New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXVI.....No. 7,980. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TROUBLE IN MARYLAND.

GOV. SWANN'S COMMISSIONERS IN JAIL.

THEY ARE ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF AN ATTEMPT TO INCITE RIOT—THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY ALSO ARRESTED—INTENSE INDIGNATION OF THE REBELS—A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ISSUED—THE WRIT RETURNABLE TO-DAY—GEN. GRANT HOLDING AN INTERVIEW WITH THE OLD COMMISSIONERS—THE CITY QUIET.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1866.

Yesterday morning the new Commissioners went to the Sheriff's office with the intention of summoning a posse to take possession of the Commissioners' office on Holliday-st. A crowd of several thousand gathered in that vicinity awaiting their arrival. All the offices were strongly barricaded and guarded, and some of the adjacent buildings were filled with armed men. Never was a crowd more quiet and orderly when there was occasion for such deep feeling. The police force had been still farther increased, but they were ordered to stand strictly on the defensive, and throw upon the pretenders to power the responsibility of any bloodshed that may result. Mayor Chapman, ex-officio member of the Board, was in constant consultation with the old Police Board. Swann's Commissioners called on Police Commissioner Hindes, and requested an interview. They were told if they had any written communication it would be received, but no interview was granted. They then retired, and were hooted and groaned by the crowd, who followed them in large numbers to the rooms where they made their temporary headquarters, corner of Lexington and St. Paul-sts. Some of their new police were guarding the entrance, and it was understood that they were engaged in appointing and organizing an entire new police force for a conflict with the present one.

At noon the new so-called Commissioners just made another unsuccessful attempt to visit the office of the Police Board. They presented, however, a formal demand in writing for immediate surrender. Leaving the premises in a carriage, followed by the derision of the crowd, they took a very circuitous route of a mile, and stopped at the building occupied by the Conservative Club of Baltimore, now occupied by the new Commissioners as their headquarters. Capt. Pancoast of the Southern District drew up his force of 70 men in the morning, and requested all those who would voluntarily support the present Board to step out. All stepped out except eight men, who resigned their stars. Among those who were in conference with the new so-called Commissioners in the morning, were ex-Gov. T. G. Pratt, confined in Fort Lafayette during the war, John T. Ford of Ford's Theater, Secretary of State Cartar, and other prominent Conservatives. A number of ex-Policemen reported to Swann's Commissioners for duty, and were on guard at their offices. The crowds at all the points of interest were increasing, though no violent demonstration took place. The streets were ominously quiet. Business was partially suspended, and strangers in the city, alarmed at the appearance of things, left on all the trains. The Mayor and the Commissioners were firm and resolved not to yield to any power less potential than the United States forces, and it was widely felt that this was not merely a trial of the Commissioners but a trial of the loyal people of Maryland.

The following is the formal demand of Gov. Swann's Commissioners for the surrender of the offices, books and papers, served on the present Commissioners at their office:

To SAMUEL HINDES *and* NICHOLAS L. WOOD, *Late Commissioners of the Board of Police of Baltimore City.*

GENTLEMEN: We called yesterday at about 3 o'clock p. m. at the office occupied by you, to exhibit to you our commissions as Commissioners of the Board of Police of Baltimore City, and the evidence of our due qualifications as such, but were informed by your Secretary that you had adjourned over until this morning. Our object was to take possession of the office which we supposed that you would promptly surrender up. Upon calling this morning at the office, and after communicating to you through your Secretary our desire to see you personally, we were distinctly informed by him that you declined to admit us to a personal interview, and that we were required that any communication to you should be in writing. This unexpected resistance on your part to the laws has surprised us, and we regret it; but unwilling to make any difficulty in regard to the mode of communication, and being moreover unwilling to assume the responsibility of the possible result of the course of action which you have thought proper to adopt, we now require and demand the prompt surrender and delivery to us of the office, office furniture, and other things appertaining thereto, the use of the fire alarm and police telegraph of the city, all station-houses, watch-boxes, arms, accoutrements, and other accommodations and things provided by the Mayor and City Council for the use and service of the police thereof. We further require that you surcease forthwith from exercising any of the functions or duties appertaining to the office of Police Commissioners, and that you utterly and entirely abstain from assuming any authority or control over the existing police of said city, and we warn you that we are now acting as Commissioners of Police, and that if you act contrary to your duty in the premises, or interfere with us in the execution of our office, you will do so at your peril.

JAMES YOUNG,
WM. THOS. VALIANT.

