THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 11,021. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

MAIL ADVICES TO OCTOBER 21.

Maximilian's Promises to the Mexican Bondholders.

The Empress Carlotta---Her Condition at Miramar.

Russian Irritation at Napoleon's Eastern Policy.

Attempt of the Cretans to Fire the Turkish Fleet Off Candia.

Confederated Canada as an American Power.

&c. &c. &c.

The Cunard steamship Australasian, Captain Cook, which left Liverpool at four o'clock on the afternoon of October 20 and Queenstown on the evening of the 21st, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

Our files and special despatches contain the details of our cable despatches to her day of sailing.

The Protestant Bishop of Tuam, in Ireland, Lord Plunkett died, on the 19th ultimo.

Advices from Egypt represent the cotton crop of that country as a very large one.

The Paris *Patrie* of the 20th October says:—

We have reason to believe that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed to the governments of the Catholic States a circular respecting the Roman question.

The *Independance Belge* of October 19, has the following:—

All the rumors of changes projected by the Emperor Napoleon in the composition of his Cabinet—rumors the correctness of which we have denied, and which owe their origin only to that scarcity of more serious news which continues to prevail in French politics, are beginning to disappear. There is no longer anything said of the retirement of M. Fould, nor of the substitution of General Fleury for Marshal Randon. Finally, the assertion respecting the alleged inclination of France to consent to a joint intervention of the Catholic Powers at Rome, which we thought it right to mention yesterday, has also become weaker.

The losses of the Parisian stockbrokers on account of defaulting speculators during the late financial crisis amounted to 1,800,000 francs.

Advices from Madrid (October 19) represent the state of financial affairs to be very critical. It is stated that it is proposed to treat the taxes of 1867, paid in anticipation to meet government exigencies, as a forced loan, and to demand the payment of the taxes in the ensuing year as usual. At the same time it is asserted that a loan of £200,000 has been concluded with some Paris banking firms.

John Bright, in his recent speech in Glasgow, contrasted the Presbyterian church of Scotland with the Protestant church of England thus:—

You have a church establishment which, though I think a church establishment may be considered to be politically, and perhaps religiously, an evil, yet you have a church establishment of a liberal and even of a republican form of government as compared with the hierarchical establishment of England. In Scotland the boundaries of the established church do not, with any degree of accuracy—if indeed they do at all—mark out the boundaries of political party. In England it is otherwise and the established church of England is, in point of fact, with of course a multitude of exceptions, the tory party of England. These are the reasons why in this country your representation is so much more, in my opinion, creditable to your intelligence and advantageous to the empire than that of other parts of the United Kingdom.

The London *Times* of the 19th of October remarks, in its city article:—

The Frankfort advices state that the Bourse in that city continues flat, notwithstanding the cheapness of money and the total absence of any political excitement. There is a feeling of uneasiness which cannot be explained. The fact that peace has been restored, it is said, weighs less with the public than the apprehensions that it may be broken again, although in leading circles there is no belief that this fear is well founded. With regard to American bonds, dulness has been created by the recent advance of the gold premium to 51, but the transactions are still numerous.

The steamship Marsilia, with the heavy portion of the India, China and Australia mails, arrived at Southampton October 20. She had £432,075 gold dust value £17,000, and Turkish bonds value £900. She reported that the Spanish frigate Isabel Segunda, with Senor Dros-dedo, Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Tangiers, on board, had arrived at Mazagan and demanded satisfaction for the alleged insult to the Spanish flag by the Moorish Governor Bomejedi in having seized and punished two Moors under the protection of the Spanish Vice Consul at Mazagan. The Moorish Governor acceded to all the demands of the Spaniards, made a public apology, ordered the soldiers to be flogged who had carried out his orders, and saluted the Spanish flag.

The steamer Medway, which had been employed in the late Atlantic Telegraph Expedition, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 20th of October from Nova Scotia. She lost her propeller on the 14th of October.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

First Symptoms of Her Attack of Illness—Her Many Disappointments.

[Paris (Oct. 18) correspondence of London Star.]

The greatest sympathy is manifested for the Empress Charlotte.

It would appear that her mental state gave cause for alarm to her *entourage* even before her arrival in France. During her voyage from Vera Cruz to St. Nazaire she appeared to be plunged in the deepest melancholy, and constantly spoke of the immense responsibility she had assumed. On arriving in Paris, although indirectly prepared for the Emperor's refusal to alter the period he had fixed upon for the evacuation of Mexican territory by French troops, she persisted in her desire to have a personal interview with Napoleon III. The result we all know. Although the Emperor received the courageous and devoted wife of Maximilian with all the courtesy and kindness for which he is so remarkable, he remained absolutely firm. The Empress unfortunately lost her head completely; she so far forgot her self-possession as to give way to the most violent paroxysm of excitement, and made use of language which not only startled but puzzled the Emperor, utterly unaccustomed as he has long been to be addressed in any tone but that of respect, and, at the least, courtesy. This painful excitement is now easily to be accounted for.

