

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. NEW-YORK, Sept. 6. STATE PAPER. Translation of an Imperial Ukase, issued by the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg, the 7th of May, 1864, relative to the admission of foreigners into his Imperial Majesty's dominions.

- 1st. To enter our frontiers, all persons, except in the under-mentioned cases, are to be provided with passports from our ministers and other agents residing in foreign countries. Particular instructions will be sent to our ministers and consuls to the manner in which such passports are to be granted, so as to cause the least inconvenience to trade or general intercourse.
- 2d. Persons coming from cities or places where we have neither missions nor consuls, must produce passports at the frontiers from the governors or chief officers there. Passports from inferior officers, from the country justices or commissioners, or from the magistrates will not be acknowledged, the governors of our frontier provinces will receive instructions in what manner they are to communicate with the Governors of provinces belonging to another power relative to this point, and directions will be given at the barriers where passports are to be acknowledged.
- 3d. Russian subjects, traders, and other persons usually residing in Russia, having passports to go abroad for a limited term, will be permitted to return with the same passports.
- 4th. Persons owing allegiance to two powers (Subjects mixtes) must, from our side, be provided with a passport for a year from the regency of that government in which their property lies, with which, during that term, they may pass out and in without interruption.
- 5th. All persons must produce their passports at the frontiers; and, if conformable to these regulations, they will be allowed to pass without molestation, except such as may be particularly ordered to stop.
- 6th. These regulations are to extend to all seaports, in so far as regards passengers arriving there.—Ships masters, and persons serving on board ships, are to be admitted upon the former existing regulations.
- 7th. All these regulations shall be enforced for the greater parts of Europe within two months; and for the more distant, namely, Spain, Portugal, within four months, reckoning from the day of this ordinance (Ukase), which shall be published in the newspapers of both our capitals.
- 8th. The daily communications of persons residing on the frontiers will remain on the former footing.
- 9th. The intercourse with various Asiatic nations on the frontiers of the Cuban, on the lines of Caucasus and Orenburgh, & also with the Turkish subjects in general, is to remain on the former footing.
- 10th. Passports will be granted to persons going out of the country as formerly.

Signed with his Imperial Majesty's own hand, ALEXANDER. Count V. KOTCHUBLY.

SALEM, Sept. 3. FROM RUSSIA. When the last vessels left Petersburg, in Russia, late in June, there were no hostile movements in that country against France. Every thing wore a pacific aspect. No reports of a Continental war were heard. There was no Russian fleet at sea. Two vessels, under the orders of the Emperor, had gone on a voyage of discovery round the Globe—(They were at Teneriffe not long since)—The expedition excited very considerable attention, and was spoken of as a great undertaking. The Russians have few merchant vessels employed in their own Commerce. A great many foreign vessels visit their ports, and it is to them they are indebted for all the valuable imports; but their manufactures, or in the principal articles of the country, and Russia is a considerable balance in trade.—It is remarkable that the Exchange is generally in favour of Russia.—The annual American imports from that country probably exceed a million of dollars.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

A few days since we mentioned the capture of the *Sandy Hook*, of an inward-bound Spanish brig from Lagaira. She turns out to be a French letter of Marque brig from Lagaira, mounting sixteen 6 pounders, and has a valuable cargo of coffee, hides and tallow.—In standing in for the *Hook*, she bore down upon the English men of war, supposing them to be French; and thus became an easy prey to her enemy.

Capt. Tyler, who arrived at Providence on Friday last from Antigua, informs that 1500 troops had recently arrived at Barbadoes from England, as a reinforcement to the British Army, which it was expected would be speedily employed in active operations, probably against Martinique.

A ship of 350 tons was to have been launched on Tuesday last at Boston, to be called the *Hamelin*, and intended for the China trade. On the same day, another ship of 200 tons, to be called *Salk-Aun*. At Charleston, on Wednesday, a ship of 340 tons, to be called *Alexander Hamilton*.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8. An intelligent merchant of this city, has favoured us with the following important letter received from a character of the first respectability at Cadiz, dated "July 26th, 1864." "In my list of the 19th ult. I advised you of the future of our crops, since which our harvest has turned out even more unfavourably than was at first apprehended, and I know not from whence we can receive supplies adequate to our wants unless from your side of the Atlantic. The remaining appearances of the harvest in this country and yours, have I felt, risen to alarming heights, that your Ambassador Mr. Packney, has actually demanded his passports, and I presume before this time has left Madrid.—It was taken place, we shall be reluctantly forced into this measure in defence of our dearest and best rights, and as it must be interesting to you to be informed of the principal cause of dispute I enclose you an extract of a letter I have just received from a Spanish gentleman at Madrid, who possesses the best opportunities of information. It will explain to you the under-lying causes of your administration in regard to the extent of Louisiana, which is to be a forceful objection to their untenable claims on West Florida, and the our countries in a contest which would be deeply distressing to us and could never be approved of or become part of the United States, because supported by such a plain and simple pretext as the shadow of Equity.

