ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

HOW THE RAMS WERE SEIZED.

The Russian Movement in America.

Maximilian's Doubts About the Throne of Mexico.

The French Iron-Clad Frigates Fail at Sea.

GARIBALDI ON THE POLISH QUESTION.

POLITICAL ANXIETY IN FRANCE,

&c., &c., &c.

Our European files contain the following interesting details of the news—telegraphed from Cape Race—in addition to the report published yesterday morning:—

A very serious accident has (Oct. 10) occurred on the railway between Barcelona, in Spain, and Granollers, in France. As a train coming from France, consisting of nine carriages, was crossing a bridge over a torrent, the bridge gave way, and the locomotive and seven carriages were precipitated into the water. Two of the carriages remained suspended from the broken bridge. Many dead bodies have already been drawn out, others have disappeared, having been carried away by the current. There are also many persons more or less injured.

A letter from Woolwich, England, of the 11th inst. says:—

It is well known that nearly the entire fleet of gunboats built by contract for the government during the period of the Crimean war are rotten and unfit for service, and a considerable number are now being broken up. The Board of Admiralty, with the controller, and Mr. Reed, chief constructor of the navy, have for some time past had under consideration the necessity of providing a number of efficient gun vessels to replace the condemned gunboats at Hasler and other yards, and a design has been agreed upon. The new vessels are to be built of iron and armor plated.

A letter from Galatz states that the orders emanating from the European Commission assembled there for the purpose of regulating the navigation of the Lower Danube being as yet but imperfectly known, the commission has caused a "Guide for the Navigation of the Lower Danube" to be provisionally published, containing those police regulations which are in force at the mouth of the Sulina until the Porte shall have acceded to a certain portion of the definitive regulations above alluded to.

Prince de Croy-Chanel, son of Arpad, already well known for his pretensions to the crown of Hungary, now claims the succession of the House of Este, still in his quality of the son of Arpad. It is the Duke of Modena who is now attacked.

Shocks of earthquake seem to be unusually prevalent of late. Accounts from Tunis state in the last week of September a sharp commotion was felt in that city, followed by another in about half an hour afterwards, and several others at short intervals. Soon after a violent thunder storm, with a heavy fall of rain, came on and lasted several hours. The following morning another shock was felt, and the Jewish inhabitants of the city were so alarmed that they left their houses and encamped in the plain adjoining. No material damage is mentioned.

The French *Journal de Pecamp* states that the vessels from the Newfoundland fishery are beginning to arrive. The last accounts from that quarter are rather more satisfactory than the preceding ones.

By an imperial decree of France the duty on copper, either pure or alloyed with zinc, is fixed at fifteen francs per one hundred kilograms, whether imported in French bottoms or by land.

The odd proposal has been made to turn the Great Eastern in a floating hotel, and anchor her off Cowes to make occasional sea excursions.

The Laird Rams.

ACTION OF THE OFFICERS IN SEIZING THE VESSELS.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Oct. 10.]

Rumors were yesterday current in this town that government had issued orders to stop the sailing from the Mersey of the steam ram recently launched from the ship building yard of Messrs. Laird Brothers, at Birkenhead, and which is now being fitted up in the Great Float.

On Thursday night the Custom House cutter conveyed an officer on board the ram in the Great Float, and last night a second officer was out on board. The second ram, which is still in the building yard of Messrs. Laird, was boarded by a customs officer last night. About eleven o'clock on Thursday night the Goshawk, under the command of Lieutenant Check, acting tender to her Majesty's ship Majestic, went into the lower water basin, which is not yet open for vessels. Of course the appearance of a man-of-war's tender in the basin under such circumstances gave rise to various remarks and surmises, and there is little doubt Lieutenant Check is acting under instructions in the course he is pursuing. Indeed, when asked yesterday what he was doing in the low water basin he said he had been sent there by government; but in answer to further questions he stated that he had orders from Captain Inglefield, of the Majestic.

Her Majesty's ship Liverpool, which formed part of the Channel squadron, and was left here when the fleet sailed for Dublin, has dropped from her moorings and cast anchor immediately opposite the Woodside landing stage. It is said that she will anchor facing the low water basin today. The Goshawk is to take up position alongside the landing stage in order to communicate with the Liverpool.

It is much to be regretted that the government has not adopted a clear and well defined policy with regard to these vessels, and plainly determined whether their construction is a violation of the laws of neutrality. At present Mr. Laird has received no official information as to the course the government intend to pursue. From the honorable character and high position of the firm, we are sure no opposition would have been offered to the proceedings which government might have felt bound to take, and the plain intimation of the authorities with respect to these vessels would have rendered unnecessary a course of proceeding exceedingly vexatious to Messrs. Laird and the fruitful source of public comment and conjecture.

The Russo-American Movement.

WAS GEN. WALBRIDGE IN UNIFORM?

[From the London Telegraph, Oct. 12.]

