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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Evening Gazette.

Reading Matter from Saturday's

G. MORRISON COATES.—The name of this gentleman (the second on the Union Electoral ticket of this State) is printed five times on the sheet of tickets issued by the State Central Committee *C. Morrison Coates*. Let the voters, and those having charge of the ballots, be careful to throw these incorrect tickets out.

NEW YORK.—The New York *Tribune* has a detailed estimate of the vote in that State, giving the Union ticket a majority of 50,360. The copperhead majority in the city is put down at 60,000. The schemes of the rascals who had manufactured some sixty thousand fraudulent soldiers' votes having been detected and defeated, we feel confident that the Union then will carry that State easily, and by an immense majority.

The Great Western Conspiracy.

We have published from time to time brief telegraphic reports of the testimony elicited at the trial of the conspirators at Indianapolis. We have now before us a full report of the testimony of J. J. Bingham and Felix G. Stidger. We subjoin a copious extract from the report of the testimony of the latter witness.

There conspirators sometimes met and operated in mere lodges as "Knights," as "Sons of Liberty," &c., at other times openly, as "democratic conventions." These are the men who controlled the Chicago Convention, and such as these will control the Government should M'CLELLAN be elected.

COURT ROOM, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 26, 1864, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Commission met pursuant to adjournment.

The same members present as at the morning session; also, the Judge Advocate, the accused and their counsel.

Feliz G. Stidger, a witness for the Government, was then introduced, and being duly sworn by the Judge Advocate, testified as follows:

Question by the Judge Advocate.

State your name, place of residence, and business for the last two or three years.

Answer. Feliz G. Stidger; I live in Mattoon, Illinois. For the last two or three years I have been in the dry goods business, and I have been a carpenter, and served in the army.

Q. Where did you reside immediately preceding your living at Mattoon, Illinois?

A. At Louisville, Ky. I came there on the 16th of April, 1860.

Q. Where previous to that?

A. At Taylorsville, Ky.

Q. How long did you reside there?

A. Two months previous to joining the army.

Q. When did you leave the army?

A. On the morning of the 14th of February I received my discharge.

Q. From what regiment were you discharged?

A. From the 15th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. I was discharged for physical disability.

Q. Were you with your regiment?

A. No, sir; not a day. I served as clerk in the Adjutant General's office, 14th Army Corps.

Q. Who was the Adjutant General?

A. Major McDowell, Captain Nevin, Lieut. Colonel Lyman Sterling, formerly chief of Gen. Gordon's staff, and when I left Captain Wells was Assistant Adjutant General.

Q. Who commanded the corps?

A. General Thomas, and part of the time General Palmer?

Q. What particular duties did you perform as clerk?

A. Application for leave of absence, furloughs, sometimes reports of the troops, and special and general orders.

Q. Please state to the Court how your attention was first called to the Order of Sons of Liberty; and if ever, and when you joined them.

A. I was in Captain Jones' office on the morning of the 5th of May, 1864, and he showed me a letter from General Carrington, stating something in reference to Dr Bowles being a dangerous man, and requesting him to send a Knucklian to him; on the receipt of that letter Captain Jones sent me to Dr. Bowles. I received instructions in the Vestibule, and Neophyte Degree on that morning; Mr. Prentice initiated me before. I went to see Dr. Bowles. That was on the 5th of May, 1864. I started to see Dr. Bowles on the morning of the 6th, and arrived at his house on the 8th. He resides at French Lick Springs, in Orange county, Indiana.

Q. Did you go directly to his house?

A. No, Sir; I stopped at Salem, thinking that was the nearest way, but I found it was twenty odd miles to French Lick Springs. By going further up the railroad it was not so far; there was a regular conveyance all the time. I stopped off the train at Salem about eleven in the morning of the 6th of May and remained there until the night train came along, which was probably 10 o'clock; I then went to Orleans and staid there, till 12 o'clock the next day, Saturday the 7th, when I took the regular conveyance for hut to Paoli. On the 8th I went to Dr. Bowles's house. On the way to Mr. Bowles's, I saw Mr. Heffren at Salem.