"MADRID, July 12, 1864." "Although it is understood that the refusal of our Government to ratify the Convention with the United States was produced by the inadmissible demands of the latter respecting the extent of Louisiana, yet the most alarming grounds of misunderstanding between our Court and Mr. Packney, are in reality the pretensions set up by the American government to West Florida, which is all that tract of country lying east of the Mississippi, and extending as far as the river Perdido, excepting however therefrom the Island of New Orleans, which attaches to Louisiana. This territory, Spain will never relinquish unless for a far equivalent, but she does not dispute the title of the United States to Louisiana property so called, although France has never complied with those conditions by the execution of which she was to have acquired a right to that Province. In regard to East and West Florida, they were originally ceded by France to England by the treaty of peace of 1763, who at the same time ceded to Spain the Island of New Orleans and territory west of the Mississippi, which we have held ever since without any alteration of boundaries whatever. In 1789 we conquered from Great Britain all the country east of the Mississippi, then divided into East and West Florida, which conquests were confirmed to us by the definitive treaty of peace of 1793. It is here to be observed that West Florida, has ever since retained to us, and formed no part of Louisiana, as originally ceded by France to Spain, but having been conquered by the latter it remained a separate government as when under the dominion of England, and independent of Louisiana, possessing a governor appointed by the crown, who was in a certain degree as well as the governor of Louisiana dependant on the government of Havana. It is evident that the treaty of cession of Louisiana, first by Spain to France, and secondly by France to the United States, never did or could in the remotest degree contemplate or include West Florida, inasmuch as that instrument makes no mention of Florida by which name alone that country has been known ever since 1763, a period of 41 years. The description of the ceded territory given in the royal order of the Spanish court addressed to the intendant of Louisiana to deliver up that province to general Viceroy, is also clear and precise, 'tis

therein styled a retrocession of Louisiana, with the same extent it possessed when ceded by France to the crown of Spain. As well might the American government claim East Florida also under her conquest of the terms of the cession, because previous to the year 1719 France claimed all the country east of the Mississippi under the appellation of Louisiana, and did actually grant an exclusive privilege to the commerce thereof to the *Compagnie du Commerce du Nord*.

If any thing further can be required to render the treaty still more clear and definite on this head, the intention and meaning of the originally contracting parties must surely be deemed conclusive and final. The *Marquis de Casa Calvo*, a commission on the part of Spain, and Monsieur L'Aussat on the part of France, had respectively orders, the one to deliver up, and the other to receive Louisiana, with an explicit reference to a location whatever to West Florida, and the act of delivery was thus completed conformably to those instructions from the two courts.

The interpretation given by the United States to the treaty of Cession is therefore equally extravagant and unavailing, and will never be sanctioned or submitted to by the Spanish court, although the annihilation of the monarchy should become a possible consequence of its rejection of so dis-grating a proposition. You may judge from the translation of my friends letter, of the unjust pretensions of your government, and adherence to which, if not for a barren and unimportant tract of country compared with Louisiana, would for certain the honor of your national stamp, with the character of that grasping ambition from which she alone of all the powers of the earth has been heretofore exempt."

Extract of a letter received at Providence, from a master of a vessel belonging to that port, dated "CADIZ, July 18.

"There is a present great consternation here between the King & Mr. Packney the former has refused the demands made by the United States, & has also refused Mr. Packney his passports to leave the country. This is very much alarmed the merchants here, inasmuch that those who have American vessels consigned to them, are unwilling to make as fast as possible, and something serious should be expected."

RALPHIGH, (N. C.) August 27. The following communication (which we think cannot be better told than in the writer's own words) exhibits to view a most interesting and humane, in hopes may be of great use, the friends of the unhappy object, may be apprized of her situation, and learn where she may be found. [Register.

Wadesborough, August 19, 1864.