* * * We are disposed to accept the assurance that the assembling of half a dozen Russian vessels-of-war in the harbor of New York is devoid of political significance. The assurance comes indeed upon no distinct authority, and daily experience teaches us to remember the difference between ordinary reports, honest as they may be, and those which have some responsible authentication. The instructions of the Russian Admiral probably bear no direct reference to what may happen in the Atlantic; the fact that he has been selected, however, points him out as too faithful a subject and too intelligent an officer to need any prophetic orders; and whatever trust the sovereign may have felt in the gallant gentleman's adopting the right course at the needful time, it is most certain that the "friendly visit" of the squadron *has already had some political influence*. The trading Yankee politician *is speculative*, who took so conspicuous a part in the banquet given to the Muscovite officers may be a person of very little account, but he is understood to have made money by the operations of his faction, and he certainly gives utterance to a very wide spread feeling. Now this representative man anticipates a combination between the navies of the Czar of Russ[illegible] and the Czar of Washington, which shall "sweep from the seas the commerce of England and France." The Russian Admiral himself looked forward to the possibility of a war on this side of the Atlantic; and, as for the other side, Admiral Paulding "hoped that, should America have to fight, Russians would be found shoulder to shoulder with Americans." *North is fraternizing with North, the abolitionism of the West harmoniously uniting with the abolitionists of the East.* The determination to abolish slavery and everything else, if necessary, the "irrepressible negro" included, has acquired a striking resemblance to the policy which would emancipate serfs, but would abolish all that dare to dispute the will of the Heaven appointed autocrat, Poles and any other inconvenient obstacles included. Most instructive is this special selection of alliance between the two policies of Washington and St. Petersburg, disclosing the natural affinities and helping us to understand the spirit of absolutism which reigns as much in one capital as the other. Very distinct hints have been given that France had better take care what she may do in Mexico. Possibly the intelligence taken out on Saturday, that the broad arrow had been placed upon the steam rams in the Mersey, may soften the sternness threatened towards England; for of course our cousins will put the largest construction upon the incident, and will assume, however prematurely, that both vessels have been finally seized and confiscated. However that may be, we gather from the tone of these latest communications that if the war should not be very speedily consummated in the subjugation of the South, the Seward Lincoln government will *be prepared with a new alliance*, and with new combinations for warfare of a yet more extended and alarming character.

The Throne of Mexico.

THE DEPUTATION AT MIRAMAR—MAXIMILIAN'S UNOFFICIAL CONVERSATION WITH THE MEMBERS—HIS TERMS OF ACCEPTANCE—NAPOLEON'S APPROVAL.

[Trieste (Oct. 5) correspondence of the Memorial Diplomatique of Paris.]

The sole fact of the Archduke Maximilian having authorized the Mexican deputation to present itself at the Chateau of Miramar to communicate the vote of the Notables conferring upon him the diadem, *was too significant to allow of a doubt as to his acceptance of the throne.*

It is not the Archduke Maximilian, whose noble character is heightened by unsurpassed urbanity, who would have allowed the Mexican deputation to undertake so long a voyage if it were to result in disappointment.

In an autograph letter written by Napoleon III. to the Archduke after the memorable vote of the Mexican Notables his Majesty dwelt upon the necessity of having the wish of the capital ratified by the Mexican nation. It is to this wise and far seeing suggestion of Napoleon III. that the Archduke wished to openly allude, as may be seen on reading the reply of the Archduke, which reveals the perfect accord existing on this point between the Emperor of the French and himself.

After having given his reply to the allocution of M. Gutierrez d'Estrada, the Prince entered into a long and intimate conversation with the members of the deputation. "I have very attentively followed," said his Imperial Highness, "*the monarchical movement now proceeding in your country.* Through the official reports which the Emperor of the French has been kind enough to communicate to me, and the information contained in the English and Spanish journals, I have been enabled to clearly observe its progress. Here is a map of Mexico, upon which are exactly marked the points which have adhered to the vote of the notables. *You see that they only comprise a fourth part of Mexico.* Although I am convinced that the French army will very soon deliver the other provinces from the pressure put upon them, and that then, as you assure me, an immense majority will sanction the vote of the 12th of July, I owe it to myself, *as to the nation to which I shall henceforth devote my life, not to assume the reins of government so long as civil war shall desolate Mexico.* Inform me that the majority has really adhered to my election, and in less than twenty-four hours I shall be ready to depart.

"Consider me as a soldier determined to respond to the call of Providence; *but for me to recognize in an infallible manner the finger of God in the mission which has just fallen to me I must have the national will manifest itself in terms permitting no legitimate doubt upon the spontaneity of my election.*"

The deputation could not have been impressed in a greater degree than it was by the justice of this reasoning, and respecting the elevated character of the Archduke's sentiments unanimously declared that the Mexican people only desired for the present to obtain the acquiescence of his Imperial Highness to the vote of the 12th of July. With regard to the realization of this vote, the deputation would consider itself bound to leave entirely to the wisdom of the Archduke the choice of the epoch.

