RUSSIA.

Correspondence of the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung.*

A NEW COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4, 1858.

An Imperial ukase was published to-day which confirms a report that has lately excited much discussion—the formation of a new commercial association, called the Trans-Caspian, which shall extend its operations to Persia and Central Asia. Its originators are the Councilor of Commerce, Kokoreff; Councilors of State, Toman and Novoselski. The latter is interested in nearly all the new commercial enterprises, namely, the Black Sea Navigation Company and the "Mercury" Association on the Volga. He was formerly in the public service, and a marriage placed him in possession of a fortune with which he was able at once to employ that brilliant and comprehensive spirit of enterprise to which Russia is indebted for many a splendid undertaking. M. Kokoreff is one of the wealthiest and best educated merchants of Moscow, who probably understands the Asian trade better than any other person, and in whose hands is placed the conduct of the enterprise, with dictatorial power, since he is to appoint the persons who shall enjoy the right of voting. The capital amounts to two million rubles in shares of 20,000, so that only a few rich persons can become interested. The Company has for its object the transportation of Russian fabrics to Central Asia, and the importation of different articles from there. It will be chartered for twenty-five years, at the expiration of which time whatever alterations are necessary will be made, and the privilege will be extended twenty-five years longer. They can establish factories and depots wherever they see fit, and we shall probably ere long see them at work in China and Bokhara. For the rest, the project has received the approval of the Caucasian Committee. If we glance upon the latest Russian undertakings, which have all been conceived by private individuals, we instinctively recognise the great thought of quickening into life and motion the extremest borders of the Empire, which hitherto have seemed like dead members on a body. Minsk and Tschernigov have received permission to form committees for the emancipation of the serfs.

IMPERIAL CLEMENCY.

POLISH FRONTIER, June 5.

We have already mentioned how Alexander II. by his repeated concessions to the Polish nation has won to himself in a high degree its affection and confidence. By a recent act of genuine humanity he has bound all worthy Poles to himself still more closely, and won their sincere gratitude. He has at the request of the nobles of Podolia and Volhynia given them permission to support the remaining children of the celebrated poet, Michiewitch, whose works, proscribed by Nicholas, have just been republished in Warsaw, and they have begun to establish a fund, which from present appearances promises to become very large. Such actions silence the most violent of the emigrants. The majority of them have given up the old plans of restoring Poland as for the present impracticable, and are now inspired with Panslavistic ideas.

The well-known Rostavieski has offered a prize of 4,000 Polish florins for the best dictionary of Polish synonyms.

With regard to the matter of the serf emancipation in Poland, an unfortunate delay has arisen on account of its chief promoter, Gen. Uexkull, who was sent to Warsaw for that purpose from St. Petersburg, having started on a journey of several months to the baths. In Russia proper it is mostly the wealthiest proprietors, possessing 50,000 and more serfs, who are opposed to their liberation. They are possessed with the strange delusion that they themselves will be ruined by it, whereas if they conduct their affairs properly their incomes will rise to double their present amounts.

DISSATISFACTION OF THE PRESS.

POLISH FRONTIER, June 8.

The foreign Polish press expresses itself dissatisfied that the Government has not already carried the emancipation of the serfs in Poland to the endowment of property, instead of leaving the serfs in the condition that they now are of mere fee-holders. This complaint, however, is entirely unjust, for the Government has not acted in the matter according to its own judgment, but according to the unanimous decision of a Polish Committee of Conference, who saw the greatest danger in an immediate endowment of property on the peasants. And the Committee was right; for so degraded are the Polish peasants that before long their property would have fallen into the clutches of the Jew usurers, who supply them with articles of necessity, especially brandy. As fee-holders they must work independently, and must be willing to learn to earn their subsistence and property so as to keep themselves out of the hands of the petty Jews, who hitherto have been the middlemen in all their transactions. In less than ten years the Polish peasant, who is naturally very clever, will have become sober, industrious and thrifty, and then the preparatory and initiatory transition step will be accomplished, so that the Government can without hesitation proceed to give him the right of possession. The result is all the more certain to be satisfactory, since the Government is now interesting itself in the education of the youth of the nation.

POSTAL REFORMS—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

JUNE 9.—With the salutary reforms in our neighbor State must be reckoned also the reorganization of the Post-Office, for which purpose a special commission has been appointed under the Minister Muchanoff. It is certain that an important reduction will be made in the postage of letters, packages and newspapers—a change that was very necessary. The yearly sum of ten silver rubles ($5 70), which has hitherto been paid for the postage of a daily paper, will be reduced to four silver rubles ($2 28). The importance of a reduction in the postage is seen in the fact that in 1857 in all Russia and Poland only a little more than sixteen million letters were sent through the Post-Office, while the number in England amounted to over 500 millions, and in France to half the same number. In England, the number averaged for each inhabitant 17 letters, in France 7, but in Russia only one letter for every four persons.