The first subject which appears to have distracted the mind of the Empress was the clause in her father's will by which he merely gave a life use in the twenty-five millions he bequeathed to her, although he gave her power to dispose of the principal by will. The Empress applied to her brother, Leopold II., and to the Count of Flanders, to annul this clause, and allow her to devote the twenty-five millions to the consolidation of the Mexican empire. Her brothers, however, imbued with the prudence which so preeminently characterized King Leopold I., turned a deaf ear to her solicitations, and reminding her of the prodigal generosity with which her husband had spent his own private fortune, as well as a portion of hers, positively refused her request. The Empress cannot forgive this act, and as she is aware that the King and his brother have been privately supported in their decision by the Austrian Imperial family, she will not consent either to visit her family at Brussels or at Vienna.

Thence arose her dispute on the Pope having declined to sanction the contract proposed by Maximilian. Her appeals rejected by Napoleon III., by her own brothers, and by the Pope, it is not surprising that her high-toned mind and ardent feelings should have given way in presence of so much bitter mortification.

Her Condition at Miramar.

[From the New Free Press of Vienna, Oct. 19.]

We have received from Miramar the following information respecting the state of the Empress Charlotte:—It was an error to announce that her conditionhad become worse, and that she could no longer recognize some members of her suite. She has certainly improved a little.

The former marine officer of the Emperor and Empress at Miramar, named Zelinka, did not accompany them when they left for Mexico. He established on the Trieste road an eating house, which is much frequented. The Empress called upon him and his wife, who is a native of Vienna, and manages the cooking department, and begged of them to send her food prepared by themselves, because she had no confidence in her Mexican servants, who wished to poison her. The Empress added, "I am, in fact, now hungry."

MAXIMILIAN'S FINANCES.

The Bonds Dividends not Paid in London.

The following letter to Messrs. Baring on the subject of the Mexican dividends was posted in the Stock Exchange on Sunday, Oct. 19:—

LEGACION DE S. M. EL EMPERADOR DE MEXICO.
CERCA DE S. M. BRITANICA.
22 DOVER STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, Oct. 13, 1866.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your communication, dated yesterday, relative to an inquiry from various bondholders whether it is in contemplation to distribute the amounts lately sent by the imperial government as a payment on account of the dividend which became due in July last; and I have also received the original document signed by the said bondholders, which I have now the honor to return to you, as you request me in your communication. In reply to the inquiry made by you, I have the honor to say, in order that you may make it known to those who are interested, that the imperial government, having stated, on making the remittance of the $60,000, that shortly, during the month of October, other remittances would be made until the total required to make the complete payment of the dividend is completed, this distribution cannot have effect without the aforesaid condition. We must, consequently, await new orders from the government, to whom I write again on the subject under this date. I take this opportunity to renew the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

The Minister, J. M. DURAN.

To Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Pleasing Promises and Good Intentions.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, Oct. 18.]

The last steamer from Mexico brought letters to the French Government from the Emperor Maximilian, in which his Majesty declares his firm intention *not to recoil* before any sacrifice in order to fulfil *his engagements to France and the holders of the Mexican bonds.* The Convention concluded on July 30, by which the Emperor Maximilian consents to assign a part of the Custom House revenues, is to be carried into execution on November 1. Notwithstanding the inconvenience this arrangement will cause to the finances of the new empire, it is permitted to hope that the stipulations will be faithfully carried out. In rendering homage to the intentions of the Emperor Maximilian, it is hoped *that events may not be stronger* than his good intentions.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Latest Despatches—Reports from the Seat of War in Candia—Influence of the Movement on the Policy of the Great Powers.

ATHENS, Oct. 11, 1866.

The advantage reported to have been recently gained by the Cretans appears not to possess the importance attributed to it at first. The engagement in question turns out to have been merely a reconnoissance, in which large numbers of the Turkish forces took part with trifling loss.

The officers of a Russian frigate, that has arrived in the Piræus, report that when they were leaving the port of Canea they met Turkish vessels bringing numerous Mussulman families into that harbor. This circumstance has given rise to different interpretations. Some believe that the families were those of native Turks besieged by the Greeks at Candanos, in the district of Selinon, whom Turkish troops had been despatched to bring off by sea, while others imagine these families belong to Rethymnos.

It appears certain that no further decisive attack has been made by the Turco-Egyptians; indeed, at Vryseen, where the Egyptians were so badly cut up, the Cretans began the battle.