The Mexican deputation relinquished the idea of going to Vienna to solicit the honor of being presented to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

It is convinced that to hasten the departure of the Archduke for Mexico it is necessary to profit by the sailing of the next packet from St. Nazaire (on the 15th instant), in order to despatch some of its members to Mexico. The good news of the acceptance of the crown by the Archduke, together with the measures which the provisional government, in conjunction with the commander of the French army, is about to take in order to give to the monarchical impulse of Mexico the development desired by his Imperial Highness will not be long in rallying to the vote of the Mexican Notables the great majority of the country.

The Archduke will thus be able to set out for his new country in the course of February or the beginning of March next.

The Archduke has already so far prepared for his departure as to have appointed an inspector of the Chateau of Miramar, instructed to maintain that delightful residence on the same footing as heretofore.

His Imperial Highness will place Miramar at the disposal of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, for them to come and pass part of the winter there.

Apartments will be specially reserved for the Mexicans who may wish to visit the former abode of their sovereign.

Before quitting Europe *for ever* the Archduke and Archduchess propose to visit the Court of the Tuileries, passing *en route* through Brussels, where the august couple will take leave of King Leopold and his family.

Three members of the Mexican deputation have left for Vienna, whence they will proceed to Paris, where they will make their preparations for the voyage to Vera Cruz. Three other members of the deputation will proceed to France via Venice and Milan. MM. Gutierrez d'Estrada, Aguilar, Hidalgo and Arrangoiz will remain a few days longer at Miramar, *the Archduke wishing to consult them upon the organic statutes of the future charter of Mexico.*

This is so true that at a grand banquet given by M. Revoltella, the banker, at his palace, to the Mexican deputation, at which were present, among others, the Mayor and President of the Chamber of Commerce of Trieste, the principal toast proposed was in honor of "*Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Mexico.*"

The Emperor of the French, immediately on becoming acquainted with the reply made by the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian to the deputation commissioned to offer him the crown of Mexico, addressed an autograph letter to the Archduke, expressing in the most eulogistic terms complete approbation of this reply.

THE NEW EMPIRE ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

[From the London Post (City Article), Oct. 12.]

The rebound in Mexican and Greek bonds which took place yesterday afternoon was not supported. It seems to be now generally admitted that for some time Mexican affairs must remain in suspence. The unhealthy speculation in the stock once broken up, and the forthcoming account settled, it is expected that much of the excitement will gradually subside until such time as a more definite state of things regarding Mexico presents itself.

The Iron Navy of France.

EXPERIMENTAL EXAMINATION AT AND OFF CHERBOURG—THE GREAT VESSELS NOT FIT FOR OCEAN SERVICE—FEARFUL ROLLING, PITCHING AND SEA-SHIPPING OF THE MONSTERS.

[Paris (Oct. 8) correspondence of London Army and Navy Gazette.]

One must not always judge of French performances by French accounts, for the government, being jealous of success, does not look with a favorable eye on those who register disaster or failure. French ships, French plates and French guns, and indeed all French inventions under the patronage of the authorities, succeed and are perfect. Instead of "the king can do no wrong," here the judicial proverb is "government cannot fail." However, private accounts now and then get abroad which impeach the infallibility of those in power, and show that there is no exception to the general rule as laid down in the three words *humanum est errare*. We have already had several accounts of the performances of the French iron-clads, and those accounts were quite sufficient to make one tremble with indignation at the strange oversights and clumsiness of British shipbuilders. France at once built a new and formidable class of vessels, which rode lightly on the water, whose sides were considered impervious from stem to stern to the best ordnance, which rolled no more, and which steered as freely as any ordinary ship. In England these difficulties were frankly acknowledged, and many obstacles to complete success have still to be conquered—impervious plates, buoyancy, ships that will not roll and will answer the helm at once, have not yet been obtained, and it is a question if France is a bit more advanced in the path of plated ship science than her rival across the channel.

A commission to ascertain the merits of the French iron squadron sailed on the 27th of September from Cherbourg. Vice Admiral Charles Penaud was in command of this squadron, which consisted of the Solferino, Magenta, Couronne, Normandie and L'Invincible, with the Napoleon and Taliamon in attendance.

Arrived off Brest, this squadron commenced its first series of experiments during very rough weather. It was even separated by a gale on the 1st instant; and a writer in the *Opinion Nationale* makes the following observations:—The rolling was terrible for the two vessels and three frigates, especially on board the Normandie (repeated as so great a success in May last year). *The water in a continuous sheet washed over her deck, and at no parts could he let open no artillery practice was possible.* The Warrior was the first large plated vessel which experienced this formidable rolling, which can be more or less evident, according to the vessel, but which will always render, unless important improvements be introduced, long voyages exceedingly difficult for plated squadrons. An American constructor named Webb, who at this moment is terminating the famous Dunderberg, pretends that he can prevent rolling by adding to the keel of the vessel four smaller accessory keels, which, each independent of the other, run from stem to stern, where they meet.