In the Imperial Ministry of Public Instruction, an important law has just been prepared which shows how earnestly the Government is interested in the moral elevation of the lower classes. Throughout the entire Empire, in the small towns, and in the plains, elementary schools, hitherto entirely unknown in Russia, are to be established, and at the same time the high price of tuition in the so-called Circuit and Government schools is to be reduced one-half.

The daily press of Russia and Poland is warring with the happiest results against the demoralization of public officers, which both through means of the dramatic poems of the poet Lwoff, and through hosts of exceedingly humorous caricatures, has been mercilessly exposed.

A deputation which went to St. Petersburg from Wilna, to petition for the restoration of the University at that place, has received a favorable response with which the Poles are in the highest degree delighted.

A SINGULAR WELL IN NEWPORT.—There is a well on Bridge street, in this city, entirely surrounded with salt water, the water of which is soft and sweet as rain water. The well is about twelve feet deep, and has some seven feet of water in it. In sinking this, stakes were driven down into the river bottom and boards nailed on, inclosing a space about ten feet square, which inclosure was filled with earth, and through that the well was dug after the usual manner. A lady connected with one of the families using the water, informed us Monday that it was as suitable for washing purposes as rain water. It is proper to say that the well is cemented.

On Coast Harbor Island a phenomenon exists in connection with a well still more singular than the above. Into this the tide ebbs and flows every six hours, and yet the water is perfectly soft and free from any brackish taste.

The water in the Newport wells is uniformly hard and brackish, which is generally attributed to their proximity to the ocean; but the above would seem to indicate the contrary, and to demonstrate the feasibility of drawing good fresh water from the bottom of the ocean. [Newport (R. I.) News.

MEXICO.

The following decree has been promulgated by the Mexican Government:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY: The protection due to foreigners, their business and their property, in all civilized countries, should be as effectual and energetic as should be severe the measures of suppression, when one or several, led away by improper sentiments, or by a spirit hostile to established Governments, affect not to recognize their authority, and thus set a fatal example of disobedience to the laws.

"The moment such a scandal is permitted, the rights of a nation as an independent people would be dispersed—even peaceful strangers would become the objects of national hatred, and pretexts would be multiplied for civil war, assuming still more hideous features than those which it already wears. Governments would thereby incur responsibility for their want of energy in punishing a crime which no one can pardon who esteems the dignity of a country in a point of such delicacy and importance.

"The intended execution of the law of the 15th May, with respect to the imposed contribution, has been devised with the utmost prudence and equity, and neither on account of the amount of the *cuotas* assigned to those foreigners who were not willing to furnish an exhibit of their property, nor for any other motive, ought it to have encountered a resistance which has already been converted into a strong provocative of disorder, which the Government cannot allow.

"His Excellency, the President, has therefore consented that, inasmuch as the supreme authority has been set at defiance, in a public and alarming manner, your Excellency proceed with all the energy which the circumstances demand, to warn those strangers who have resisted the embargo, unless sustained by the presence of an armed force, and also those who should for the future observe a similar course, at once to leave the Republic, as men wanting in the respect which they owe to the country, and to the obligations which the law of nations imposes. You will also make them understand that their resistance is the more glaring from the fact that it has not been, and never can be, either directly or indirectly, countenanced by any of the foreign Ministers accredited near this Government.

"Your Excellency, who well knows how reluctant this Government is to have recourse to such measures against persons who have commercial or industrial establishments in this country, but which, nevertheless, cannot assume so immense a responsibility, will carry into effect the order of his Excellency, the President, with as little loss of time as its importance demands.

"I renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration. "CUEVAS.

"God and Liberty.

"His Excellency, the Governor of the District of Mexico.

"*Mexico*, June 16, 1858."

The latest accounts from the City of Mexico are that Mr. Forsyth advised his countrymen to pursue the course here forbidden, in view of which fact the Government had Mr. Forsyth's passports ready. He had not demanded them, however, but was about to close the Legation, it was thought, on the 19th instant. A violent animosity has sprung up between the natives and foreigners in the capital. On some of the street corners placards were posted, with "Death to the foreigners" upon them.

The Mobile Register understands the dispatch, to the effect that our Minister had demanded and received his passports, to signify "that Mr. Forsyth "had demanded passports for the American citizens "resident in Mexico, who had resolved to leave the "country rather than submit to the forced contribution. It can hardly be possible that Mr. Forsyth "has demanded his own passports. That would be a "measure contrary to usage, if not unwarranted by "the duty or authority of a minister. The practice "and the rule are, that a minister shall await the "instructions of his government before demanding "his passports. It is competent and customary for "him, in such cases as in his opinion require extreme "action on his part, to suspend official intercourse "with the government to which he is accredited until "he can receive the orders of his own government "in the premises. We think it highly probable, judging by an intimation to that effect in a letter which "we received by the mail just arrived, that this measure has been taken by Mr. Forsyth. It will be "perceived that our correspondence is to the latest "date that could be received from the City of Mexico, except by the telegraph. The express which "brought the correspondence for the Tennessee, "which left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 21st, "had to leave the capital on the 19th, nearly two "days being required always for the express between "the points."