The insurgents continue animated by great confidence in the success of their undertaking. Their weak point is armament, and the Greeks are making extraordinary efforts to forward arms and munitions. This, of course, refers solely to private individuals, the Greek government continuing to observe strict neutrality. Numbers of volunteers have left for Candia; but the Cretans do not lack men, they only ask material aid. The outbreak of the revolt was not anticipated in Greece, and took place just at the period when considerable financial embarrassment weighed upon the country. The Greeks, however, show great enthusiasm in the cause of their brethren and come to their assistance with all the means at their disposal.

The Turkish government has prohibited the entrance of Greek newspapers into the Turkish dominions, and it is even reported that letters coming from Greece are opened and read by Turkish officials.

It is said that the blockade of the island of Candia declared by the Turks has been found insufficient, and that the Greek government, in accordance with the principle laid down by the treaty of Paris, has refused to recognize its existence.

Austrian Accounts.

VIENNA, Oct. 20, 1866.

The Vienna papers publish telegrams from Constantinople announcing that dissensions continue to prevail among the intelligents of Candia. The Turks have captured a stock of provisions and munitions belonging to the insurgents.

VIENNA, Oct. 19, 1866.

The Vienna papers publish the following intelligence from Constantinople, dated to-day:—

The Cretans have made an attempt to set *fire to the Turkish fleet* off Candia.

The province of Selinon had been evacuated by the Turks. The Cretan insurgents are said to have murdered an envoy bearing a flag of truce sent by Kiritli Pacha.

Servia has demanded from the Porte the same concessions as those granted to the Roumanian government.

The Turkish Ministry would remain in power for the present.

Napoleon's Policy Towards Turkey and Greece.

[From the Paris Moniteur, Oct. 20.]

Events in Crete appear to be somewhat calmer. In presence of the difficulties which have arisen, the Emperor's government has remained faithful to the policy of conservation and progress which it has constantly followed in the East. The Cretans succeeded in getting their complaints laid before the Sultan. The Ambassador of France at Constantinople recommended the Porte to examine them in a spirit of equity, and supported with all his ability the sending of an Ottoman Commissioner to Crete having personal authority and sufficient powers to exercise a useful influence; at the same time the French Consul in Canea held language suitable to dissipate popular illusions. But hot-headed and impatient spirits, who wished to see an insurrection springing out of this crisis, did not think right to await the arrival of the Ottoman envoy, and they provoked the struggle on the eve of his landing. Blood flowed, and the rising, being encouraged by manifestations in the Archipelago and even in Greece, assumed at first a sufficiently disquieting character.

The Emperor's new Minister of Foreign Affairs, being invited by King George to visit Athens on his way from the East, did all he could to calm the excitement. Inspired by the feelings of benevolent solicitude which animates the *French government towards Greece*, the Marquis de Moustier explained his views to the Hellenic Cabinet with friendly frankness, and his counsels were gratefully received. The agitation has now lost its gravity in the islands and Greek provinces neighboring to Crete, and the Cretans themselves appear less disinclined to respond to the conciliatory appeal which the Porte has made to them.

RUSSIAN DISTRUST OF FRANCE.

Napoleon Seeking an Anti-Russian Alliance and Agitation in Poland.

[Berlin (Oct. 17), correspondence of the London *Times*.]

The language of the Russian Government press in regard to the rising shadow of the Eastern question is becoming so violent, that it behooves me to notice it. While the official and semi-official papers of St. Petersburg are encouraging the insurgents, speaking of the overthrow of Turkey as a necessary and, indeed, imminent event, their Warsaw contemporaries have opened a regular campaign against any Powers suspected of being inimical to Russian aggrandisement. *Abroad all others Austria and France come in for a fair share of their wrath.* On Russia's present relations with Austria, I intend soon to enlarge more fully, but what the Czar's Government thinks of French policy at this moment, notwithstanding its apparent reserve, will be seen from the following.

The *Kuriki Czerwaly*, a Warsaw government paper, in the Russian language, intended to give the appropriate tone to the Russian civil and military service in Poland, among many articles of a similar kind, contains the annexed correspondence from Paris:—Even before his departure from Constantinople the Marquis de Moustier *began hostile operations against Russia. He has forbidden the Porte to order some vessels in the Mediterranean to Russia and the Black Sea.* At the same time a great intimacy is represented to have sprung up between France and Prussia—a misapprehension, it is thought, designedly made to conceal the intention existing at Paris of concluding an alliance with *France and England.* Some foreign papers, it is true, finding a man like M. de Lavalette in the field, recommending a Franco-Russian league, remember that such an alliance might be in the interest of France, if she at all intends to solve the Eastern question. However this may be, certain is it that the emperors of the Arc Sophox would redound to the glory of the Russians, and that foreigners, unacquainted with the street religion, are incompetent to form a judgment upon the Eastern question. If Russia hereafter the master of the Bulgarians, Bosnians and Albanians, she will derive as little advantage from their allegiance to dying Turkey. She will guarantee them their religion, her nationality, yet they are too poor to enrich Russia, or all loose render her armies more victorious than at present. It is not Russia who has revived the Oriental clattering, but that difficulty has revived itself. The Paris Gentlemen having been unable to settle it, do not wish that some disinterested to be put forward. There is no particular occasion required to prophesy that Turkey, perhaps, will have ceased to exist of its multiple house. Everybody knowledge acknowledges that in the whole course of History a more abused government than the Ottoman never had sway. *But the Russian question is not conjured away. Turkey may be the stepping of the Pillars of Hercules will be removed from the Bosphorus to Jacob.*