Q. State how you happened to meet him, and your conversation with him.

A. I fell in with a man by the name of Drom, I think he stated his name was John, but I am not sure whether it was John or S. He is a clothing merchant, and keeps a store. He saw Mr. Heffren walking across the square, and remarked that there was one of the Democratic leaders of that part of the country. He said something about Heffren wearing a butternut pin, and said there had been something said about taking it off him, and that if it had been done there would have been 1000 or 1500 men ready to revenge the insult. Drom told Heffren that I was from Kentucky; Heffren came up and asked if I wished to see him. He then went on to tell me that he was expecting a commissioner from Kentucky, from the rebel forces there; and I told him about three of Forrest's regiments being disbanded there—in the State of Kentucky.

Q. Did he explain what he meant by the word "commissioner?"

A. Not at the time; afterwards he did. I told him of the three regiments of Forrest's men having been disbanded, and that there were four more to be disbanded. This was what he was expecting to hear of, and was expecting a commissioner from the forces in Kentucky to see him the next day or the next, and he did not know but I was probably the man, as I came from Kentucky. I knew nothing more about these Kentucky regiments being disbanded than what I had seen in the newspapers. I understood they were furloughed soldiers who were to remain at home a certain time, and at a certain signal they were to concentrate; they were to be brought together wherever ordered. Mr. Heffren told me during the evening that he could call together within twenty-four hours from 1,000 to 1,500 armed men in that section in connection with that secret organization. He did not say particularly for what purpose he could call them. He asked me if I knew anything about the Democratic organization; I said I was a member of the first degree of it. He did not mention the name of the Order.

Q. What further conversation had you with Heffren?

A. I had no particular conversation with him that evening; he promised to see me after supper; but his wife being ill he did not come.

Q. Did you state your name and business to him?

A. I believe I told him my name was Grundy, but I did not state my business at all.

What time did you leave him?

A. I suppose it was about sundown when he left me to go home. He warned me of some two or three young men, whom he pointed out, one was Joe Faulkner, that I must be particular about what I said, for he told me he was a United States detective. He also referred me to the Exercise House as being of an indifferent stripe to the one that I was stopping at; that was known as a Union house. He remarked to a gentleman that evening, or a gentleman asked him why a certain lady was sent to Kentucky; he said he didn't know why it was, except that Kentucky was a safer place. He also said that if Lee succeeded in permanently holding Pennsylvania, and some one else some other point, as he understood it,—things would be different."

Q. What things did he refer to?

A. I suppose he meant the workings of the Government. I left him that night and went to Orleans.

Q. When did you see Dr Bowles?

A. I went there about 10 or 11 o'clock. He was from home and did not return till six or seven in the evening. His wife gave me an introduction to him. My name was given as J. J. Grundy. I gave this name to Mr. Brannan and he so registered it. My first conversation with Bowles was on Monday evening. He asked me if I knew anything about the Democratic organization. I told him I was a member of the first degree of it. He did not test me as to whether I was a member. He told me I was surrounded by members of that Order. He told me he was a military chief of the Order, and that a man by the name of Wright, of St. Louis, was the civil chief, and that the order was numerous. He gave me the name of Mr. Holloway, and said he was the only man in Illinois that he could put his finger on with reliability. He said that the forces of the States of Indiana would concentrate in Kentucky, and make Kentucky their battle ground; that the forces in Illinois would concentrate in Saint Louis, and operate with the forces in Missouri; that Illinois would furnish 50,000, Missouri 30,000, and Price was to invade the State with 20,000 men; with 100,000 men they were to hold and permanently occupy the State. I also heard him speak of a man by the name of Stone. He said he had organized a regiment of men in six weeks in this State (Indiana) and that he expected him to raise another regiment. He spoke of another man named Dickerson, who went to Richmond at his pleasure, though he lived in Baltimore. He wanted to know how many men Kentucky could furnish, and stated that a rebel force under Buckner would come into the eastern part of the State, and with these forces they intended to hold Kentucky. At that time no time had been set for the movement.

Q. Did you learn from him, or not, that this organization, or secret Order, was to act in conjunction with the rebel forces?

A. They were. He told me that this Order was made out of the Knights of the Golden Circle, of which he had been a member, and that he resurrected this Order out of it. He appeared to claim a great deal of credit.

Q. What else was said at that meeting between you and Bowles?

A. These were the important parts.

Q. Where did you go *afterward*?

A. I went back to Kentucky, and used all my exertions in extending the Order as much as possible. Bowles told me there was to be a meeting in Indianapolis in about two weeks from then; and said he would get other reports from Kentucky, but he wanted me to go to Kentucky and see what could be done; he was anxious to know what he could report at that meeting.

I arrived at Dr. Bowles's on the 8th of May, 1864; stayed at his house four days, and returned to Kentucky about the 12th or 13th of May.