At 1 o'clock p. m., G. C. Maund, State's Attorney, appeared before the Criminal Court, Judge Hugh L. Bond presiding, and asked for a warrant for the arrest of the two persons, Valiant and Young, claiming to be and assuming the authority of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore. He represented that the condition of affairs was rendered most threatening, and the peace of the city jeoparded by the assumption of power on the part of these parties, and their prompt arrest was not only desirable but absolutely necessary. The Judge, in granting the writs, made the following remarks:

As the State Attorney for Baltimore City it is your duty to bring to the notice of the Court the very grave facts you have just mentioned. It is the only tribunal here charged with the punishment of crime and the preservation of the peace. Whatever power it has for these purposes should be immediately invoked and exercised to prevent violence, which you suggest is contemplated. It is not our duty to determine the questions in dispute between those claiming to the office of Police Commissioners, but it ought not to be truthfully said that in a Government so long established as that of Maryland the only way to obtain possession of an office is by force of arms. The courts are open. An appeal to them can be speedily heard and all official rights determined. This course must be pursued. An array of force for any purpose of this kind is an unlawful assembly. The parties engaged in it are guilty of a breach of the peace, and must be immediately arrested. All the power of this Court shall be exercised with vigor and promptness to prevent such a violation of law, and the public peace shall be preserved at all hazards. The fact that persons claiming rightfully or wrongfully to be Police Commissioners are about to place persons on the streets as police officers, charged with the duty of preserving the public peace, is calculated to alarm the public mind. The dread of collision between the two forces, and of ultimate armed conflict, will fill the minds of peaceable and order-loving citizens with terror. It is impossible that this should be allowed if the law can prevent it, and the warrant you ask I shall issue.

Judge Bond's order of a writ of arrest to issue against the Police Commissioners was founded on the following:

Mr. Wm. Feiler and T. S. Ball testified that Mr. Valiant had stated to them that he and Mr. Young were appointed Commissioners, and that they intended to discharge the duties of the office; that they would not apply for a mandamus nor test the question in the courts, but would make a polite demand for possession of the office and the property belonging to the police force, and if not given up to them they would get a posse and put the Commissioners out by force, relying upon the United States troops from Washington to back them if their posse was resisted.

The bench warrant was then issued and handed to Mr. John B. Askew, Clerk of the Court, and by him delivered to Sheriff Thomson for service. It is as follows:

"CRIMINAL COURT OF BALTIMORE—SEPTEMBER TERM.
State of Maryland to the Sheriff Of Baltimore City, Greeting.

We command that you take the bodies of William Thomas Valliant and James Young, and them immediately have before the Court here to answer the charge of having unlawfully conspired together and with unknown persons by force and arms and with a strong hand to expel, remove, and put out Samuel Hindes and Nicholas L. Wood, Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore from the office belonging to and the property now occupied and possessed by them as such Police Commissioners

Witness, the Honorable Hugh L. Bond, Judge of our said Court.

ISued the 3d day of Nov., 1866. JOHN B. ASKEW,
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

Mr. Manns soon returned with the report that the Sheriff declined to make the arrests, representing that he recognized the authority of the new Commissioners to act, and was now engaged under their direction, in swearing in a new force to act as a posse comitatus and as a city police to preserve the peace.

Judge—What do you propose?

Mr. Maund—I think that for parties to assume power in this way, and send forth another body of police, without first having recourse to the courts of law, is to incite a riot, and I think that all the parties implicated in such a proceeding are rioting, and ought forthwith to be arrested.

Judge—Do you know the names of any of the parties who are being sworn in?

Mr. Maund—I do not; I held no intercourse with anybody but the Sheriff.

Judge—Do you propose a warrant for the arrest of these persons—the Sheriff and the men claiming to act as Commissioners?

Mr. Maund—Yes, charging them with riot and an unlawful assemblage.

Judge—A writ will issue against the Sheriff and others to that effect, and Coroner Sparklin will immediately serve it.

The warrant was as follows:

CRIMINAL COURT OF BALTIMORE—SEPTEMBER TERM, 1866.
State of Maryland, Coroner Sparklin of Baltimore City,
GREETING: We command you that you take the body of William Thompson, and him immediately have before the Court here to answer the charge of being engaged in an unlawful assembly, rout and riot, together with unknown persons to the number of one hundred or more.

Witness: The Honorable Hugh L. Bond, Judge of the said Court, &c.

Issued the 3d day of Nov., 1866. JOHN BASHEW,
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

The Coroner retired with the warrant, but soon reappeared, reporting that the Sheriff was busy; would be in Court soon.

Judge—No return. You are bound to bring him.