The Washington Union, in publishing this paragraph and the subjoined letter, says:

Nothing is said concerning the withdrawal of our minister, Mr. Forsyth; and we learn that the dispatches received at the State Department do not mention it. It is doubtless a mistake. Mr. Forsyth had demanded of the Mexican Government passports for several Americans, to enable them to leave the country, and to this circumstance may be attributed the rumor that our minister had demanded passports for himself.

On the other hand, *The New-Orleans Delta* says:

We mentioned last evening a report that Minister Forsyth had suspended diplomatic relations with the Zuloaga Government, at the same time expressing some doubt of the truth of the rumor. We now learn, from undoubted authority, that diplomatic relations had actually been suspended, and that the American legation was about to be closed. The Government having adhered to its stringent measures in the matter of the forced loan, refusing to abate its pretensions, or mitigate the severity of its proceedings, a sharp correspondence ensued with Mr. Forsyth. Our Minister, failing to obtain satisfaction of any kind, finally resolved to demand his passports, which were accorded to him.

The Delta also says:

The news from Mexico, by the Tennessee, shows the Liberal party to be decidedly in the ascendant. Its prospects grow brighter, while dark clouds gather around the Zuloaga Administration. The circle of its influence and its power is becoming more circumscribed every day, as the Liberal forces organize and draw nearer to the Capital. From all sides Zuloaga is threatened; by Vidaurri from the North, Alvarez from the South, and La Llave from the East. It is not impossible that these three chieftains will soon meet in the City of Mexico. Added to those embarrassments, the Zuloaga Administration has to encounter the animosity of almost the entire foreign population, aroused by its tyrannical conduct in the affair of the forced loan.

We learn further, by private letters from Vera Cruz, that information had just been received there of the arrival at Matamoros of men and munitions for Vidaurri. It seems that two vessels, the Providence and the Orion, left New-York on the 9th inst. with these supplies. They carried 1,000 men, under command of Col. Jackson, comprising 800 riflemen and 200 artillerists, 6,000 muskets, 20 pieces of artillery, and a large supply of ammunition for the service of the northern army. They had arrived at Matamoros in safety, and would be immediately sent forward. With this augmentation of force and resources, there can be little doubt that Vidaurri will be enabled to press forward to the City of Mexico without encountering serious opposition. The supplies mentioned were obtained and forwarded by the Juarez Government, which fact shows that Vidaurri is acting in concert with the Constitutional authorities, and that there can be no truth in the report that he intends to usurp the Government.

We learn, furthermore, that the division of the army now concentrated in Vera Cruz is preparing to take the field against Echeagaray. Its numbers are being rapidly augmented, and its *morale* is good. For the payment of the troops, $300,000 went down on the last trip of the Tennessee.

The Bee says:

The Constitutional party are said to have possession of nearly the whole country, and it is confidently stated that Zuloaga and his principal adherents were about to leave the capital for Tampico, their only seaport, and therefore their best loophole of escape from the country.

It does not appear that Vidaurri had yet succeeded in obtaining possession of San Luis Potosi, but he still held the country round about it; and in every case of collision between the two factions the Zuloaga forces had been defeated.

In the south, Alvarez still cooperates vigorously with the Constitutional party, and secures that part of the country against any movement favorable to the reactionists.

Correspondence of The Mobile Register.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 19, 1858.

There is a very great excitement here in consequence of the armed enforcement on several foreign houses, among which are some American ones, of the "war contribution" recently decreed by the Government, in defiance of solemn treaty stipulations, and against which Mr. Forsyth has protested, as you have doubtless heard, in the most energetic terms. Foreigners who refuse to pay this iniquitous tax are charged with contumacy by the Government, and threatened with banishment. Indeed, an American merchant has already been furnished with a passport, ordering him to leave the republic within three days. As this refusal to pay is in strict accordance with the advice publicly given by the American Minister to his countrymen, this last arbitrary measure is clearly and obviously directed at him, and has prompted a very curt note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. *A suspension of all official intercourse with the Mexican Government will probably be the result, though we do not know.* The Government fully expected that Mr. F. would indignantly demand his passports, which is exactly what they wanted, being desirous of getting rid of the ablest and most uncompromising diplomatic officer by whom it has ever been forced to do unwilling justice, at any price whatever. Such an irresponsible Government fears not even the wrath of Uncle Sam, knowing that its own existence will hardly last a month.