A most melancholy and distressing instance of human affliction lately appeared in this place. On Thursday last one of our citizens was in search of his horses, about a mile from town, he discovered a woman entirely naked, sitting on a stump, and apparently asleep; but on being approached, she sprang up and showed evident symptoms of insanity. On his return to town, he communicated what he had seen, and a party immediately went in search of the unhappy object; they soon found her and brought her to town with them; since which time she has been closely confined. She is to all a stranger here, the only trace of her that can be discovered is, that she passed through this place about six weeks ago, going, as she then said, from some part of South Carolina, to see a physician in one of the upper counties of the state (at this time, however it was not observed that she was *deaf*). She is a small woman about twenty-five or thirty years of age, with black hair and dark complexion. She has no fixed intervals, nor can we obtain from her either her name, place of birth, or the name of her friends or connexions. She has been furnished with clothes, which however, she will not wear one moment longer than she is watched. In her ravings, she frequently calls on the name of William Connor, or Connel, calling him her dear Billy, and sometimes speaking of him as if he was her husband. She also frequently mentions the name of Russell; but these names she uses in so wild and incoherent a manner, that no trace of her can be collected from them. I have been in the mad-house at Philadelphia, and have often seen maniacs elsewhere; but I have never witnessed so distressing an instance of the privation of intellects as this unhappy woman presents. She has been since here, and will continue to be treated with all the care and tenderness that her situation will admit of; but I submit to you, whether you may not possibly aid the cause of humanity by publishing such extracts from this letter as you may think proper; and request the publication of them in the southern papers, so that if this unfortunate creature has any friends they may learn where she is, and be enabled to come to her relief."

It has been told that she was seen about seven miles from this place, in the woods, stark naked, and upon her hands and knees, cropping the grass and herbage around, and eating it like a brute.

SAVANNAH, August 24.

A religious society in Rhode-Island, is said by the Providence paper to have ordered an edition of Judge Bowen's charge on fine paper. No doubt they will undertake to judge that we are to the full as cruel and avicious as he represents us! This frequently happens when men attempt to judge of circumstances of which they are ignorant.

Bowen seems to have accomplished the object which we believed he had in view, to obtain *colat* in the northern states. It is a pity but the history of his conduct and declarations could have been issued in the same publication with his charge.

From the N. Y. AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Mr. William Neilson, sen.—We hope this gentleman will not complain of liberality towards him. I yesterday published his *defence* unaccompanied by a single remark. I thought this mode in some sort due to him that the public might form an opinion for themselves unbiassed by a single remark of ours. Having allowed him one day of respite he will not be angry if we now glance at this subject.

We originally remarked, by way of accounting for the amicable visit of our "firmest friends at the Hook," that Mr. Neilson had written to Mr. Merry requesting him to order a British force there "to protect American commerce."

This charge involved Mr. Neilson in dishonor, and every other national offence inferior to treason. There is something so abhorrent to our national dignity, our constitution, our laws, and our feelings in the accusation, that it was incumbent on Mr. Neilson, if possible, to acquit himself of it. How far he has succeeded we have yet to enquire. There is, however, even in the attempt something honorable, for it evinces that when the offence is made public he is susceptible of the pangs of shame and remorse. It will be well for him if in the endeavor to justify one offence we do not prove him guilty of another.

Mr. Neilson, in language by no means ambiguous, denied that he ever wrote to Mr. Merry at all. This was a negation of our remark that he had written the letter we had ascribed to him. It might be deemed indelicate to express our disbelief of a denial so explicit, and yet we cannot but insist on the correctness of our first remark.—We are much mistaken if Mr. Neilson's letter to Merry is not now in the hands of the Attorney General of the United States. We may bear her on this point. In the meantime it would be indelicate to discuss a subject that, in all likelihood, is now before the executive of the union. We advance to proveable facts.

Denying that he wrote to Mr. Merry; speaking, however, at the same time, that we were in possession of a "clue," and fearful that to a charge already made might be added that of "prevarication," Mr. Neilson with great seeming candor admits that he had written a letter to Col. Barclay of which he very obligingly furnished me with a copy. In this he speaks of *British*, but denies that he requested even Col. Barclay to order his Majesty's ships on this station "to protect American commerce." He peevishly repeats the charge of solliciting protection for American commerce. It was *British commerce* about which he was solicitous!

Relying implicitly on the diplomatic skill and confidence of his Majesty's servants residing near the United States he thought he was safe in roundly disavowing a letter which he knew he had written, and it is to be confessed that had those servants been as skillful diplomats as Mr. Neilson was more than willing to suppose, he might have *fibbed a little* free from contradiction and exposure.

We were nevertheless of opinion that Mr. Neilson had written to Col. Barclay requesting that he would order a British naval force off the Hook to protect American commerce, and therefore asserted that if either of the gentlemen denied that a letter of this import had been written we would produce satisfactory and conclusive testimony in favor of our assertion. Mr. Neilson, in his letter of yesterday, imprudently denies our assertion and valiantly calls for the proof. He shall be gratified. Here it is.

Extract of a letter from Col. Barclay to the Mayor of this City.