Ten minutes more elapsed when the Coroner appeared, having in his custody the Sheriff and the so-called Commissioners. The counsel for the prisoners, Messrs. Schley, Latrobe and Horwitz, soon appeared. They asked to see the affidavits, &c., on which the arrests were made, and were informed that the warrants were issued on ample oral testimony. After a short consultation of the counsel, Mr. Schley said:

May it please the Court. This is a question of power—of a conflict of authority. These gentlemen whom we are called to represent have been commissioned by the Governor, and hold their authority under the broad seal of the State of Maryland. They have qualified, and have regularly assumed the duties of their office. They are in office in accordance with the Constitution of the State. Your Honor has ordered the arrest of these persons as usurpers. With due deference, we submit that you have no authority to decide such a question as that of legality, and have no power to try these parties under these warrants. If these persons have been appointed by the Governor in the place of others who have been removed, and if they have taken the requisite oaths, they have an undoubted right to take possession of the police buildings, stations, arms and papers as conservators of the peace. These Commissioners are a part of the government of the city. You might as well arrest the Governor, and you would have the same right to try him as a usurper. What do we see? We see the sheriff arrested and brought into Court here on a bench-warrant, issued on a verbal examination before you. The deputy-sheriff has arrested the police commissioners under whom he is acting, and the coroner has arrested the sheriff. Suppose these police commissioners should arrest you? They are commissioned by lawful authority, and it does not belong in this Court to decide whether they are truly the commissioners or not. This is not a Court for decisions as to the validity of titles. I decline, therefore, to appear before your Honor on that question. They are commissioned; they exercise the functions of their offices; they are officers *de facto*, and you cannot adjudicate the question; and you cannot talk of a criminal proceeding, of inciting to riot and of combining with persons in unlawful assemblage, until you have decided the question of title. Unless you decide that there is no title, how can you decide that there is an unlawful assemblage? and to decide that there is no title is a usurpation of power on your part. Under the impressions in this matter most necessarily result in a riot in this city. I decline to take any part in it. The question whether they are rioters depends upon the primary question whether they are Commissioners, and that you cannot decide. I thought you might take a short cut to incarcerate these officers for the sake of the men who were recently Police Commissioners, but the charge of inciting to riot did not occur to me. This is an unprecedented proceeding, and I warn all the parties engaged in this affair.

Judge—(interrupting)—You needn't finish your warning. This Court is not to be intimidated. The other counsel will not be heard.

Mr. Horwitz—My impression is the same as that of my colleague. No act of the Sheriff has been performed except under the direction of the Commissioners Valiant and Young.

Mr. Latrobe—These Commissioners, may it please your Honor, hold their commissions from the Governor of the State of Maryland, to succeed the former Commissioners removed for official misconduct, under a statute of the Assembly, providing for such removal in express terms. Whether the former Commissioners were lawfully removed, depends upon the definition of the terms "official misconduct." That question may be tried by another court, a fortiori, then the Court will decide whether the Governor had the authority to issue the commissions which these parties now hold. But you have no right whatever to try that question. It is for the courts above, when the matter shall be brought properly before them. I beg that your Honor will give it your most serious consideration before you set at nought the broad seal of the State of Maryland. We claim for the seal of the State that respect which is due to it. Meantime, let us manifest that patience, forbearance and deliberation which are so necessary in times like these.

Mr. Sterling, counsel for the prosecution, said:

May it please the Court, my friend has said that, in times like these, we should all be patient; and I trust that we shall all be patient. I have no desire to apply the rule which has recently been applied to your Honor, by another Court, by authorities which my learned friends have invoked. It may not be improper for me to say that I have lately been before another tribunal where some impatience was manifested. But Your Honor I do not purpose for a moment to enter into the question whether these gentlemen, claiming to be Commissioners, are Commissioners of the City of Baltimore or not. I agree entirely with everything that has been said by my friends of the other side, in reference to this Court not having jurisdiction of that matter at this time. I agree with them, that it is the duty of the Superior Court of Baltimore to try the question which lies at the root of this whole trouble. My friend has alluded to the broad seal of the State of Maryland, but I suppose, Sir, that the Governor of the State of Maryland should attempt, under the broad seal of the State, to commission my friend, Mr. Latrobe, to the office of Judge of the Superior Court of this city, simultaneously removing Judge Martin to make a place for him. Suppose that Judge Martin should decline to vacate. Would my friend go before another court to test the validity of the appointment? or would he attempt to vindicate his claims by appealing to the police, to assist him in taking forcible possession? There is in Baltimore a force of nearly 400 men engaged in the performance of their duties as police officers. They are in possession of the rooms of the Board of Police Commissioners, implements of warfare, station houses, stats, books, papers, &c. Now come upon the scene a number of gentlemen who may be officers *de jure*, but certainly are not *de facto*. They say they are the rightful officers, and they declare they will not go before the courts and get possession according to the forms of law, but that they will attempt by force of arms to set up in the presence of the good people of this city, two rival boards of Police Commissioners, and two rival bodies of police, and then bring on a collision and lay siege to the station-houses of the de facto force. Is not this inciting to riot? This Court sits here, the judge of the criminal acts of this city, and before this Court these men are brought, who claim the right to exercise such powers. Is there a precedent for such conduct in any law book in the world? Is there an instance of a mob, by force, ejected from office in time of peace, and finding another person in the *de facto* exercise of that office, resorted to force to turn that person bodily out of that office? There is no difference between the office of the Board of Commissioners and any other office of the State. Suppose the Clerk of the Court should be removed and another party sworn in. Can that other party, while the seals and books are in the possession of Mr. Mace, open an office on the other side of the street and ask the community to call there and transact their business? If these persons are Commissioners *de jure* they must go before the courts and demonstrate that right. Why, sir, what are we living under, a government of force or a government of law? If this collision should be permitted to take place, what becomes of the only court authorized to try criminal misdemeanors in this city? There is a case, and the only case on record, where parties out of office have undertaken to exercise their functions and take possession by force, before trying the question by the legal tribunals. Not long ago the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri remained on the bench, and upon their refusal to give way to their successors, the Governor of Missouri did forcibly remove them from the bench. That case has been reviewed by the best legal minds of the country, and they have decided unanimously that the action of the Governor was justifiable only because it was a case without a parallel; because there was no court before which the question could be tried; because it was reduced to a question of anarchy or order. I do not say whether these men are Commissioners or not. I know there is one Board *de facto* and two claiming to be *de jure*. It is asked what authority this Court has to recognize one of these Boards as the Board of Commissioners *de facto*? I ask what authority has the Sheriff of Baltimore to recognize one of these Boards and repudiate the other. The proper thing was not to appeal to the Sheriff with his posse, but to appeal to the Courts of the State by writ of *quo or ante*. There cannot be two Boards in fact. A man appointed to office by the Governor must get into the office and possess himself of the implements before he is commissioned in fact, and he cannot get in by force. He must get in by law or not at all. And if he tries to get in by force and commissions other persons to help him, he is guilty of riot. This court settles the question. It rescues this city from its peril—from the threatening thunders that muster about to-day. It provides that people shall sleep peacefully on their beds to-night. It lets the city rest secure, in the presence of a faithful force, competent to preserve the peace, without the effusion of blood in the settlement of a [illegible] to be decided by law, which ought to be decided [illegible] due deference to the gentlemen on the o[illegible] cided by law.

Mr. Chley again addressed the Court [illegible] question whether his clients were co[illegible] question to be first decided, and it could not be decided by this Court. The Governor has appointed these men to office, and the General Assembly is the only tribunal that can review his action. Their title is not subject to this Court or any other. The incarceration of these Commissioners and this Sheriff, will, I fear, inevitably lead to open insurrection in this city.

Mr. Maund—Would there have been insurrection if the acts had appealed to the Courts?

Mr. Schley—Am I to be told that these officers should resort to the slow process of law, and attain their rights through a mandamus or a quo or ante? My opinion is that the men who have hitherto been acting as Commissioners and who now withstand the law, and act as Commissioners after they have been turned out, will be responsible for any riot may result. There is no Court competent to review the decision of the Governor, or to delay or suspend the execution of the law.

Mr. Maund, State's Attorney, followed with remarks of the same general tenor as those of Mr. Stirling. He assured the counsel for the prisoners that in this case they must "abide by the slow process of the courts of law." They must either abide by the law, or they must endanger the peace of this large city. He then proceeded.

You have been told that you have no right to decide which of these parties are the Board of Commissioners. But I say it is absolutely necessary for you to recognize one of them as the *de facto* Police Board of the city, or there must be bloodshed in our streets. There is one Board with whom your Honor and myself have been in the habit of daily communication. They have their police force organized, with whom we daily communicate as conservators of the peace. I believe that the gentlemen who are the *de facto* Commissioners hold over in good faith. You are told there must be two sets of police officers—one set obeying one set of Commissioners and the other another. The peace of Baltimore is at stake, and there is no other way consistent with good order but for this Court to recognize the Board holding over and in possession of the offices as the *de facto* Board of the City of Baltimore.

JUDGE BOND——I hold that the Court has no right to try the title of these claimants to office. They each have Commissioners, or say they have, and I cannot try the question whether the Governor had a right to remove or to appoint. But there is one party whom I have known to be Police Commissioners. I cannot undertake to determine that they are out. That would be settling the whole question, and it is one in which I have no jurisdiction. But it is a right and a duty of this Court to preserve the peace of the City of Baltimore. I cannot sit here, and decline to issue the process of this Court, to compel men to desist from a resort to force, when their claims will surely be admitted, if they are just, by an appeal to law. If the action of the Commissioners had been reversed, my decision would have been the same. I understand that the State's Attorney thinks the parties should be required to give bail to keep the peace, and shall so order.

Twenty-five thousand dollars was then indicated as the amount of bonds required of each.