Never was American influence or the prestige of the American name as great here as now. The course of Mr. F. has won the admiration of his countrymen and all the foreigners throughout the Republic. The French Minister, Marquis de Gabriac, who sided with the Government, is universally execrated by the French and others under his diplomatic protection, while Englishmen say that Mr. Otway might have followed with more graceful alacrity in the footsteps of his colleague of the United States. Meantime, bands of soldiers are visiting the counting rooms of merchants and embargoing their goods. At San Luis Potosi, respectable Englishmen have been compelled to march in the ranks of common soldiers for refusing to pay a new "contribution."

MEXICO, June 19, 1858.

You will perceive by the papers that for the last eight or ten days Guadalajara has been besieged by the combined forces of Santos Degollado, General-in-Chief of the Juarez Government, and Blanco, one of Vidaurri's lieutenants. The place is defended by Generals Cassanova, Yanez, Blancarte and Cardena. The besiegers at the last accounts had got possession of the important point known as the Edifice of San Francisco, but nothing further is known of the progress of the siege.

Osollo having fallen dangerously ill of a brain fever at San Luis Potosi, Gen. Miramon is the only commander. He has left San Luis at the head of 3,000 men, evidently with a view of succoring Guadalajara, but it is impossible that Zuazua will suffer him to pass, and a decisive action between the two armies is consequently expected. Zuazua is a fine tactician and provided with well-disciplined troops. Miramon is young and brave, but headstrong and over-confident. I think he will be defeated by his cooler adversary. The battle may already have been fought, yet we in the Federal City know nothing about it. Silence and mystery are the order of the day. The Government is continually receiving expresses, but suffers nothing to transpire.

There is no news from the State of Vera Cruz. The siege of Perote does not seem to be much advanced, and the insurrection of the troops at Jalapa shows to what extent disaffection proceeds even in the army of the Zuloaga Government.

The great question of the day is the forced loan. Most of the foreigners protested energetically against this tyrannical imposition, but I am sorry to say that M. Gabriac, the French Minister in Mexico, constitutes a marked exception to the rule. This unpopular representative, who seems the sworn friend of the present Government, not only declined signing the protest drawn up by Mr. Forsyth and the British Minister, but absolutely used all his influence to persuade the French residents in Mexico to pay the tax. If the foreign population of Mexico withdrew their opposition to this loan, rest assured they would be ultimately ruined by renewed exactions. The Frenchman here understand this well enough and accordingly, in spite of the treachery of Count Gabriac, they assembled and resolved peremptorily to refuse payment of the contribution, until compelled by main force to do so. In this determination they were seconded by the English, Germans, Americans, Swiss, Belgians, and even a goodly number of Mexicans.

In the teeth of this systematic opposition, the Government issued orders to seize the goods in the stores of the recusants, but the latter having declared that they would yield to military force alone, detachments of troops were sent to the various stores while the merchandise of the owners was being coolly seized and carried off. On the 17th the Government passed a decree of banishment on every foreigner who refused to permit his goods to be seized without the display of military force. The order of expulsion requires them to leave Mexico within three days, and to embark at Tampico. Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Otway have, it is said, protested against this unjust and arbitrary measure. The former has stood nobly by the interests of his country. His firmness and boldness have elicited the warmest admiration of the foreign residents here, and were it possible, most of them—especially the French—would place themselves under his protection.

You are perhaps aware that the French journal—the *Trait d'Union*—was suspended at the request of M. Gabriac, because the editor of that sheet had the courage to defend the interests of 5,000 Frenchmen, and to censure the conduct of the Minister. The death of the *Trait d'Union* was followed by the birth of the *Courier Français*—an excellent sheet—but having displayed an imprudent independence, this journal has likewise been suspended. Finally, a Louisianian, Mr. Jules Caire of your city, started a third paper, with the title of *Les Deux Mondes*. Hardly had the first number appeared, ere it was suppressed by the authorities. Mr. Caire, however, more fortunate than his predecessors, appealed as an American to Mr. Forsyth, and through his influence the order of suspension was annulled.

We learn from San Luis Potosi that Gen. Othon has carried the system of extortion to a frightful extent. First, he imposed a forced loan, then came the heavy contribution upon capital, and finally, Miramon, needing money to pay his troops, declared a third loan. The foreigners refused to submit to these exactions, and Miramon, enraged at their obstinacy, committed an infamous outrage. He caused Mr. Davis—a highly respectable English merchant—to be seized, dressed in an uniform, and carried him off with his troops in spite of the energetic protest of the British Consul. After humiliating Mr. Davis by a compulsory march of five or six miles, Miramon consented to allow him to return to San Luis. On hearing the facts, Mr. Otway addressed a note to the Government. No reply has been made.

The Cabinet is again in hot water, and its dissolution is daily looked for.

The Extraordinary has advices from San Luis to the 10th inst. The forces of Zuazua were still before the place, and Osollo, the commander of the Zuloaga army inside, was ill. The forces of the Liberals were also near Guadalajara, and, Blancarte and Cassanova having gone out to meet them, a battle was expected. The Liberals of Vera Cruz had dispatched a force against Alvarado.

