throng have their minds so evaporated with folly, false politeness, and extraordinary adventures, that when they return to their homes and find every thing in real life so different from those romantic scenes, they are disgusted and dissatisfied with every thing about them. With this faint picture of the bad effects of the stage before thee; I would entreat thee to review and seriously reflect upon thy assertions in favor of the theatre, only deal faithfully and honestly with thine own soul; and I shall not despair of thy publicly retracting what thou hast so unadvisedly and incurably uttered. To those, who may still remain in doubt in this important matter I would recommend a serious perusal of the holy Gospels, read the solemn exhortations of Jesus Christ to purity of heart and holiness of life.—There hear him calling upon you to deny yourselves, take up your cross and follow him; exhorting you to love God with all your heart and your neighbor as yourself; to come out from amongst the wicked; to avoid even the appearance of evil; and declaring that for every idle word we speak, we shall give an account at the day of judgment. Figure to yourselves such a character as is here depicted; and then ask your own hearts, in the presence and face of the Almighty, whether an attendance at the theatre and other like amusement be consistent with such state of holiness? Your answer, I doubt not, will coincide with the sentiments of George Dashiell, together with a long and illustrious list of ministers, and private members who have adorned the christian church, that these practices are inconsistent with a state of grace, and contrary to the whole tenor of the Gospel.

Thou seemest to doubt whether there really be any such a rule or canon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as George Dashiell has spoken of prohibitory of attending the Theatre and other such places of amusement. But if thou hadst enquired of the assistant Rector of Paris church, whom thou sayest was at the war dance, he could have satisfied thee in this point. However, to put the matter out of dispute I will recite the canon to which it stands written in their books; it reads thus: "It is hereby recommended to the members of this church, especially the communicants thereof, to abstain and to cause their children, servants, and apprentices, to abstain from an unseemly and criminal amusements; such as every profane gaming, play houses, cock fighting and horse racing." Here thou mayest see that all theatrical exhibitions, horse races, and all kinds of gaming, &c. are by the canons of that church declared to be "unseemly and criminal;" nor is there the smallest doubt but the war dance is included in the spirit, and would have been specified in the letter of that canon, if it had been known or exhibited as an amusement at that time; and her members are recommended to abstain and to cause their families to abstain from all such criminal amusements. Would't Heaven that this recommendation was not so generally disregarded and forgotten; that her ministers at least, complied with its requisitions. But however, other characters high in that church, may like thyself, have disgraced their holy vocation; George Dashiell has certainly acted a consistent part; like a true son, and faithful pastor of the church to which he belongs, in his non-attendance at that savage exhibition; and in bearing a public testimony against it, and all other such criminal amusements.

Thy assertion that conscience is generally formed by education is, in part, admitted to be true; but I would contend that while a wrong education & bad example produces an erroneous or bad conscience; a good education, the light of revelation, and the influence of the Divine Spirit will produce a right or good one. A conscience thus formed under the sacred influence of divine truth and grace, I deem nothing less than the divinity within us; and consequently, that to act contrary to its dictates is not a matter of so much indifference as thou wouldst represent it to be.

Thou hast said a great deal in praise of christian charity or brotherly love; and hast insinuated that George Dashiell has not acted consistently with its sacred dictates. But I would ask thee, which is the charitable and benevolent man; he who will candidly tell thee thy faults and labour to effect thy reformation; or he, who will let thee go on undisturbed and unrepented in the practice of that which he sees will end in thy perdition? The former character is certainly that of the truly charitable man; such has been (as far as I can learn) and such I trust ever will be the practice and character of the man against whom thou hast so unadvisedly taken up thy pen.

As to thy criticism on the prateology of George Dashiell's letter, I shall just observe that a malicious adversary might find equal evidences of egotism in the writings of the best of authors, the volume of the scriptures not excepted. And that it is much easier to attempt by witicism and ridicule to support a bad cause, than to produce solid and conclusive argument. To the former of which thy publication has some claim, to the latter it has none.

Upon the whole, I highly approve of the substance of George Dashiell's letter; in which sentiment I am well assured that not only the faithful amongst his own flock but of all religious denominations unitedly acquiesce. And doubt not but in the great day of final reckoning, when the secrets of all hearts shall be made known, that both its intention and effects will be found pure and good. And its author, if happily he continues faithful in his works of charity and labours of love until death, be everlastingly rewarded in the kingdom of Heaven.

With grateful sensations of heart toward the Almighty for favoring that Church, in her low estate, with a pastor who is not ashamed of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and devout prayers that his useful life and labours may long continue unto them.

I am thy real well wisher.  
A FRIEND TO PLAIN TRUTH,  
Baltimore, August 23 1864.

Canon 22d; see also canon 17.

LONDON, June 30.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, June 20.