The sentiments uttered out in the first sentences of this extract are improved upon by the other government paper of Warsaw, the *Kuriki Warszawski*, which, being written in the vernacular of the country, is meant for the instruction of the native portion of Polish society. The Paris correspondent of the *Kuriki* says:—I am frequently asked why the *Dnewnik* (the Warsaw paper in Russian above quoted) has lately begun to attack France. Probably it has convinced itself *that the Polish worm gnawing at the entrails of Russia is fed by France.* Is it decent, is it becoming for the Poles to allow the flames of dissatisfaction to be fanned by foreign fuel, and to serve as scapegoats to all the French embassies that will take them in? Russia progresses with gigantic strides. It is mad infatuation to dream of stopping her onward march. Proud of her riches and intelligence, every one of us rejoices to be called Russian. France, throwing impediments in our way, and desirous of marring our development, forgets how much Russian money finds its way into her coffers in exchange for the products of her "Brummagem" civilization.

From the fact of such sentiments being officially propagated among the dominant as well as the subject race of our neighboring empire, it is, perhaps, not rash to conclude that the Russian government think they have reason to look forward to foreign complications, against which it would be better to prepare public opinion at once. True, the habit of intemperate thought and language, so characteristic of the Sclave, may be observed also in the official publications of their governments, which, therefore, must not be taken for more than they are worth. In the present instance, however, there is such marked unanimity and perseverance in the attitude of the inspired press that the probability of their perorations being based upon facts is, it must be owned, greatly increased. Indeed, I was a few days ago in a position to communicate certain intelligence calculated to corroborate the misgivings alarming the Russian mind.

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

The New English Power Beside the American Republic.

[From the London *Times*, Oct. 19.]

The Mayor of Oxford last night gave his annual dinner to the official and other leading personages of the city, University and county. The company, which numbered about two hundred and fifty, included the Duke of Marlborough, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M. P., the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M. P., &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell replied in behalf of the "city members." During his speech he said:—Gentlemen, we have all, I am sure, watched with interest the progress of that great republic with which we are connected by so many friendly ties, and with which we desire always to maintain the most amicable relations, towards which, moreover, we have been drawn now still more closely by that material bond, the electric wire. We watch with friendly interest the progress they are making in the reconstruction of their government and the consolidation of their power in a more centralized and efficient state, probably, than it has before been. Side by side with that great republic, but not in any emulation of its surpassing greatness, *we are at the moment employed in the interesting work of constructing a new community* by uniting the various provinces of British North America in one confederation. They will not be of a greatness to compare with their powerful neighbor; there will be no rivalry and there will be no jealousy; but extending, as they will, *from the Rocky Mountain to the Atlantic Ocean, with an unlimited territory*, with a large population, with commercial enterprise, and with maritime energy, they will constitute *no mean community among the nations* of the world. And so being, they will not only not desire to be themselves an independent nation, but they hold it to be their highest pride and privilege to remain the foremost dependency of the crown of England. (Cheers.)

ITALY.

The City of Venice Delivered to the Italians.

A despatch from Venice, dated the 19th of October, says:—In accordance with the convention concluded between General Moring and General Lebeouf, this city was handed over to the municipal authorities this morning at eight o'clock.

At the same moment General Alemann, the Austrian Governor, left for Trieste. On his departure he received unanimous marks of respect from the crowd, which he and his staff courteously returned.

The Italian flag was hoisted on the tower of St. Marks, and was saluted with a salvo of one hundred and one guns. Immense enthusiasm prevailed. General di Revel, the municipal authorities, and the National Guard, then proceeded to the railway station to meet the Italian troops, who were received with prolonged cheering.

The city is richly decorated with flags, and a grand illumination takes place this evening.

India.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22, 1866.

It is stated that one-half of the population of Orissa have perished from hunger.

Cholera has appeared in the famine districts of Bengal. Large subscriptions are being made for the relief of the sufferers.

A plentiful harvest is expected.

NO CABLE NEWS.

The Newfoundland telegraph lines were down, both on Wednesday and Thursday, and we consequently have no later news from Europe by the cable.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

The United States Flagship Hartford at Nagasaki—The Tycoon at War With the Prince of Nagato—Admiral Bell Acts Contrary to the Request of the Governor of Nagasaki, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1866.