The following intelligence is from the *Progreso*, the official organ of President Juarez:

On Saturday last, 19th inst., at 9:20 a. m., a shock of an earthquake was felt at Vera Cruz. The shock lasted about fifteen seconds.

The Monterey *Boletin Oficial* mentions the arrival of four pieces of artillery at that place, sent from the State of Chihuahua. Sr. Coronado, the commander of the Chihuahua troops, was reported to be marching from Durango to reestablish the Constitutional (Juarez) Government there. His forces consist of 800 men and a battery.

The *Progreso* has a notice of an engagement between the Zuloaga forces under Negrete, and the Constitutional troops under J. M. Bello, near Sonquinistla, in the State of Puebla, on the 10th of June. Col. Negrete was obliged to retreat, not, however, until he had committed great depredations in the neighborhood.

The first rifle regiment of the Zuloaga Government, stationed at Jalapa, pronounced on the 11th inst. in favor of the Constitutional party.

Gen. Echeagaray encountered them at Cerro Gordo, and put them to flight. Gen. Manero was killed in the engagement.

Gen. Alvarez, who overthrew the last Government of Santa Anna, and resigned the Presidency of the Republic in favor of Comonfort, has written a letter to President Juarez, congratulating him on his safe arrival at Vera Cruz, and pledging a cordial support to his Government. Alvarez, with his *mozos*, was at Providencia, a hacienda in the northern part of the State of Guerero, *en route* for the city of Mexico.

Col. Cobos, a leader of the Zuloaga party, has issued from his headquarters at Cordoba, in the State of Vera Cruz, an order enjoining all to lay down their arms, and submit to the Zuloaga Government.

Gen. Santos Degollado of the Juarez party has captured the City of Guadelajara. An engagement between the army under Vidaurri and the troops of Osollos and Miramon is also reported to have taken place. These reports came to Vera Cruz via the City of Mexico. The recall of Santa Anna was spoken of as a probable event; also the proclamation of a new Constitution, with Osollos as Provisional President.

The seaport of Mazatlan, the only one on the Pacific side hitherto in the hands of Zuloaga, is also said to have pronounced in favor of Juarez.

The Liberal party in the City of Mexico were beginning to give signs of life. Copies of a little sheet called *La Alarma* were secretly circulated in the city on the 2d inst., wherein the Government of Zuloaga is denounced in bitter terms, and the Liberals from other parts of the Republic invited to march against the capital, and put an end to the tyrannical Government there extant.

Sr. José M. Diaz-Ortas has been elected Governor of the State of Oajaca. He is an adherent of the Juarez Government.

FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

From files of *The Brownsville Flag* to the 24 ult we learn that the seat of government of the State of Tamaulipas has been removed from Victoria to Matamoros.

The Monterey *Boletin Oficial* of the 12th publishes the news of another victory gained by the Constitutionalists over their enemies. The fight occurred at San Juan de los Lagos, and it is said lasted three hours, when Gen. Blanco found himself master of the field with some one hundred prisoners, with the equipage of the enemy. Gen. Blanco, it is said, acting through orders of his superior, had shot all the chiefs, among whom were Santanilla and a reverend priest of the church.

The Flag has papers from Montgomery to the 12th inst. and Dallas Texas to the 24th ult. containing a lengthy circular from Gov. Vidaurri to the capitalists of the State, informing them that his desire has ever been to see efficient arms in the hands of its citizens, that they might be thus prepared to repel a foreign foe, chastise their savage enemies, or meet a domestic difficulty. He tells them that, in keeping with this wish, he had negotiated for, and had now in Brownsville, arms and ammunition amounting in value to $100,000; but before he could bring these arms out of a foreign country it was necessary that the holder should be guaranteed for their payment.

To do this was the object of this circular. He addressed it to various of the wealthy citizens, asking from them a loan in accordance with their means, on six months' time, for the purpose of paying for these arms. The letters seem to have had the desired effect, as all the persons addressed responded that the money shall be forthcoming. The editor of The *Bulletin* publishes the letters of many of the gentlemen responding to this call, and gives a list of others who patriotically came forward without personal invitation. The greatest promptitude seems to be manifested by the people of this State, and there is little doubt but that the money will be forthcoming.

The material referred to would seem to be sufficient to fit out and put in the field quite an army of three important arms, artillery, cavalry and infantry. But we are assured that it is only a part of that expected.

An express had arrived at Matamoros from Monterey. It brought letters stating that Colonel Zuazua was progressing finely, and all things were favorable to the cause of the liberals. A rumor has it that the Zuloaga faction has made overtures for a peace.

Governor Garza and staff arrived in Matamoros on the 18th inst. His arrival was welcomed by salvos of artillery and public manifestations of joy. Himself and other aids are busily engaged in organizing for an active campaign against the enemy. Tamaulipas has already a considerable army in the field under General Caravajal, Cols. Capistran and Garcia, and ere the month is out there is every reason to believe this force will be more than doubled.