"No instrument is so powerful, either for or against Government, as the Liberty of the Press; this the Emperor of the French has long seen, and acted accordingly, not only in France, but in this country also; what little we had, is now wholly extinguished; for the Dutch press is completely under the management of the French Police. All the numbers of the *Thomas*, a weekly journal, the last of which contained a few observations on the French and Dutch Governments, have been officially demanded of all the Booksellers throughout the whole Republic to prevent further circulation. If the parties concerned presume to stand their ground, they are certain of a severe punishment. A few months since, a Bookseller at Amsterdam, refusing to name the author of a pamphlet he had published, rather against the French, was ordered to be arrested; but escaped by a precipitate flight from the country. Thus does tyranny and oppression reign, under the dignified names of Liberty and Equality."

GEORGES

Dommoget, the official defender of Georges, desired the Public Accuser to prove even the shadow of a conspiracy against Bonaparte's life.—He said, one man is sufficient to kill one man, but forty seven persons are unable to change or destroy the Government of a nation of thirty millions. "You have examined (continued Dommoget) 148 witnesses—most of them have never known the accused; the others speak from hearsay, and report rumours. Four only pretend that a conspiracy was known to them to exist; but they acknowledge, at the same time, that Government had paid them handsomely to come forward, and incite the accused. In the former case they are accomplices.—In the latter, purchased spies; it is against the laws of civilized nations to condemn, upon that testimony, nay, even to take the oaths of persons corrupted, immoral, and interested in the issue of a civil much more so, of a criminal affair."

The popularity of General Moreau does appear not to have entirely abandoned him in the day of his adversity; and among other marks in regard shewn him by his former brethren in arms, two General Officers who attended his trial, in their gala uniforms, on meeting his eyes, took off their hats in the most respectful manner. The *gens d'armes* also, who were upon duty, prevented arms to him, as he was conducted back to prison. But the mark of respect subjected them to an arrest.

VERONA, June 6.

It is still said that the house of Austria will receive the republic of Ragusa, which has hitherto been under the protection of the Ottoman porte. By this the Austrian monarchy will obtain a new port, which carries on a considerable trade by sea, and also the advantage of establishing a complete communication between Dalmatia and Catard, in Albania, ceded to the court of Vienna by the treaty of Luneville, which communication was before interrupted by the territory of Ragusa.

The public journals at Milan say, that it is already determined that the first magistracy of the Italian republic shall be rendered hereditary in the family of Bonaparte.

PARIS, June 13.

Moreau is still in the temple. Ruillon has been pardoned, and several others of those condemned will, it is expected, receive a pardon.—The Prussian, Spanish, and Etrurian ministers, and also the minister of the Italian republic, the Papal legates, and the envoys of several electors, have received their new credentials. The emperor is very soon expected at Arras, where a triumphal arch and a temple of immortality are erecting for his reception.

The senate nominated yesterday the senatorial commission of the liberty of the press. It is composed of Messrs Jancourt, Garat, Raderer, Chasset, D'Avouat, Desmunier, and Porcher.

Many persons are still busy in working and embroidering the coronation robe of the empress. The robe is richly embroidered all over with gold; over it is a tunic with crape, interwoven with flowers of diamonds. This tunic will cost 300,000 livres, or 12,000 sterling. The ground of the imperial mantle is blue, covered nearly with golden stars.—It has been officially announced, that her imperial highness princess Josephine, has appointed Madame Girardin, ci-devant Duchess of Aiguillon, her lady in waiting.

His eminence the cardinal De Caprara, Legate a Latere, addressed on the 9th inst. a letter to the French Bishops, of which the following is a translation:—

"My Lord—Napoleon Bonaparte having been appointed emperor of the French you are for the future to make use of the following form of prayer:—

"O Lord preserve our emperor Napoleon," instead of that which was ordained by the article of the concordat, passed between the holy apostolic chair and the government of France. After this form the following prayer may be recited as it has been already used in the imperial chapel:—

"O God! the protector of all kingdoms, and especially of the French empire, grant unto thy servant Napoleon, emperor, that he may know and further the wonders of thy power, to the end that he, whom thou hast appointed our sovereign, may be always powerful, through thy grace."

"Which I accordingly notify to your greatness; declaring myself, at the same time, your greatness's true servant.

(Signed) "T. B. CARD. CAPRARA."  
June 20.

The *Moniteur* of this day contains the following note upon a paragraph which has appeared in the English newspapers, stating that the object of Messrs. Fox and Grey's visit to Mr. Pitt, was to communicate to him some propositions that had been made by Mr. Livingston, relative to France.

"This assertion is destitute of probability. The English government might receive from any other traveller, the information which it is pretended has been obtained from Mr. Livingston; the report which has been circulated, that this minister was charged with any overtures, direct or indirect on the part of the French government, being utterly destitute of foundation. All Europe knows that France has always been wise for peace, and that war has been made against us in order to plunder our commerce, and under pretences at once false, frivolous, and ridiculous."