In the trial of speed the Solferino and Normandie carried off the palm, the Normandie having a slight advantage over its larger antagonist. The members of the commission, fatigued with their *"rolling campaign,"* intend taking ten days repose at Brest, from which port the squadron will go to the Ile d'Aix.

The *Ocean de Brest* thus writes, although a semi-official paragraph would lead to the belief that the squadron sustained no damage:—The vessels forming the cuirassed squadron cast anchor in the roads on Saturday noon. The Napoleon will enter the port to-day to repair damages. La Couronne had her boats carried away and her portmanteaus by the heavy sea and rolling. La Normandie has her jibboom broken and her foretopmast damaged by the heavy sea and the pitching.

It will be remarked that the Normandie, whose speed during her trials in May, 1862, was stated to have averaged from thirteen to fourteen knots an hour, and who was then considered faster than the Gloire and L'Invincible, but not so fast as the Couronne, appears to have rolled more, to have suffered more damage, and to have steamed quicker than any vessel in the squadron. The Couronne, which must have rolled nearly as heavily, has an iron frame covered with wood, and then plated. It would be difficult to say if any report of Admiral Penaud and his commission will be given to the public, or, if given, whether it will contain reliable matter—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The commission being forced to make ten days' repose at Brest, after a "campagne a roulis," is a quaint conceit, for it most probably merely means that that time will be required for the reparation of damages.

The Warrior will smile grimly on reading that others roll as well as herself; even the Solferino, which is not plated stem and stern.

The Political Situation in Paris.

UNEASINESS OF THE PUBLIC MIND AT THE PROSPECT.

[Paris (Oct. 9) correspondence of the London Post.]

There exists at the present moment in Paris a certain amount of uneasiness and a feeling of uncertainty in men's minds, which is more especially observable amongst commercial circles. The relations of France, England and Austria towards Russia are considered by many as at least prognostic of future danger. Politicians and financiers say also that public opinion in England may eventually turn in favor of a war on behalf of Poland, and then France must follow. These ideas about England are sometimes gathered from the leading articles of important London journals, some of which have not only been given in the ordinary newspapers of Paris, but have appeared in the *Moniteur*—a circumstance which has caused much comment. Here, I maintain, the intentions of the government are not changed towards Poland. If the Cabinets of London and Vienna think proper to address a note to St. Petersburg declaring that Russia has forfeited her treaty rights to Poland, I presume M. Drouyn de Lhuys, as a Minister of Napoleon III., would find no difficulty in joining such a diplomatic act; but from all I can gather, the Emperor and his advisers would rather avoid any communications whatever with St. Petersburg about Polish affairs. France finds both her English and Austrian allies uneasy and hesitating. Neither Cabinet has the courage to accept defeat, nor the pluck to repair it. France simply says: Do what you think proper, I will join you in anything reasonable; but the initiative must come from you. Then Austria says: All very well for England and France, but in proportion as we offend Russia, I am the Power whose very capital is immediately exposed to invasion. The three allies are uneasy and uncomfortable, like the public, but I am sure that a majority of the French Cabinet is for peace. At the same time it is perfectly obvious that something must be done eventually for this unhappy people—at least such is the opinion of most French statesmen.

But it is not the Polish question nor the old dispute about Holstein which alone causes uneasiness here. I believe that the condition of French finance, on the publication of the budget, will absorb public interest.

The general financial condition of France is satisfactory; but the Mexican war and other expeditions in China and Cochin China, and the Roman occupation, must disconcert M. Fould's scheme. *To obtain a Mexican loan the public would probably demand the guarantee of France.* Now that would be saddling the French nation with an enormous and costly responsibility; and not one who would buy the Mexican loan on the presumed stability of the government of Maximilian and the integrity of the Mexicans! In past times they have shown themselves to be neither willing nor able to meet their foreign responsibilities. True, a new order of things and the presence of a French army may change old habits; but the public in Europe would, without a French national guarantee, hesitate to invest. I presume that the Mexican financial difficulty will cause much anxiety to the imperial mind.

Affairs in Poland.

GARIBALDI ON POLISH AFFAIRS.

General Garibaldi has written the following letter to M. Lombard, a French writer who has just published an "Historical Sketch of Poland":—

CAPRERA, Sept. 14, 1863.

MY DEAR LOMBARD—

I have read with great pleasure your advice to the brave Poles, who must only count on themselves and on honest men like yourself. The revolting cynicism shown in this holy cause is a living shame to diplomacy. While rivers of blood are flowing their excellencies amuse Europe with their notes! It is truly sad, in these so called days of social progress, to find no government which will protest against this slaughter—which will say to the Czar, "Cease your career of murder; spare these men, these women, these infant victims who do not even belong to you," and then put itself at the head of its people to support the demand. Such a government would in truth be the image of divinity on earth, and all the liberals of the world would kneel at its feet to pray it to enlist them in its ranks. You, in the meantime, apostle of free words, hold up to execration Mouravieff and those who reward his atrocious services. I thank you.