The Flag says:

We have just seen a letter from Monterey which states that the Consulate at that important place had been closed since February last. The Consul, Mr. Walsh, has been absent since that time, leaving the archives of that office in the keeping of a British subject.

ADVENTURES OF A FRENCH OFFICER.

Col. F. S. Blount, whose unfortunate domestic difficulties with Capt. Henri de Riviere have been detailed at some length in the New-Orleans papers, arrived in this city with his wife and daughter on Monday last. Col. Blount and family put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Deeming the hotel too public, after the unfortunate notoriety he and his family had acquired, he accepted the invitation of a friend, Dr. De Wees, of No. 791 Broadway, to stop at his house while he remained in town. Subsequently Col. Blount heard that De Riviere had arrived in town from Havana by the way of Charleston, and for fear of accidents he cautioned Dr. De Wees and family to see that his wife and daughter did not leave the house unattended. On Thursday last an Italian called at the house and had an interview with Mrs. Blount and daughter. What transpired is not known, but on Friday morning, after breakfast, the two ladies suddenly disappeared. On Col. Blount's return home soon after he immediately instituted measures to find out the whereabouts of Mrs. Blount and his daughter.

The previous history of this domestic difficulty presents some singular features, and may as well be recounted here, as it may serve to throw some light on the disappearance of Mrs. Blount and daughter. Captain Henri de Riviere was said to be an officer in the French army and served during the Crimean war. From some cause not known he left the service of the French Emperor and came to New-York, where he delivered lectures describing the scenes he had passed through at Sevastopol. Although he excited some interest here, as he was reputed to be one of the famous Zouave corps, his lectures were not very successful, and he went to other cities, where he had better audiences. He finally reached Mobile, and there became acquainted with the family of Colonel Blount, a well-known lawyer of that place, and a gentleman of great wealth and respectability. The intimacy of De Riviere with his family was not encouraged by Col. Blount, for reasons best known to himself. While this acquaintance was in its height, a duel took place between De Riviere and Captain Maury, at which the former was wounded in the hip and in the face. Previous to this duel Capt. De Riviere called upon Mrs. Blount and told her he had a secret of great moment to impart to her. He said that he was not what people commonly supposed—a simple ex-captain in the French army—that he was in fact a nobleman, and heir to large estates, which he was kept out of at present for political and family reasons. As he might fall in the duel about to take place, he begged of Mrs. Blount to keep his secret, and, moreover, see that his body had a fitting burial in consecrated ground. As might be supposed, the lady was much impressed with these revelations, and solemnly promised to do as he desired. De Riviere, on being wounded, requested to be taken to the house of Col. Blount, where he was cared for by the mother and daughter until he recovered from the effects of his wounds. Meanwhile he improved his time, and, being a man of good presence and agreeable manners, he succeeded in securing the affection of Miss Emily Blount, and the consent of her mother to their marriage. This arrangement, however, was not satisfactory to Col. Blount, who had understood that the gallant captain had already one wife living in Philadelphia. This, however, the ladies would not believe, and, taking advantage of his temporary absence, took a boat for New-Orleans, for the purpose of consummating the marriage in that city. On Col. Blount's return to town he immediately telegraphed to the police authorities of New Orleans to arrest De Riviere on a charge of bigamy, and took the boat of the same evening to attend to the matter in person. During the interval between his departure from Mobile and arrival in New-Orleans, Capt. de Riviere had been arrested and bailed, and had taken his departure with the ladies for Havana, to have the marriage ceremony celebrated in that city. Col. Blount followed the party in the next steamer, and succeeded in arriving a few hours before the marriage took place. He immediately put a stop to the proceedings, and took the next steamer to New-York with his wife and daughter. Miss Emily Blount is about seventeen years of age, and is the heiress in her own right of a considerable amount of property.

The following certificate tells its own story:

Extract from the Register of Marriages of the Church of St Vincent de Paul, New-York.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, on the ninth day of November Henri Guillaume Marie Arnous de Riviere, legitimate son of Henri Guillaume Arnous de Riviere and of Marie Cobin, of St. Aignin, born in the city of Nantes, France, department of Loire Inferieure, aged twenty-three years, on one hand, and Jane Bouche, daughter of Mr. and of Jane Bouche, born in the city of Amboise, department of Indre et Loire, France, aged twenty-two years, on the other hand, have been joined by me in the bonds of marriage according to the laws of the Catholic church, without knowing any impediment, in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in the city of New-York, in presence of John F. Purdy and of Antoine Maury, who have put their names on the register. REV. A. LAFONT,

Rector of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, New-York.

Faithfully translated.

[SEAL.] REV. A. LAFONT,

Rector of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

Certificate duly authenticated.

THOMAS S. PRESTON, Chancellor.