The following is the order of the Court in the case of Sheriff Thompson:

That W. Thompson give security in the sum of $20,000 to keep the peace toward the existing Police Commissioners and all acting under their orders, and toward the Liege inhabitants of this city by desisting from all attempts to act under the authority in and of W. T. Valiant and Jas. Young, claiming to be Police Commissioners, so long as the said Valiant and Young shall not have established their claims by law to be Police Commissioners for the said city duly appointed, or the present Commissioners continue in the defacto exercise of their office.

At 4:30 p. m., the Sheriff and Police Commissioners having refused to give the required bail, were taken to jail in a carriage, a dense crowd around the court-house greeting their appearance and disappearance with derisive cheers. They were rapidly driven off. A large body of regular police had early taken possession of the court-house, dispersing a hundred of the Sheriff's bogus police, who took off their white ribbons and threw them away to avoid arrest. A half dozen or so undertook to maintain their claims, and were forthwith taken into custody and locked up. Application has been made by Gov. Swann on the Commandant of the department, Gen. Canby, for a requisition on the Captains of the police stations to turn over the muskets and other war materials in their custody to the United States authorities. The application has not been granted.

To-day the excitement has greatly subsided, and though thousands of citizens are gathered in crowds near Holliday-st. Theatre and the newspaper offices, the most perfect order prevails. Peace is preserved rather than maintained. An Army officer of high rank present in the city remarked that he never witnessed such deep and intense feeling as was manifested yesterday, and never saw a high excitement kept under such perfect control. For this very great credit is due to the Mayor and Police Commissioners and their excellent force. No city in America has a better police system than Baltimore, and at the present time it is blessed generally with a greater degree of public order. During the administration of the present police, who succeeded the force of the notorious Kane, none of the violence of former years has been seen, notwithstanding the large inflammatory elements constantly present. Yesterday the excitement was at a high pitch nearly all day, and the peril was felt to be imminent. All parties seem to have co-operated with the police to avert it. It was felt that a pistol shot fired with effect in the most crowded neighborhoods might and probably would result in a destructive riot, and it is a remarkable fact, that with 10,000 people constantly on the streets, consisting of exasperated soldiers from both the Rebel and Union armies, Secessionists, emancipated radicals, conservatives, police and ripraps jostling against each other all day, three-fourths of them armed to the teeth, filled with the most opposite purposes and excited by the most bitter passions, not a single blow was struck anywhere. All parties saw the impending danger and each man put an extra moderation on his lips and an extra guard upon his hand. Prudence seems to have been combined with courage in every movement of the police. They displayed no weapons but were constant in vigilance. A dozen or fifteen arrests were made, but for riotous threats and tendencies, and not for any violent demonstration. The boys in blue, numbering some 2,000 in the city, offered their services to the Mayor, but they were not accepted as an organization. Most of them, however, were mustered in as special police, among them their commander and President, Major-Gen. Dennison, who commanded the loyal Maryland Brigade and lost his right arm at Spottsylvania. Gen. Wooley was also on duty as a police officer. The "boys in blue" were commanded to avoid every unnecessary act or word that could possibly provoke a collision.

It is probable that no extra United States troops will be brought here, though Gov. Swann is now in Washington to invoke anew their intercession. Gen. Grant, in his interview with prominent men here on Wednesday, expressed himself averse to ordering troops here, and intimated that he should not do it unless by express command of his superior. He thought it would tend to excite the Conservatives to renewed efforts to obtain possession, while not being calculated to mollify the party in power. He indicated also, as far as his meaning could be gathered from his questions and his monosyllables, that no intervention of troops could take place, except in case of real insurrection, and then only to subdue the rioters and protect the officers *de facto* in their authority. Gen. Canby, now here, takes the same view of the situation.

James Young, before his committal to jail, issued a call to all the Conservative voters of the city to meet to-morrow night in the several Wards, and make arrangements for election. The ex-Rebels are confidently looking for troops to protect them in their right to vote in violation of the Registry Law. James Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was, on Friday night, from 9 to 11 o'clock, in consultation with Gov. Swann and the new Police Commissioners, and their counsel and Conservative friends.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ISSUED.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1866.

The counsel for Gov. Swann's newly appointed Commissioners have made application to Judge Bartol of the Court of Appeal for a writ of habeas corpus to bring before him the parties now held in custody by the Warden of the City Jail under the the order of Judge Bond of the Criminal Court. Up to the present writing this writ has not been served on the Warden of the jail; and as this is Sunday, it cannot now be served until to-morrow morning. As it is a subject of much discussion when the writ will be returnable, it may be well here to quote the law of Maryland on the subject of the habeas corpus. Section 4 of act 43 says:

That the officer having the party using out the writ, shall, within three days after such service, make return of the writ, and cause the person detained to be brought before the Court or judge, according to the command of the writ.