Despatches were received at the Navy Department this morning from Acting Rear Admiral Bell, commanding the East India squadron, dated Simonoseki, Japan, July 31. The Hartford, the flagship of the squadron, was at Nagasaki on the 13th of July, and Admiral Bell exchanged visits with the Governor, an officer of the Tycoon, who seemed somewhat anxious as to the motives of her arrival at that time, in consequence of the arrival in port of the Hartford, and of the British Vice-Admiral King with the Princess Royal, seventy-three guns, and four other steamers of his squadron, and also of Sir Harvey Park, the British minister at Japan, who, it is understood, granted several interviews, in that port, of the Tycoon, notwithstanding the treaty with the Prince, to the agents of the Prince of Satsuma, a discontented noble, whose territories lay in the southwest of Riosin, and who is Lord, also, of the Low Chew islands.

Before the departure of the Hartford from Nagasaki the governor of that city informed the foreign Consuls that the Tycoon is at war with the Prince of Nagato, Lord of Simonoseki, and requested that no men-of-war or merchant vessels should pass through those Straits and the Inland Sea. Admiral Bell had previously determined to take that route, and calling to mind the insult that was offered the Wyoming, the last American man-of-war that displayed the flag there, three years ago, and feeling assured also that it would become a serious inconvenience to hold commerce with Hiogo, situated within the Inland Sea, and the Pacific line of steamers shortly to be started to run for China, if that important pass was allowed to be closed without the consent of our Minister, he decided to go through the straits, but in order to quiet any uneasiness the governor might entertain about it, sent him word that he would hold no intercourse with the rebellious Prince of Nagato.

Admiral Bell informs the Department that several cases of dysentery and fever had occurred on the Hartford and Wyoming, contracted at Hong Kong and Shanghai; but the change of air from the pestilent coast of China had such a beneficial influence that the diseases have nearly disappeared.

NEWS FROM FORTLESS MONROE.

Major General Schofield on an Inspecting Tour—The District Court of Norfolk, Va., in Session—Judge Underwood Presides.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1, 1866.

The schooner Lucy Alexander, from Arcobo for Baltimore, arrived to-night, and reports that brigs Castor and J. W. Wilson, for Baltimore, with cargoes of sugar, were lost in the early part of October, near Arcobo, and brought part of the crews and passengers.

Major General Schofield, accompanied by Brigadier Gen. Blunt and staff officers, arrived this afternoon from Richmond on an inspecting tour. He was received by a salute from the fort, and reviewed the troops of the garrison. He returns Saturday to Richmond.

The Rev. Mr. McCloskey, brother to Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, President of the American College at Rome, has been here on a visit to some old friends, and went North to-night.

The United States District Court was held this morning at Norfolk, Judge Underwood presiding. Very little business beyond the delivery of the charge to the Grand Jury was transacted. In consequence of the absence of the District Attorney, L. H. Olcander, the Court adjourned until the first Tuesday of December.

In administering the oath to jurors, the portion requiring the oath of allegiance to the government was omitted. In the charge the Judge said their attention would be called, when the court next met, to some criminal business, such as offences against the revenue and penal laws. No reference was made to the case of Jefferson Davis.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, Oct. 27, 1866.

Rumors were current during the early part of the week of the landing of a cargo of negroes near Lucara and Cardenas. The rumors were not quite unfounded, from the fact of officers having been sent there by the Governor General to investigate the matter.

The Governor General has lately made a trip to Matanzas and Cardenas, and met with an enthusiastic reception at both places. On Thursday evening he gave a grand ball at the palace, which was numerously attended.

The agent of the government here is to purchase two monitors in the United States is to leave to-night *enroute for New York.*

DELAWARE POLITICS.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 1, 1866.

The Union party had a grand torchlight procession this evening, which was the most significant demonstration ever seen in this city. The Boys in Blue, representing the ten regiments of Delaware, with a section of the First Delaware battery, were out in great force, carrying the battle flags used in the war. The various trades were represented. The pageant was more than two miles in length. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested along the line.

THE BALTIMORE TROUBLES.

Governor Swann Removes the Police Commissioners and Appoints a New Board.

The Governor's Decision Bold and Firm in Tone.

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE

General Grant and United States Troops in the City.

Plans of the Deposed Commissioners.

They Are Anxious to Avoid a Riot, but Will Resist the State Authorities and Protest Against Federal Interference.

Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Trouble.

&c. &c. &c.