Capt. de Riviere denies that he is married, and no amount of testimony that Col. Blount could produce would convince the ladies to the contrary. The Captain admits having kept a mistress, but that is all.

From anonymous communications sent to Col. Blount, there is reason to believe that Miss Blount and De Riviere were married on Friday. Certain it is that the mother, Mrs. Blount, passed the night alone at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Her daughter was not with her when she arrived at the hotel in the evening, nor when she departed in the morning. Beyond this, the whereabouts of neither mother nor daughter, nor of De Riviere, were known on Saturday evening with any certainty, though they were reported to be at several private houses in the upper part of the city.

On Saturday Col. Blount, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. James R. Whiting, appeared before Justice Connolly and preferred a charge of abduction for the purpose of prostitution, against Capt. Henri Guillaume Marie Arnous-Riviere. The Justice issued a warrant for the apprehension of the accused, which was placed in the hands of an officer for execution.

It is known that De Riviere's father was a Prefet of one of the Departments in France, and that his brother, who resides in Paris, is one of the most famous chess players in Europe.

With regard to Mrs. Blount, who has been so singularly in this unfortunate affair, it is stated by her friends that she is not in her right mind, and is actually a monomaniac on the subject of De Riviere's marriage with her daughter. Three years since she was under the care of Dr. De Wees of this city, for a cerebral affection, and she has had, as her friends assert, frequent attacks of insanity within a few years past. The form it takes is that of a hallucination on some particular topic, and this accounts for the deep impression which De Riviere's romance made upon her on the morning when he went out to fight the duel with Capt. Maury. Apart from the mental distemper which afflicts her for the time being, she is represented as a most estimable lady, of fine conversational powers, and has the faculty of attaching to her warmly all who are favored with her acquaintance. She was educated at the North, and is well known to many in this city.

LETTER FROM CAPT. DE RIVIERE.

NEW YORK, 3d July, 1858.

Leaving this country, I feel it my duty to answer the calumnies which I have to this day treated with all the contempt they deserved. The public opinion may have been imposed upon by the Alabama papers. These people who during the 4 months that I lived amongst them, would not have dared to hazard an impolite word against me, now that they feel themselves out of reach of my horse-whip, bark furiously and are not afraid of publishing the lies furnished to them by my enemies. I desire to establish the facts in their truth. Mr. F. S. Blount (the outraged father) is not, as represented, a wealthy resident of the South. I never sought his acquaintance. He sought mine. He was the one who insisted upon my being carried to his house when I was wounded in a Duel which resembled an assassination. When it was a question of marriage between Miss Blount and myself—He authorized Mrs. Blount, at my request, to correspond with my family in France, and to his knowledge received answers from my mothe. Mr. Blount then trusted me with the care of his wife and Daugther. He desired me to accompany them to the country and to some watering place for the summer. He came himself to see us off on board the boat when we left for Demopolis. He authorized his daughter to wear and receive from me an engagement ring with my name in it. Travelling with the ladies, I of course supported all expenses, and if I speak of these *petites miseres*, it is because I hear that insinuations are made among the public for the purpose of making people believe that I have eloped with an heiress for her money. Later, by the treason of a miserable wretch who I had by charity taken in my service, and who, abusing my confidence, stool letters written by me to an old mistress who had passed for my wife and taken my name, Mr. Blount took his Daughter away by force and forbid her to see me any more. She however spoke to me the same day. She told me that notwithstanding her fathers disapproval she would remain faithful to me, and requested me to do the same. She said she would resist the tyranige that oppressed her. She was carried away but kept writing to me warning me of the plans of assassination that had been formed against me in her presence by my enemies. She expected me to take her back and protect her. She makes an appeal to my courage, gallantry and heart. I keep those letters ready for publication. I love Miss Blount above anything in the world. I love her purely for herself, knowing very well I have nothing to expect from her. As long as she will encourage me I shall protect her and will marry her as soon as I can notwithstanding the opposition and menaces. I beg to say that until this day non but ridiculous champions have opposed me, such as Mr. Savage and Thompson in havana, Needham Whitfield of Demopolis, Monroe de Wees in New-York and other such contemptible adversaries. It takes better men than these to stop or oppose Capn de Riviere who was one of the 9 officers selected in the whole French army for the honour of commanding the forlorn hopes at the siege of Sebastopol. I have been treated as an adventurer and a vagabond by men who would find it very embarrassing to tell who their grandfatners were, when I can prove them through the chronicles and history of my country whawere mine from the year 1066. I have got a better name than Mr. Blount. I am 20 times as rich as Mr. Blount. I have no pecuniary obligations to Mr. Blount. He has some toward me. I always considered that addressing Miss Blount I paved a great honour, not to her, she is worthy of higher addresses, but to him Mr. Blount. The ridiculous scandal and slander which he has made shall fall upon him without reaching me. He has rendered himself guilty toward me of grave offenses. As for the ceremony performed last winter in a chapel on Canal street it is by all means illegal and worth nothing. Without witness but one. Without licence from any magistrate. Without publication of bans. Without my family's consent or knowledge (which as every one knows are absolutely necessary for my marriage to be considered lawful in France). Without publication in the papers. The certificate presented by Father Lafond is false, as the lady engaged gave a fictitious name and age and produced no papers to back them. I consented with repugnance to this ceremony—to extricate myself from an embarrassing position towards certain persons that I shall only name when compelled to. Priest, lady and witness had promised secrecy. Here are, sir, the exact facts such as they stand and not such as they are made, and I beg from your justice and impartiality to insert it in your columns. I shall always be ready for my opponents on any ground. For all my communications I give my brothers direction: "Lieutenant Edmond Arnous de Riviere Imperial dragoons guards Paris."