If this discretionary power of the Warden to retain the writ without three days should be availed of, it is supposed the parties may not get a hearing before Tuesday or Wednesday morning. It is not known what course the Warden of the jail will take. If the parties should be brought before Judge Bartol to-morrow, it is presumed the whole question and the numerous points of law involved will be discussed by the counsel on either side.

The city continues remarkably quiet and with the exception of small gatherings of people quietly discussing the situation and the numerous rumors in circulation there is nothing noticeable out of the ordinary course of events.

It is rumored and probably correct that Gov. Swann proceeded to Washington this morning.

LATER.—The writ of habeas corpus has not yet been served at the jail, but will be to-morrow morning. It is made returnable immediately, and the friends of the newly appointed Commissioners claim that the Warden will have to make his return immediately.

It is currently reported that there will be a new set of Judges of Election announced to-morrow morning, as appointed by the new Commissioners. The Registers of Voters it is also reported have determined to return their lists only to the judges who shall be appointed by Gov. Swann's Commissioners. If this be so, there will be fresh complications. There is no doubt that the Police Board will arrest all persons assuming any capacity by authority of the newly appointed Commissioners.

11:30 p. m.—The 7th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops raised in Maryland, has arrived from Texas, and is now encamped on Federal Hill, in the City, awaiting muster out. The crowd has entirely disappeared from the streets.

The Sheriff was directed by Swann's Commissioners yesterday to swear in 2,000 men as special police. He was swearing in the sixtieth man when he was arrested. Jacob Waltemeyer, a Swann candidate for the Assembly, offered to-day to wager a policeman $50 that he would not wear his star to-morrow night. The policeman declined to bet, when Waltemeyer said, "D—n you, you are wearing it illegally now," whereupon he was arrested and locked up in jail. [illegible] party is reduced to the point of desperation in [illegible] mination to wrest the city from the hands of the [illegible] force. One device is to provoke a collision, if [illegible] by holding a mammoth indignation meeting to-morrow, in Monument-square to express their sense of the outrages which they endure. This will fail of its purpose, as the Police Commissioners will marshal their police for the protection of the meeting in absolute freedom of speech, and the Radicals will generally stay away. The great objective point of Swann and his friends is, however, to secure the presence and intervention of United States troops. The Governor and Montgomery Blair have been in Washington all day to effect this. Johnson is known to be firm in the purpose to send troops, but Gen. Grant fails to see the expediency of it. Hence the latter is here again, by direction of the President, to be convinced. A few minutes ago E. H. Webster, Collector, W. H. Purnell, Assessor, Thomas Miles, Swann nominee for State Senator, and John T. Ford, of Ford's Theater, sent up their cards to his room at the Eutaw House and requested an interview, but were refused admission. The General then sent for Judge Bond and the Police Commissioners Hindes and Wood, who are now in conference with him. It is said by parties high in authority, that Gen. Grant told the President yesterday that the way to precipitate a riot here was to menace the city with soldiers. A third device on which the Swann party largely counted upon for relief from their present dilemma is the execution of a writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Bartol last evening too late for service. This will be served to-morrow morning on Thomas C. James, Warden of the City Jail, to whom it is directed. He may avail himself of the three days grace which the statute gives him before the return of the writ. James has been a true Union man during the war and an earnest Radical since. If the prisoners should be released upon a technicality or false imprisonment it is the intention immediately to rearrest them upon a repetition of the offence for which they were convicted.

Mr. Schley, their counsel, says if in such a case rearrest is attempted they must summon a force and resist. He complains that the Radicals have all the pluck, and his clients all the timidity.

ONE O'CLOCK A. M.—It is asserted by parties wholly in the confidence of Swann that the Governor is now urging upon the President and Gen. Grant a request for permission and protection to hold two simultaneous elections here on Tuesday, at two separate sets of voting places, leaving the matter to be adjusted by the Courts. It is hardly creditable that resort can have been had to such an absurd and unprecedented expedient. Swann's friends are freely offering to bet upon the streets that the present police will not wear their stars to-morrow night.

A PROCLAMATION FROM THE OLD COMMISSIONERS.

2 a. m.—The interview between Gen. Grant and Judge Bond, Mayor Chapman and Messrs. Hindes and Woods, the Police Commissioners, lasted an hour and a half, and is known to have been satisfactory to the latter parties.

The result of the interview is a proclamation from the Commissioners defining the duties of the Judges of Election as laid down in the statutes, and another making arrangements for the appointment of one Conservative Judge in each precinct, in accordance with the overture made by Mr. Alexander to Gov. Swann on Thursday last. Gen. Grant is to have an interview with the Governor to-morrow.

His presence in the city has the effect of an emolient. The proposition of Swann for a double election has been abandoned. There is no longer a doubt that it was seriously urged. Threats are still abroad in abundance; but Gen. Grant's presence and quiet decision render a breach of the peace no longer probable.

TROOPS EN ROUTE TO BALTIMORE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1866.