Your devoted, GARIBALDI.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION IN WARSAW.

A Warsaw letter in the *North German Gazette* gives a few details of an incident already mentioned by telegraph:—Our city has just been thrown into a state of agitation by a political assassination. Dr. Hermanni, a physician born in the kingdom of Saxony, has been murdered in the apartment which he occupied in the Hotel de l'Europe. When mortally stabbed he appears to have had sufficient strength to pursue the assassin on the corridor of the hotel, and to clutch his paletot so firmly as to tear it in part from his body; he then expired on the staircase. A Russian officer, who lodges on another floor, hearing the noise, rushed to the spot and sent for the guard. The troops surrounded the house and arrested all the suspected persons found in it. The murderer is said to have left his poinard and handkerchief.

The King of the Greeks.

RECEPTION OF THE YOUNG MONARCH IN ENGLAND.

[From the London Court Newsman, Oct 9.]

The King of the Greeks, the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian of Denmark, and Prince Frederick, attended by Captain Grey, rode on horseback on Saturday.

The King of the Greeks and the Prince of Wales honored the establishment of Messrs. Gerrard, in the Haymarket, with a visit on Saturday.

The King of the Greeks, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Frederick, and the Princess Dagmar of Denmark went to Kew in the afternoon.

The Duke of Cambridge received at dinner yesterday at Gloucester House, Park lane, the King of the Greeks, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, with Prince Frederick and the Princess Dagmar, and the gentlemen of the King's suite. A distinguished party had the honor of meeting his Majesty.

[From the London Post, Oct. 10.]

Various deputations of natives of Greece resident in England were, in accordance with previous arrangements, presented on Saturday forenoon to his Hellenic Majesty George I., at Marlborough House, by Mr. A. C. Ionides, Greek Consul General. The first deputation consisted of the three clergymen of the Greek churches of London, Liverpool and Manchester—namely, Revs. Archimandrites Morphinos, Stratoulis and Moros. The second was a deputation of Greek residents in London, namely—M. E. Rodocanachi, J. C. Homere and S. Dilberoglue.

The addresses from the two bodies—which were worded alike—having been presented and read his majesty, who spoke in English, briefly expressed his sincere thanks for the expressions of fidelity and affection which the addresses contained, and in the course of the few observations made, said he regretted not being sufficiently advanced in Greek to reply in that language, but hoped to be soon able to do so.

He then shook hands with the members of the deputation who retired, evidently much pleased with their reception.

A deputation from the Philhellenic Committee, consisting of the Earl of Coventry, Admiral Barney, Mr. Schofield, M. P., Mr. Wyld, M. P., Mr. Maguire, M. P., and other gentlemen, presented an address.

His Majesty, in very good English, expressed his sense of the services rendered by the members of the Philhellenic Committee to the cause of Greece. He also made graceful acknowledgment for the sentiments of personal regard so often expressed towards himself by the members of the committee, and hoped they would continue their efforts in furtherance of the good work they had commenced.

As the deputation retired his Majesty shook hands with each member, and Mr. James Wyld, M. P., who was the last of the group, turning to the King assured his Majesty that no exertion should be wanting on the part of the members of the Philhellenic Committee to give to his Majesty's government that moral support which Greece deserved.

Algerian.

A GIGANTIC FRENCH WORK IN PROSPECT.

An Algerian journal, *La Mitidja*, announces that a project, which it styles "gigantic," is at the present moment under consideration. "It is proposed," says that journal, "to build dams across the water courses which come down from the Atlas, in order to form reservoirs for the purpose of irrigating all the plain of the Mitidja. The necessary surveys are already nearly completed.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* makes the following observations on the proposed plan:—We do not know that the project thus mentioned is so far advanced as is supposed, but if such a scheme could be realized the results would be immense for the province of Algiers, as it would give to 180,000 hectares (two and a half acres each) of excellent land all that is wanting to make its cultivation most profitable.

Personal.

The Emperor Napoleon has (October 10) received a letter from the King of Denmark, announcing the decease of the hereditary Prince Frederick Ferdinand of Denmark, his uncle. The French court will consequently go into mourning for nine days.

Napoleon has also received letters from the Emperor of Russia, announcing the birth of a prince, the son of the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaewitch and the Grand Duchess Olga Feodorowna.

Letters from the King of Bavaria, announcing the birth of a princess, the daughter of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria and the Princess Amelia, infanta of Spain.

A letter from General Pezet, announcing his elevation to the presidentship of the republic of Peru.