The main facts relating to the difficulty that has caused such an excitement in Maryland may be briefly summarized. During the rebellion the loyal party gaining control of the state enacted a stringent law for the registration of voters, virtually disfranchising all Southern sympathizers. The execution of this law was given to certain officers created by it. There was a board of registration, and for the city of Baltimore a Board of Police Commissioners. These last had the appointment of the policemen of the city and of the judges and clerks of elections. During the year 1865 a registration of voters was made, from which all were rigidly excluded who had not been known during the war as faithful Union men. Slight complaint was made, although, doubtless, much hardship was felt by those especially who had taken no active part in the war for Southern independence. Before the charter election, which took place on the 10th of last month, there was a new registration of voters partially made, but at the election the Judges appointed by the Police Commissioners refused to recognize it, and threw out the votes of all whose names were not on the lists of last year. By this means the city was kept in the hands of the radicals. The number of voters, according to the new registry lists, was about 25,000. The whole vote of the city was estimated to be 35,000. At the municipal election referred to, Mr. Chapman, the radical candidate for Mayor, received 5,405 votes, and was elected by a majority of 2,840, showing a total vote of less than 8,000. As soon the conservatives contemplated contesting the election, but upon deliberation the conduct of the judges appeared to have been so partisan and unfair that it was thought a movement for the removal of the Police Commissioners and the appointment of new ones might be successful, and it was therefore undertaken. What this step would not affect the result of the election already made, it might, if effected in season, prevent in the State at the November election, a matter of vastly more importance, because the Legislature then to be chosen would elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Creswell, a radical. Senator Creswell is the candidate of the radicals for re-election, and the candidate of the conservatives is Governor Swann. Very naturally, as soon as this design of the conservatives was apparent, the radicals became alarmed at the prospective loss of their power, and at once a great cry was raised. Forney wrote a letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, in which he arraigned the President as the chief mover in the matter, proclaimed that the radicals would resist with force, if the Governor of Maryland should remove the officers of his appointment, and called upon the "Boys in Blue" of Pennsylvania and the whole North to be ready to march into Maryland and do battle against the constituted authorities of the state. The whole radical pack took up the cry, and thus what was properly but a local quarrel, in which two political factions were struggling for the mastery, was made to appear of great importance to the whole country. This foolish bluster and clamor was doubtless intended to frighten the conservatives of Baltimore into an abandonment of their scheme, or to overawe Governor Swann. It miserably failed as it deserved to do. The conservatives, in two days, procured nearly 10,000 to a memorial setting forth the illegal acts of the Police Commissioners and their agents, and asking for their removal. The statements of the memorial were authenticated by 150 affidavits of prominent citizens. To an address made to the Governor when the memorial was presented by the chairman of the citizens' committee, the Governor made a warm reply, promising to believe on the subject that attention to importance and the character of those interested in the subject demanded. The commissioners were, therefore, cited to appear on the 22d of October. On that day they appeared by counsel, and while admitting the Governor's authority to remove them and appoint others, whenever they should be satisfied of official misconduct, they denied the Governor's authority to investigate the charges, contending that to be a matter only that belonged to the Legislature, jointly in the last session of Severly Johnson, decided that he had the right to try them and was bound to remove them, and appointed Friday, the 26th ultimo, as the day for the investigation. The excitement having increased to such an extent that serious alarm was felt lest the radicals of Baltimore should now gather a army, and call to their aid, for the purpose of destroying the city, the organizations called "Boys in Blue," which the radicals of Pennsylvania has armed and prepared to invade the State, Governor Swann immediately issued a decided and timely proclamation, intimating, in case of such a movement, to use the entire power of the State for its suppression and the punishment of its authors. This cooled down the plan of the radicals of North Sea ex, and they enhanced into a condition of quiet harmlessness on Friday last the trial began, according to appointment. That day, Saturday and Monday were fully occupied in listening to the witnesses for the prosecution, of whom a very large number were examined, mostly citizens of Baltimore, of high standing and unimpeachable character—at least the most rigid cross-examination failed to affect the credibility of their evidence. All the charges set forth in the memorial of the citizens were very ably actively sustained. Tuesday and Wednesday of the week the witnesses for the defence were examined, but they did not refute in any essential particular the general testimony adduced by the prosecution. After arguments of counsel the case was closed Wednesday night. Yesterday morning the Governor renewed his decision, removing the Commissioners and appointing a new board. What happened at Annapolis and Baltimore yesterday is fully narrated in our columns.

Governor Swann's Decision—Interviews Between General Grant and the Old and New Police Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, 1866.

Governor Swann pronounced his decision in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners this morning at ten o'clock. He removed the Commissioners. His decision is a lengthy document, covering some thirty pages of manuscript. The following are the main points in the document. The Governor says:—

I have duly considered the charges which have been preferred by certain citizens of Baltimore, who were denied the right to vote at the late municipal election for Mayor and members of the City Council, against the Police Commissioners, in connection with the Baltimore submitted for the guidance in the case, and have arrived at conclusions which I shall proceed briefly to state. The refusal of the Police Commissioners at the opening of the investigation to appear before the Governor upon his summons to answer the charges of misconduct in office I look upon as an offence for which they might have been high responsible without any further inquiry into the evidence of official misconduct in the late election.