"I am, however, apprehensive that captain Bradley, the officer commanding his Majesty's ships of war, will not feel himself authorised to comply with any requisition either from Mr. Merry or myself respecting his remaining a moment in this port after the wind will admit of his departure, because his orders from Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell direct him to proceed from hence, on the delivery of his dispatches, on a cruise for the protection of the trade not only of his Majesty's subjects but of that of the people of these states, and which has lately suffered much from the depredations of several French privateers on this coast. I am led to believe the Admiral was induced to send these ships for the above purpose in consequence of my having transmitted to him the copy of a letter I lately received from the president of the Marine Insurance Company,

(Mr. Neilson), stating the injury the American commerce had sustained from these predatory corsairs, and requesting that measures might be taken to protect the American as well as British commerce from further losses."

Mayor's Office, 4th Sept. 1864.

I do hereby certify that the above is a true extract of an official letter from Thomas Barclay, Esq. Consul General of his Britannic Majesty, to the Mayor of this city, dated 18th day of June last, and now on file in his office. I. J. DEROSE, Clk.

In his letter of yesterday Mr. Neilson seems to anticipate this extract from Col. Barclay's and he therefore observes that "letters written perhaps loosely or inadvertently will not be admitted," as proof of his having requested that British ships might be ordered in our river to protect American commerce. To this it may be conclusively remarked that no one can expect us to produce Mr. Neilson's letter. It is sufficient that we have Col. Barclay's authority for our assertion. This gentleman would not assert a falsehood to the Chief-Magistrate of this city. It was going far enough in all conscience to communicate the name of a conspicuous and servicable spy. We must, however, leave this matter to be settled by Col. Barclay and Mr. Neilson. If Col. Barclay has belied him, be it remembered that the "honor of every gentleman is under the protection of his own arm." We do not however, wish Mr. Neilson to fight! God forbid that we should excite a duel between these two gentlemen! But we may be permitted to say that in this affair of diplomatic skill on the one side and of a species of treason to the country on the other, be resolved into a question of *vindicta* between Col. Barclay and Mr. Neilson, the mind cannot hesitate in believing the former.

Colonel Barclay's letter amply proves all that we had said. Mr. Neilson's letter is made the basis of the visit. Four firm friends at the Hook. In answer to a letter from the Mayor, commanding, we are to protect the American commerce, "I am led to believe," says Col. Barclay, the admiral, "was induced to send these ships in consequence of my having transmitted to him the copy of a letter I lately received from the president of the Marine Insurance Company, (Mr. Neilson) stating the injury American commerce had sustained from these predatory corsairs and requesting that measures might be taken to protect the American as well as British commerce from further losses."

The admiral was then induced to send our "friends" to the Hook by Mr. Neilson's letter. Were we ignorant of the protection of our commerce solicited by this gentleman, the conduct of our "firmest friends" since their visit would be quite enough to make us acquainted with it.

One word about a passage in Mr. Neilson's letter of yesterday and we have done. He likes the law of Congress which we a few days ago took the liberty of laying before him, because it was "framed by men who acted with a Washington and a Hamilton!" Are then the good names of these warriors and statesmen to be used as a cloak to cover the offences of Mr. Neilson? For the honor of the union, the purity of the fame of these gentlemen, and the consolation of all their friends, let it be mentioned, that while they were braving the hardships of war and fighting the battles of our independence, Mr. Neilson was (as in fact he is now) in the service of the English King!

* Admiral Mitchell, who was then, as he is now, at Halifax. † The Cambrian, Boston, Leander & Driver.

BY PERMISSION. A GRAND Miscellaneous Concert, On Monday Evening September 10, In the Garden of Illumination kept by T. Leonard, on the Philadelphia road, where will be provided with all kinds of refreshments the season off tide. DANCING, And a variety of Surprising Feats of Agility. By Mr. Durang and Company. SINGING, by Mrs. Collins. To commence with a ballet dance, called The Jealous Husband; Or, THE SCHEMING MILLINER. Characters—jealous husband, Friskle, British officer, milliner ladies.—Ending with a country dance. (By desire) the much admired ditty, in character, with the Irish harp, called The *Rose of Erin*—by Mrs. Coffey—followed by an Irish song and dialogue, called Alle M Gullouch, or the Child Teddy. By Messrs. Durang and R each. Tumbling on the Slack Rope, A ballet dance, called The SAILOR IN DISTRESS; OR, THE WAPPING LANDLADY. In which a hoop-pole by Mr. Durang. The whole to conclude with a grand Spectacle, being a splendid and mechanical representation of an ENGAGEMENT AT SEA, Between the Constellation and the *Insurgent*, Preceded by a review of a squadron of vessels at the Nile, with a distant view of the city of Rosette, in Egypt—followed by a procession of Neptune and Amphitrite, in their chariot and sea horses, sea nymphs, &c. Admission to the box, which contains 25 persons, is three eighths of a dollar. September 8