The palace of the Countess Dzialynski, widow of the well known polish patriot, Count Titus Dzialynski, and mother of the deputy in the Prussian Chamber of the same name, has been requisitioned by the Prussian authorities in Posen. The countess herself had great difficulty in escaping arrest.

M. Leon Roches, French Consul General at Tunis, has been named Minister of France in Japan.

The King of Bavaria arrived at Lyons from Geneva on the 8th instant, on his way to Rome.

Hugh Baker, Esq., Lismacue House, Bansha, county Tipperary, Ireland, is now in possession of the identical pair of silver mounted spurs worn by Bonaparte at Waterloo.

The Algesiras, one of the finest vessels of the French navy, will do escort to the King of the Greeks when that monarch sets out for his kingdom. Russia sends the Oleg and Sokol.

The legacy of £500 left by Lord Clyde to "his dear brother in arms, General Vinoy," of France, is noticed with pleasure by the journals of Paris.

A Suit for Breach of An Operatic Contract.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE BURTON ESTATE.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Judge Leonard and a Jury.

OCT. 26.—*Richard Escott vs. the Executors of Wm. E. Burton, deceased.*—This was a suit brought to recover the sum of $11,000, with interest, for the services of the Escott troupe of English opera singers. The plaintiff brought out the company in 1858, under a contract made with Burton that they should perform in his theatre in Broadway, now the Winter Garden, for the period of three months, at $920 per month. They opened on the evening of the 4th of October, 1858, and sang for one week, when Burton closed the theatre and refused to allow them to go on with their performances under the contract. It was alleged by the defence that the company were incompetent to sing English opera, and that the plaintiff failed to provide a proper wardrobe and sufficient orchestral and vocal music, according to his agreement.

The plaintiff was examined as a witness in his own behalf, and called to sustain his testimony a number of musical experts and other witnesses.

The plaintiff proved his readiness to perform the contract, and his fulfilment generally of all the terms of his agreement. The company sang "Bohemian Girl" and "Trovatore" in the first week, and had rehearsed "Maritana" for the second week, when Burton closed his theatre. The company were all suffering from the effects of a stormy passage from Galway when they commenced to sing, but Burton insisted upon their going on the stage.

Mr. Jas. G. Maeder testified that he was a professor of music and had written an opera; he heard the company when they were here and was pleased with them, and thought they were competent, although they would have sung much better had they not been hoarse.

Mr. Barcoy, a musical critic, testified that the company were not fit to go upon the stage on account of their hoarseness and apparent indisposition.

Mr. Gladhill, a member of the chorus, testified as to the competency of the Escott troupe.

The testimony of Mr. Durand, the principal bass singer of the company, showed the terms and performance of the contract generally, and that upon his expostulating with Mr. Burton personally when he refused to carry out the agreement, Burton said he did not intend to carry out the terms of an agreement which he believed would be to his loss.

For the defence Miss Kate Milner testified as to the insufficiency of the wardrobe provided by Escott, and also as to the incompetency of the conductor.

Mr. John Moore, present prompter at Wallack's, and was at that time Burton's stage manager, testified that on the opening night there was a good house, but after that the houses were worse and worse.

Mr. Bristow, professor of music, testified as to the duties of a conductor, with the view to show the jury that they were very arduous and required a very competent musician.

Miss Cecelia Burton, daughter of the late manager, testified that she had had a good musical education; heard the company perform the "Bohemian Girl," and thought that they sang very badly.

Miss Virginia testified that she knew everything about music that a good musical teacher could teach; she heard the company sing "Trovatore" and agreed with her sister as to their incapacity.

Miss Rosina Burton also gave similar testimony for the defendants.

The trial occupied nearly four days, and the jury this morning brought in a sealed verdict for plaintiffs for $4,322 80.

Counsel for plaintiff, ex-Judge Whiting and Mr. G. L. Schieffelin; for defendants, Mr. Henry A. Cramm.

The Fall of Rosecrans.

STARTLING AND SCANDALOUS CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HIM BY THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Oct. 24.]

An octavo volume has just appeared, from the press of Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, which is likely to be severely criticised by those who are familiar with the events it professes to record.