It is true that the Commissioners, through their counsel, have to some extent retraced their steps and announced their willingness to appear and answer any questions the Governor might have to propound. But I do not understand that they have yielded the point of jurisdiction, to which they still adhere. Their action in declining to respond to the summons of the Governor placed them in the attitude of State officers, made by the law subject to his direct supervision, treating with contempt the power specifically delegated to him by the Legislature, and the still higher power conferred by the fourth section of the twentieth article of the constitution, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. How bitter Governor, it may be asked, representing the sovereignty of the State, to discharge an imperative duty imposed upon him by the organic law to confront with rebellious officers setting his authority at defiance and denying his right to hold them accountable for official misconduct or a palpable violation or neglect of their duties. The police law invests these Commissioners with almost absolute power, useful in its scope in the hands of designing men, without a check somewhere to protect the public interest. The Legislature never intended any such thing. The State of Maryland is at this very moment threatened with invasion by armed hordes from other States. Military organizations have been formed in the city of Baltimore for the open and avowed purpose of resisting the authority of the laws. No single step so far as I am informed, up to this time has been taken by the Police Board to suppress this tendency to anarchy and rebellion now threatening, and to excite riot and bloodshed among our people. It is well known that so far as the action of the Governor is concerned no protest has been furnished for these revolutionary proceedings. In the Governor, to whom these officers are made directly responsible by the law, to rest quiet and see the laws of the State violated, the public peace disturbed, the State invaded by armed revolutionists in complicity with those whom the Police Board are encouraging by their inaction, and make no effort to protect the dignity of the State against threat and outrage. But the Legislature did not leave to implication this power of the Police Commissioners in the discharge of their official duties as State officers. The Governor then proceeds to review the law governing his action, and proceeds to argue that the exclusion of the legally registered voters at the last municipal election, by the judges, was a flagrant violation of their duties, and says the examination of the judges of the election, as revealed in their proceedings, with one or two exceptions, produced a most unfavorable impression upon my mind as to their conduct in the future if continued in office. Entertaining the intolerant view that loyalty resided only with those who support their policy, is it not a reasonable inference that they would claim, in the absence of any instructions from the Police Commissioners, who refuse to interfere, to challenge the votes of all who do not come up to their standard? If they ignore the collation of a second ballot box for rejected votes, so plainly pointed out by the law, surely it would be no greater stretch of authority to go behind the registry and recognize whom they please as legal voters. The Governor next reviews the registration law and the various decisions under it and the election laws, and sums up as follows:—

The evidence in the case proves beyond a doubt that the Police Commissioners have violated the law, and rendered themselves liable to the charge of misconduct in office by creating and permitting to grow up under their eyes, and with their complicity, a violent partisan organization, treating all as disloyal who do not adopt the views of the radical party.

The Governor concludes as follows:—

The Governor of the State cannot shrink from his duty to the people. The threats of armed combinations at home of invasions from other States to overturn our laws, could hardly be expected to deter him for a single moment from the undeviating exercise of all the functions with which he has been clothed. The people of the State of Maryland have been registered by Union men, not the less so because conservative in their sentiments, and these voters duly passed upon by the proper officers after full examination into their qualifications, the constitutional oath administered to one and all, and their names entered upon the official registry as legal voters. They are adjudged to be so by our highest tribunal. They ask at the hands of the Executive that they may not be excluded by a powerful partisan combination under the control of the Police Commissioners; not powerful in numbers, but because Commissioners; not powerful in numbers, but because of the authority which they have heretofore exercised under their commissions from the State, claiming that there is no loyalty but in the extreme political party, and turning a deaf ear to the demands of any other class of our citizens. In the discharge of my official duties in this case I can know no party. I must see that the authority of the State is maintained in the interest of the whole people. If the laws are objectionable, the Legislature which made them, and not the Governor, is responsible. He is the executive, and not the law-making power. He would bring disgrace upon the State if he should do injustice to the humblest citizen. The appeals to the turbulent elements by weak and thoughtless men to raise the standard of rebellion against the constituted authorities of the State cannot fail to meet the condemnation which it deserves among all order-loving citizens of whatever political party. They would be doing here, if they heeded such advice (which I am sure they will not), just what they have been fighting to rebuke in the rebellious states. The first shot fired upon the American flag in the hands of the recognized authorities of this state, besides subjecting them to the severest penalties of the law, would cause the laurels which they have won in the struggles of the past to fade and wither in their hands. They will not, I am sure, permit themselves to be lured from their path of duty as law-abiding citizens by impulsive and reckless leaders when they have the courts always open to their grievances. While to them I speak in the language of friendly admonition and sincerest regard, I cannot characterize with too much indignation the intrusion into Maryland to intervene in her domestic affairs of a well known revolutionist and agitator from an adjoining State who, republicated already by the leading journals of the party with whom he is co-operating for this wicked attempt to excite bloodshed and devastation, another civil war, has already retired from the field of his contemptible machinations to secure himself from the contempt which his conduct has everywhere provoked. He must not forget that the strong arm of the law is impending over him, and that the State of Maryland will know how to protect herself at the proper time against all such disturbers of the peace and safety of her people. Impressed, as I am, with the utter demoralization of the police organization as it now stands, I shall do what I can to restore it to its proper relations with the State and the law upon which it is founded. I have no desire to appeal to the general government for aid to enable me to execute the laws and to protect our citizens against threatened riot and bloodshed, unless impelled to take this step by the further resistance of the Police Commissioners and their followers to the laws of the state. If that contingency should arise, the responsibility will be upon those who provoke it. I stand upon the constitution and laws of the State, and there I will continue to stand until the trust imposed upon me by the people of the State of Maryland shall be delivered back into their hands, in spite of all threats of personal violence and the blustering efforts of intimidation which have already disgusted discreet and thinking men throughout the country. I can only say, for myself, that the remnant of a life now half spent would be purchased at too dear a cost in the high position which I occupy as Governor of the State of Maryland by the dishonor of my state and the degradation of her people. THOMAS SWANN, Governor of Maryland.