It is said upon good authority that 1,000 United States troops were quietly passed over from New-York to Baltimore last night, passing Chester about daylight, where they were seen. Whether this is reliable or not, I cannot say.

WASHINGTON.

THE MARYLAND IMBROGLIO—A SPECIAL CABINET SESSION—THE INTEST OF THE SWANN PARTY—IRON HEAD-BLOCKS FOR NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1866.

Here every other topic is laid aside, and all interest is centered in the state of affairs in Baltimore. The White House presented quite a lively scene to-day. The new movement of the Radical Unionists of Baltimore in having the Swann Commissioners taken before the Courts and held under bail to keep the peace has evidently outwitted the Swann and his abettors. Swann and several of his staff came over here from Baltimore last evening. To-day Swann called on the President at the White House. He, of course, gave an account of matters as they stand in regard to the new Police Commissioners. From the talk of the Swann party it is evident they wish to get the case before some Court outside of Baltimore, where there is a Rebel Judge presiding, and so have the imprisoned Commissioners released. They also intimate that if the above plan does not succeed they will create a disturbance, call on Gen Canby (who commands the United States forces in the District) to declare martial law, and then have the new Police Commissioners released. Once out of prison they will again attempt to enforce their assumed power, and in case of an interference from the old Board they will again call on Gen. Cary to decide which is the lawful body. Gen. Cary will then consult Gen. Grant, and he (Gen. Grant) obeying the orders of his superior officer, President Johnson, will order Cary to act with the Executive of the State. The writs of habeas corpus process will first be tried, and if it fails then either riot or surrender will follow. So says the Swann party. For the purpose of deciding a course to be pursued by the United States Executive on the matter in its new state. A special meeting of the Cabinet was held today. Secretaries Stanton and Stanberry were specially sent for to be present at the White House. Secretary Stanberry was in church when the messenger reached him, and from his Bible and prayer-book he had to go hence to attend affairs of State. Gen. Grant was also sent for and was present. The President presented to the meeting Swann's plan above mentioned, and asked a decision, he himself taking ground in its favor. It seems that Stanberry, Stanton and Grant took grounds in favor of a non-interference of the military in the matter, but to let it work itself out in the courts. This is all that is known, and the course agreed upon can only be surmised. One thing is certain, Swann's pet plan of having martial law declared immediately has failed. He returned to Baltimore to-night. Gen. Grant and a portion of his staff also left here for Baltimore in the evening train. He will remain until after the election. Another point Swann failed in was in having more troops ordered to Baltimore, Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton thinking there is now a sufficient number already there. However, the 2d Battalion of the 12th Infantry, and a Battalion of Cavalry, at present stationed here, have been under marching orders since Friday. They have knapsacks packed and orders to be ready to march at a moment's warning. The Radical Unionists here feel jubilant over the *coup d'etat* of their brethren in Baltimore over the Swann party. At the same time a good deal of painful anxiety exists for fear of the future action of the desperate men who have been so adroitly foiled.

The Government, having determined to perpetuate the last resting place of our brave soldiers to the utmost extent possible, the War Department has called for 475,000 iron head blocks for the National Cemeteries. Each head block is to be nine inches wide by 12 long, with an inscription of the name, rank, regiment, arm, company and corps of the sleeper beneath, with the date of his death.

Charles Whittlesey of New-York City, late Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-Gen. Wright, has been appointed Captain in the 30th United States Infantry. Gen. Francis P. Fessenden, a son of Senator Fessenden of Maine, and who lost a leg during the war, has been made a full Brigadier-General in the regular army and placed on the retired list. Dr. A. E. Davis of Lancaster, Ohio, has been appointed Commissioner for the State of Tennessee to investigate the claims of loyal slaveholders.

KANSAS.

THE FORT RILEY EXCURSIONISTS—THE MURDEROUS ATTACK UPON COL. GOSS AND PARTY—A PARTY OF NOBLEMEN BELIEVED TO BE CAPTURED BY INDIANS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Nov. 4.—The excursion party reached Lawrence on the return from Fort Riley and Junction City, one portion go to Leavenworth, one to Kansas City, one to Fort Ellsworth, one on a buffalo hunt and to Indian Council. The Lawrence papers publish the following:

Mr. Edwards of this city returned from Baxter Springs in the Indian country and furnishes the following items relative to the attack upon Cols. Phillips and Goss. The party were surveying lands for the Neoshee Valley Railroad of which Col. Goss is president. A party headed by a man named Joh nBritton of Neoshee Falls, who had an old grudge against Col. Goss, attacked the surveying party and a desperate fight ensued. Col. Goss was severely if not mortally wounded. Col. Phillips is reported killed. One or two men of the attacking party were also killed. Much excitement exists in that region and every effort is being made to secure the murderous party. Col. Phillips was the first TRIBUNE correspondent in Kansas. Goss was a Democratic candidate for State auditor.