That portion of the work which will probably arrest more attention than any other is the police record of the spies, smugglers and rebel emissaries—being, in fact, the narrative of the doings of the "army police" attached to Gen. Rosecrans' army. This has been published, also, in a separate and cheaper form, and contains a sketch of the Chief of the Army Police, Mr. Wm. Truesdail. Upon this portion of the "annals" we propose to throw some additional light. As the work is anonymous, the authorship being simply that of "An Officer," we may canvass it with all freedom. It is possible, and by no means improbable, that, as Mr. Truesdail, though holding no military rank, is familiarly called "Colonel" in the army, he is the "officer" who has written the book. Certainly, no "enemy" of his has "done the thing." The "chief," in his connection with the army, first attracted attention, we believe, while in the employ of General Pope. He was then a sort of sub-mail agent. After the evacuation of Corinth an important command was tendered to General Rosecrans, which included portions of General Pope's Army of the Mississippi, and Mr. Truesdail thus came under General Rosecrans' orders. He soon contrived to persuade that general to authorize him to establish an "army police," the ostensible object of which was to capture deserters, arrest rebel citizens and spies, watch the movements of federal officers, &c. Experience showed, however, that the chief object of the distinguished chief was individual aggrandizement and gain. Soon after his appointment he associated with himself one Russell (who, of course, soon became "Major" Russell, in police and army parlance), and the power of the "army police" soon began to make itself felt, and its doings talked about; so much so, that complaints about their proceedings were formally made to General Grant, accompanied by a representation that General Rosecrans was countenancing and fostering a brigade of cotton thieves. An inquiry was instituted, and it was shown that this class of hangers on about General Rosecrans' headquarters were habitually committing depredations on the country around, apparently with the consent of General Rosecrans, and certainly by the assistance of his soldiers. The mode of operations was adroit and cunningly devised. Truesdail would report to General Rosecrans that "Major" Russell had discovered at a certain place—generally twenty or thirty miles distant from our line of pickets—a small band of guerillas, or a depot of provisions for the rebel army. Wagons would thereupon be sent out under a strong cavalry escort; but they generally returned laden with cotton, instead of with bacon or grain. Very rarely indeed were guerillas brought in by these expeditions, though sometimes parties would be captured who could not have been guilty of any great crime, as they were invariably released after taking the oath of allegiance. So satisfied was General Grant that the whole affair was a gross abuse that he turned the whole of the operators out of the army.

Truesdail would probably have found "his occupation gone" had not General Rosecrans about this time been placed in command of Buell's army. The "chief" no sooner heard of this than he hied him to Bowling Green. He was promptly reinstated as "chief of the army police." When the Army of the Cumberland arrived at Nashville, "Colonel" Truesdail took a house at the corner of Church and High streets, and did a quiet, and, we suspect, a profitable business for a few weeks. By that time his force was fully organized, and his ambition rose accordingly. He removed his office to a house owned by Zollicoffer's daughter, while for his own headquarters he took the elegant mansion of Dr. Jennings, located at the corner of High and Cedar streets, and thenceforth the chief of the army police was second only to General Rosecrans. His detectives had found their way into many private families. The bearing of his officers, alike to loyal and disloyal citizens, was often insulting in the extreme. They would ride through the streets in a manner perilous to life and limb, and carried themselves so offensively that earnest remonstrances were addressed to Governor Johnson, who himself appealed to General Rosecrans to have the nuisance checked. The General replied that the Governor must apply directly to General Truesdail for redress; but that gentleman had long since ceased to be approachable by civilians. He had taken the ground that neither his acts nor those of his agents were to be questioned. Fire long, and without the issuing of any order, the chief demanded and seized all the Confederate money in the banks and brokers' offices at Nashville. The right of the Chief of Police to do this was questioned by Governor Johnson, who addressed Mr. Truesdail upon the subject, but received no reply. Elated by his success in this matter, he next contemplated a siezure of the banks themselves and conducting them under his own supervision, his "judge advocate" counseling him thereto. Luckily, before he took the step, he mentioned his purpose to the Secretary of State. Mr. Fast, who gave him "a piece of his mind" of such weighty proportions that the discomfited "chief" abandoned that speculation. However, he consoled himself soon afterwards by inaugurating a system of confiscation, which he successfully carried on for months. He was also invested with authority to give passes, which power was withheld from all legitimate commanders. He seized goods, arrested whom he would, on a charge of treason; tried them in his own court, convicted them, sent them to prison and confiscated their property. Indeed, the power of "William Truesdail, Chief of Police of the Army of the Cumberland," was the talk of the whole army, and a source of regret and mortification to all the general officers, who feared that both the government and the army would lose confidence in their commander when it came to be known that he tolerated such an institution, with such a head, in his army. Soon, however, the chief's power was made still more conspicuous and profitable. He assumed the entire charge of the mails, letters, newspapers, &c., to and from the army, farming out this profitable monopoly to his son and a man named Scott, who both rapidly acquired wealth by it. Again Governor Johnson remonstrated with Gen. Rosecrans about these proceedings, but the general turned a deaf ear to his appeals. It passed, in fact, into a byword that William Truesdail was commander-in-chief of the Army of the Cumberland. Wearied with his fruitless efforts to obtain from General Rosecrans a remedy for this evil, and becoming anxious about the consequences if it were permitted to continue, the faithful Governor repaired to this city and laid the whole thing before the government. Circumstances at the time were unfavorable for grappling with it, and Governor Johnson returned home disappointed. Truesdail was now in the meridian of his power, and he exercised it unblushingly. He began to boast that he could not be removed, and it was the common talk, especially among officers from Grant's army, who visited Louisville, that he had a hold upon General Rosecrans which would one day destroy the latter. Of course the General's reputation was seriously damaged by these things, for some officers openly charged Truesdail with dishonesty, and Rosecrans with participating in it. The "Annals" overlooks all these facts, and its anonymous author, speaking of Truesdail, says:—