H. ARNOUS DE RIVIERE.

The following is a copy of the affidavit upon which process has been issued for the arrest of Capt. Riviere:

Frederick S. Blount of Mobile, Ala., being duly sworn, deposes and says—That he is the husband of Mrs. Emily J. Blount, and the father of Miss Emily J. Blount; that on or about the 14th day of March last, Henry A. De Riviere became acquainted with deponent's wife and daughter at their residence in the City of Mobile; that said daughter is unmarried and 17 years of age, and of chaste character; that said De Riviere has enveigled, enticed or taken said daughter from the house of a friend in the City of New-York, where she was temporarily stopping with her mother and deponent, for the purpose of seduction and prostitution either at some house of ill-fame, assignation or elsewhere, as deponent verily believes and charges, and deponent states the following fact upon which he bases the foregoing charge: That said Riviere is and was long prior to the said 14th of March a married man, and now has a wife living in Philadelphia; that on or about the 10th day of June last, Riviere enticed deponent's daughter to go with him from her father's house to New-Orleans for the purpose of getting married, as deponent has been informed by said daughter; that deponent, having been informed of their design and that Riviere was a married man, pursued them to New-Orleans, and reached that city in time to prevent said marriage; that they escaped deponent, and fled to Havana, to which place deponent pursued them and recovered possession of said daughter before the intended marriage was consummated, and started for New-York with said daughter and arrived on the 28th ult., and on the second day following became an inmate of the house of Dr. Dewees, with his wife and daughter, at No. 791 Broadway; that on the 1st day of July, deponent was informed by his said daughter, that Riviere had also arrived in New-York, and was seen by her on Broadway; that he endeavored to conceal himself from the observation of deponent, and at the same time made a signal to deponent's daughter, as she informed deponent; that on the following morning the wife and daughter of deponent, shortly before 9 o'clock, left home without apprising any of the family of their intended departure, and although immediate search was made no clue could be obtained of them; that deponent has been informed that his wife staid on Friday night at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and that his daughter was not there, nor, as far as deponent can learn was said Riviere; that Riviere is a Frenchman, and deponent has been informed intended to sail from Havana to France with his daughter, and he believes from the foregoing facts that said Riviere now has his daughter concealed and intends to sail in the steamer Vanderbilt, or some other vessel, for France the first opportunity.

(Signed) F. S. BLOUNT.

FLORAL EXHIBITION AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—The regular floral exhibition of the Mount Vernon Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday evening last. In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather during the month of May, the display of flowers, fruits and vegetables was not quite so good as on former occasions; nevertheless, it was very creditable to the Society, and the number of visitors who thronged the hall demonstrated the fact that great interest is taken in the matter and the success of the Society.

At the close of the exhibition, Mr. Howland, Corresponding Secretary, read the award of prizes as made by the judges, the Messrs Buchanan and Mr. Davidson, florists, &c., of New-York.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES.—The following changes of officers of the customs have been made by Collector Schell during the past month:

Gauger—William A. Gulick vice Wm. P. Holland.

Inspectors—Robert Forey vice Andrew A. Meyers, Hezekiah H. Wyncoop vice George E. English, Patrick Rigney vice Hugh M. Flaily, Samuel Long vice Francis Masterson, Frank Ruffort vice James Reed, John A. Ferrine vice Peter F. Burroughs, Jas. Wood vice William S. Leach.

Night Inspector—Thomas Fitzgerald vice James Reelan.

Clerks—William O'Donnell vice George Gordon, Samuel Crawford vice William Simpson, Edward Kearney vice James F. Martin, Phineas P. Lounsberry vice Harvey Raymond, Alex. Taylor vice John C. Martin, Samuel W. Horned vice Christian W. Cornelie, William T. Rodgers, jr., vice James H. Clarke, James B. Mulligan vice James Carey, John Whitehead vice Foster Bowman.

THE MONROE OBSEQUIES.

In pursuance of the arrangements of the Committee, the National Guard had formed in Lafayette Place on Saturday morning. Owing to some unaccountable delay, the formation of the regiment did not take place until near 11 o'clock. The men were attired in full uniform