BOSTON, August 23.  
FROM LISBON  
Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a gentleman in this town, dated July 16, 1864.

"Since our last, there has arrived here from Ireland, a number of vessels loaded with grain, several from the British, and some Greeks from the Dardanelles, besides those from America; but what has arrived would not have made any impression on the market, had it not been backed with the information received from France by this day's post, that a general permission had been granted by the government of that country, for the exportation of Flour and Grain, which was very abundant and very cheap, and that a number of neutral vessels had been engaged to carry grain to the ports of Spain and Portugal."

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.  
Capt. Smith, who arrived here yesterday from Leghorn informs that on the 11th June, off Toulon, he passed the British Fleet, of eight ships of the line, under Lord NELSON, no engagement had taken place with the French squadron nor had any part of it ventured out of port.

Land for Sale.  
A PART of that very valuable tract of LAND, formerly the property and residence of John Mercer Porter, deceased—situated in Baltimore county, in Back river neck, and about 14 miles from the city—containing 240 acres of strong fertile land, a great part of which is in a high state of cultivation; 14 acres in excellent timothy meadow, and about 20 acres more may be added at a very small expense.—The improvements are of wood, lately erected, and such as would suit for farm houses.—The part in wood, which is at least equal to the support of the place, abounds in lottly white oaks, interspersed with hickory. This property will be sold part for cash, and part for credit or deferred for approved property in the city of Baltimore. It is presumed a purchaser will view the premises, therefore it is unnecessary to give any further description of them. Peregrine Porter, adjacent to the premises, will shew them, and treat for the sale thereof—or, if more convenient to purchasers, apply to

Wm. C. GOULDSMITH.  
August 4

American.

BALTIMORE  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1864.

We have been favored, by a gentleman in this city, with a copy of an act of the assembly of Jamaica, respecting letters of attorney, &c. executed in the United States.—

"That from and immediately after the passing of this act—any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatsoever, which shall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and shall be proved by a subscribing witness, or acknowledged by the party or parties before any of his majesty's consuls or vice-consuls residing in any of those states, or before the chief justice of any of the said states, or before the chief justice or any of the judges of the supreme court of the said United States;—and certified under the seal of any of the said states, or the seal of the said United States;—shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law, as if such conveyance, letter of attorney or other deed, had been respectively proved or acknowledged before a judge of any court of record in this Island;—any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

List of Deaths in the different burial grounds of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, from the 18th to the 25th instant.

Adults,	20
Children,	43
Total,	63

According to Sir Isaac Newton's calculation, the comet that made its appearance in 1680, incited so much heat by its approach to the sun, that it would have been two thousand times hotter than any red hot iron, had it been a globe of that metal, and that supposing it is as large as the earth, and at the same distance from the sun, it would be fifty thousand years in cooling, before it recovered its natural temper. In like manner, if an American considers the great ferment into which our political world is thrown at present and how intensely it is heated in all its parts, he cannot suppose that it will cool again in less than three hundred years. In such a tract of time it is possible that the heats of the present generation may be extinguished.  
E. M.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.  
Christopher Greenup, Esq. is elected governor.

Mr. Bullock, appears to have the greatest number of votes for lieutenant-governor.

John Fowler, G. M. Bedinger, John Boyle, gen. Mat. Walton, and col. Sanford, are all said to be re-elected to congress.

The issue of the election in the first district was not known, the candidates were col. Mat. Lyon, and general Hopkins.

The following is a translated copy of a letter addressed by Gen. Dessalines to an American supercargo, who had taken the liberty of remonstrating against certain oppressive proceedings of the agents of the Administration of Hayti:

Head-Quarters, July 13—1st year of the Independence of Hayti.  
The Administrator Bayaru, has just caused to be put into my hands the menacing letter you wrote him.

Sir,  
The people of your country, who wish to come to this island for the purpose of opening a store, or merely to sell their cargoes, shall always find safety and protection.

I will however, by no means, suffer, Sir, that a stranger shall enter a port contrary to the measures I have taken for the interest of my country, nor that he shall be permitted to insult the representatives of government in that part of their service.

There are established in every city, merchants of this country, as well as those of your own nation, who have the right of treating with you for your cargoes, and of selling afterwards to the store-keepers of the place. I forbid a foreigner on entering our ports having this privilege, or that of purchasing produce from the hands of individuals, to the detriment of the administration, or the merchant already established; and I am careful that this order is executed.

The honorable and loyal manner in which we have treated your nation, has already obtained me a name; and I shall always be able to find honest men (and that in great numbers) who will bring to this country whatever we stand in need of.

I have the honor to salute you,  
(Signed) DESSALINES.

A person who was present during the trials at Paris, says:—While Moreau was reading his defence, the spectators seemed ready to applaud every sentence, every word of it; but