A party of English nobleman are reported captured by the Indians; they started without escort and have not been heard from.

A Cheyenne peace council will be held at Fort Ellsworth this week.

ST. LOUIS.

EXTRA POLICEMEN SWORN IN FOR ELECTION DAY—FRAUDS IN THE REGISTRY IN REBEL COUNTIES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—To prevent rioting the Police Commissioners have called upon the Sheriff to issue summons' for a posse comitatus. That officer has accordingly called for one thousand men, who have been notified to-day, and will be sworn in on Monday. The Conservatives profess to be much exercised about it, and smell a big plot against their liberties. The Pile and Hogan debate closed last night. Hogan repeated the old State Copperhead lies, and charged that all swindling contractors are now against the administration. Pile read the names of many contractors in St. Louis and the State, and they were all unanimously opposed to him. The proofs of frauds in the registry in Rebel Counties are overwhelming. In Calloway one Rebel was registered who fought in the Missouri State Guard under Price at Wilson's Creek. He boldly stated that he enlisted to fight Dutchmen not United States troops. Several Judges undertook to qualify Rebels for voting by removing the disabilities under the new Constitution. They, however, were not successful in all cases. *The Democrat* shows that in 1836 the United States Government refused to aid the Government of California to supply the Vigilance Committee with arms because the Legislature had not been summoned to remedy defective laws. An argument which will apply to the Maryland troubles.

THE RECENT CHARGES AGAINST HORATIO SEYMOUR REAFFIRMED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—*The St. Paul Press* of yesterday morning reiterates its former assertion regarding the conversation of Gov. Seymour while here, which has been partly denied in the Eastern papers. It says: "We know nothing of what Gov. Seymour says in New-York, but what he said here we do know upon the most unimpeachable authority; and he said here that he was in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, that the South ought to accept it, and that if he was a Southerner he would vote for negro suffrage."

THE PENDING CANVASS.

NEW-YORK.

DISGRACEFUL AND RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS—SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TROY, Nov. 4, 1866.—One of the most disgraceful scenes that ever occurred at a political meeting in this city took place at the Democratic mass meeting held at Rand's Hall last evening to hear Gov. Seymour on the issues of the campaign. There are two factions of the Democratic party in Troy—one headed by David L. Seymour, ex-M. C., and the other led by James McKeon, ex-Assemblyman. McKeon ran for Sheriff three years ago, and was defeated by Seymour. Since then the war has been intensely bitter between them, and last night it culminated in a knock-down upon the stage of the hall, as the meeting was being organized. Both parties strove to obtain the control of the organization, McKeon nominating Hannibal Green, a heavy iron-dealer, as chairman, and Seymour nominating Mr. Harvey Smith, a retired merchant. McKeon clapped his hat over Seymour's face, when the latter drew his cane and struck the former over the arm. Other parties then interfered—all of them Democrats and office-holder—and for some moments a scene of the wildest excitement occurred. Several persons were knocked down. David L. Seymour was thrown from the platform among the audience and considerably injured. The McKeonites, being largely in the majority, soon cleared the stage of the rival factionists, and organized the meeting with Mr. Green in the chair. Gov. Seymour then came forward and made his speech. He was terribly agitated when he began, and it was some minutes before he recovered his composure. The speech was a repetition of the one delivered in New-York.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE TOWN OF RAMAPO.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the town of Romapo, Rockland County, was held in Baker & Grover's new storehouse at Sufferns on Thursday night. Addresses were delivered by J. R. Sypher, J. J. Couch, and Theo. Armstrong. After the speaking the following resolutions were read by Col. Pierson and adopted by giving three cheers:

Resolved, That the pending amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress, which defines citizenship in the United States and the civil rights of citizens, which equalizes national representation among the several States, which disables from national or local office—at the pleasure of the people represented in Congress—those who, having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in rebellion against the same, and which declares the validity of the Public Debt of the United States and invalidates every debt incurred by any attempt to overthrow the Union, is a measure vital to empower the erratic law the legitimate results of the war, commends itself by its justice, humanity, and moderation to every patriotic heart; and that when any of the insurgent States shall adopt this amendment, *such State should at once, by its loyal Representatives, be permitted to return its place in Congress.*

Resolved, That the reconstruction of the Union and the admission of Representatives from the States which foolly sought the destruction of the nation should rest with the Representatives of the people in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That in Reuben E. Fenton, Stewart L. Woodward and Wm. H. Robertson we recognize true loyal men, and cordially indorse their nomination as Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Member of Congress from the XIth District.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are extended to J. R. Sypher, J. J. Couch and Theo. Armstrong for the able manner in which they have addressed us on the important issues of the hour, and to Messrs. Baker & Young for the use of their building.

REPUBL