As may be readily supposed, such an extensive army organization gave long attained considerable notoriety. It marshalled its friends and its enemies in almost regimental numbers. Even in the army it was variously assailed, not only by the victims in the ranks, but by officers, whose evil deeds were not past finding out. If any direct charge was made, however, to General Rosecrans, it was at once and fully investigated; and in no one instance has the charge been maintained as affecting the good character of its chief or of his principal aids. The breath of calumny may have even wafted to the President's ears, and the newspapers of last spring contained the announcement that a special commission had been appointed at Washington to investigate the operations of the police of the Army of the Cumberland. Many weeks elapsed, and this was not done. At the solicitation of its chief and his assistants, General Rosecrans then appointed a special inspector, Captain Temple Clark, formerly a member of his staff in Mississippi, and now chief upon the staff of Brigadier General Johnson, of Kentucky, to examine into the operations of his army police and report.

One man, and he ranking only as captain, to investigate charges of such magnitude and gravity! The "Annals" does not tell, what its author must have known, that Capt. Temple Clark was the intimate friend of Rosecrans and Truesdail, and that, on his arrival at Nashville, he so conducted himself in a place of public amusement that Captains Pratt and Garrett, of General Mitchell's staff, were, for the honor of the profession, constrained to make charges against him for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and that, when his conduct was about to be officially investigated, an order from General Rosecrans put an end to the proceedings. Was it to be wondered at that Captain Temple Clark made a favorable report? The incidents in the life of a spy or detective policeman must always be interesting, and an organization of such magnitude as the police of the Army of the Cumberland could not well help discovering many offenders. But what we complain of in "The Annals" is, that favoritism and partiality are shown in the selections from the police records. It becomes our duty, as it happens to be in our power, to describe other doings of this great organization. Soon after Chief Truesdail first moved into Zollicoffer's house a negro appeared at the office of Governor Jonson, representing that he had run away from his master, and had brought with him a horse valued at $1,000. The Governor ordered him to hand the horse over to the quartermaster, who would return it to the owner, if he was a loyal man. It turned out that "Major" Russell had got possession of the horse, and when the negro presented himself with the Governor's order for the horse to be transferred to the Quartermaster, Russell put him in prison. Remonstrance from Governor Johnson only brought a reply from Truesdail that he obeyed no order except from Gen. Rosecrans. Again, an Irishman, who had lost a limb in the federal service, and whose loyalty was well attested, obtained a permit to take a hundred bushels of potatoes to Nashville for sale. Truesdail seized the potatoes on the plea that the owner was disloyal, and the joint representations of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Postmaster and the Comptroller failed to recover the poor man's property. With regard to detectives, who, in disguise, entered secession families, they were, of course, generally successful in convicting persons of disloyal sentiments and practices, and confiscation of their property speedily followed. But not seldom innocent parties suffered by the doings of the police. One case particularly deserves attention. One of Truesdail's detectives called one day upon a lady who was loyal, but who had a son in the rebel army. Here presented himself as belonging to the same regiment as her son, adding that he should return in a few days, and that if she would prepare a letter and some underclothing he would convey them to him. She informed him that, although she would not regard such an act as wrong in view of the destitution of her boy, yet, as a loyal woman, she could not send such articles without first obtaining permission from the authorities. The detective's answer was that she would be refused, and her boy would continue to suffer. The temptation was strong, and she packed up an under-shirt and a pair of drawers, enclosing a letter. The next day the "army police" took every thing valuable from her house, including nearly $800, which was all she had. She laid the case before Governor Johnson, but he declined to have anything more to do with the organization. This is but one of many cases of the same nature. Mr. Truesdail superintended the pressing of negroes and horses, and in the latter work he was once caught handsomely. He was sending off two splendid animals he had pressed for the cavalry service, but instead of sending them to Murfreesboro he ticketed them for St. Louis, do the word who law they went safely until they arrived in the department of General Boyle, who seized them and turned them over to the proper authorities.

The "Annals" contain some stories which are true, but a great many which are mutilated, and the handsome part given to the public, as in the case of Mrs. Molly Hyde. The books in Truesdail's office will show that had certain officers declined giving passes to the handsome widow she would have committed no harm. But our space is exhausted. That any army police can do much good; that Mr. Truesdail's spies and detectives procured such valuable information is certain; but such an organization should be held to strict accountability, or it may do incalculable mischief.

The President's Instructions to General Schofield.

The principal points of the answer of Mr. Lincoln to the Missouri Jacobin "Drake's Bitters" Committee having been published in the HERALD, we deem it a waste of space to print the letter entire. We give, however, the President's instructions to Gen. Schofield, the efficient officer whom the radicals desired to have removed, which covers the ground