Governor Swann went to Washington this afternoon.

This evening the Secretary of State served an official notice, in which, after reciting the charges against the Commissioners, the Governor says that, having carefully considered all the testimony adduced for or against said complaints, and being fully satisfied, after mature deliberation, that the said complaints are well founded, and that it is my duty to relieve said Commissioners from their offices as Commissioners of the Board of Police of Baltimore city, for official misconduct, and that he does adjudge and declare that the said Samuel Hinder and the said Nicholas L. Wood be, and they are hereby removed from office.

The News in Baltimore—The New Commissioners—The Mayor will Recognize the New Appointees.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, 1866.

The announcement of Governor Swann's decision removing the Police Commissioners and appointing new ones was not made public until some time after its reception. The streets were a good deal crowded by people awaiting the announcement of the decision, and many soldiers were roaming about.

John A. Ford, proprietor of the Holliday street theatre, and General Horn are the new commissioners. General Horn is mentioned at the character of the appointees.

General Horn was a Union man, and on the 19th of April, 1861, was one of the first to enroll in the Union army. He was made Captain of the Fifth Maryland Volunteers, then Colonel of the 13th. He took in all the prominent engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and also with Sheridan in the valley of Virginia, having been transferred from the Third to the Sixth corps. He was twice wounded and nearly killed. He has a high business and personal character.

John T. Ford is a citizen of high respectability, and has a large pecuniary interest in the welfare of the city, is a member of the Union Club and of irreproachable character.

Ford has declined to serve and the names of George E. Houghton and A. McHarry are mentioned in his place. A large number of additional policemen are being sworn in and inspecting point to resistance on the part of the old Commissioners.

It is understood that Mayor Chapman, desirous of preserving peace and good order, will recognize the new commissioners, as the old ones submitted to the jurisdiction of the Governor and were represented by counsel to argue the case before him.

A body of four hundred United States dismounted cavalry, who arrived here yesterday to disembark for Texas, are now at Fort McHenry, and rumor says they will be retained here to act in case of an emergency.

There is some excitement on the street to-night, with several personal encounters. One man, who was badly beaten, was carried into the headquarters of the republican party.

Rumored Plans of the Deposed Commission.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, 1866.

The old Police Commissioners are in session with their counsel and advisers. It is not known definitely yet what they will do, but it is believed they will take some such course as the following:—

Under the law which creates the Board of Police Commissioners it is claimed that they have more ample powers.

They can, in any emergency, increase their force without limit, and call on the military if they deem it expedient. They can also summon the Sheriff, who, with his posse, is made subject to their orders.

They have assumed, it is understood, the ground, first, that they are not guilty of official misconduct, and next, under the following clause in the new constitution of the State they maintain that as they are elected to office by the Legislature the Governor has no power to remove them, on the ground that the clause below quoted abrogate and abrogates the provisions of the law under which the Governor acts, which was passed prior to the enactment of the new constitution. The clause in the new constitution referred to is as follows:—

"ARTICLE 3, SECTION 17.—The Governor may suspend, &c., and may remove for incompetency or misconduct all civil officers who required appointments from the Executive for a term not exceeding two years."

It is claimed that as the Commissioners are elected by the Legislature and not by the Governor, therefore the Governor cannot remove them. On this ground it is understood the Commissioners will go into court, and to the maintenance of their authority by lawful means arrest and otherwise punish persons who may manifest attempts to exercise any of the functions of a police officer. If United States troops come they will protest to the commander that they are simply exercising their lawful functions, and that they are not in either insurrection or rebellion within the meaning of the clause in the constitution of the United States in reference to that subject. But if the government forcibly eject them from the possession of the Commissioners' office, Marshall's office, police stations, &c., they will submit under protest and await the dec