Q. Who did you see upon your return that was connected with this Order?

A. Dr. Kalfus was the only one I knew to be connected with it. I had some talk with him, and he further initiated me into the Order.

Q. What degrees did you receive from him?

A. He gave me the first degree. I had previously taken only the vestibule degree.

Q. Did you meet Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky?

A. Not until after the second interview with Bowles. I started from Louisville about two weeks after my return from Bowles, probably on the 24th or 25th of May. I did not go direct to Dr. Bowles, but stopped at Salem to see Heffren. I saw him and had some talk with him. He told me he had been to Indianapolis, and had seen Mr. H. H. Dodd, and that they had concluded to call a meeting of the organization some day between the 13th and 20th of June. He said they were the only two men in the State with had the power to call that meeting; that was himself (Heffren) and Dodd; and that the organization of the State was now about complete; that it would number between 75,000 and 80,000 men.

Q. Who else did you see at Salem besides Heffren?

A. No one that was a member of this Order. I met Mr. Joe Faulkner and Mr. Drom the first time I was at Salem. At the second meeting I talked with no one else.

Q. Did you register there?

A. If I did, it was as J. J. Grundy.

Q. Where did you have this talk with Heffren?

A. It was in the sitting room of the Pavilion House on or about the 25th of May.

Q. How are you enabled to fix that date?

A. By its being on the Wednesday, near two weeks after my return from seeing Dr. Bowles the first time.

Q. Did you make any report of your visit at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What date did you make that report?

A. I do not know.

Q. You say you made a report; to whom did you make it?

A. I made my report to Captain Jones, and I understand he sent it to General Burbridge.

Q. State if anything further took place between you and Heffren?

A. I had no further talk. He said the number of the Order was between 75,000 and 80,000. He did not state what proportion was armed.

Q. Did he state whether the organization was armed at all, or was drilling?

A. Nothing more than what he told me the first time, that he could call about 1,000 or 1,500 armed men in twenty-four hours' time. I left Salem about 11 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Dr. Bowles's that evening. He was not at home. That was on Wednesday. He returned Saturday at noon. At his house no one appeared to know where he had gone. He told me himself that he had been to Indianapolis; had seen Mr. Dodd, Mr. Barrett, of Missouri, Judge Bullitt, and some other gentlemen; and that there would be a meeting of the Grand Council on the 14th of June. He told me that Barrett pledged from Missouri 120,000 men, and that Illinois pledged 50,000. The leaders of those States pledged that many men. The forces of Illinois and Missouri were to co-operate with Price, he said; that 20,000 men, or more, if Jeff Davis could spare them, were to be sent into Missouri. He told me, also, that Indiana pledged 40 000, which were to co operate with those from Ohio, concentrate on Louisville, and co-operate with whatever troops Jeff Davis could send into Kentucky under Buckner or Breckinridge; or, if he thought it advisable, he would send Longstreet wi h them. They had a regular communication with Ohio but had made arrangements to open up regular communication with their friends there. He also told me of the charge in the Supreme Commander to Vallandigham, and that he had been appointed a commissioner to visit Vallandigham in Canada.

Q. Did he at that time state whether any consultation had been had with Vallandigham?

A. I do not remember whether he did or not.

Q. What further conversation had you with Dr. Bowles at the time?

A. He told me that on Sunday, which was the 22d of May, that himself, Mr. Dodd, and a Dutch chemist, whom he had known for years, and a number of other men, while people thought they were at church, were in a basement experimenting with Greek fire, which they now had brought to perfection, through the Dutch chemist; that they intended to use it for the destruction of the Government property; that the Jeff Davis Government was to pay them ten per cent. for all the property destroyed; taking the estimate, as given in the northern papers, of the amount destroyed. He also told me of boats belonging to the Government at the head of the Mississippi river, and elsewhere, had been burned by this Greek fire.

Q. Did he, at that time, or any other time, show you an instrument that would be used for that purpose.

Yes, sir, he did.

The witness described at some length the conical shells, charged with Greek fire, the object of which was at once to scatter death and destruction wherever they might be thrown, and light up conflagrations. We give one more brief extract:

Q. Did you see Judge Bullitt?

A. I did.

Q. Was he a member of the Order?

A. Yes, sir, he was.

Q. You may state what was done and said in your interview with Judge Bullitt.

A. I made his acquaintance, and told him what Bowles had told me to tell him. He said it suited him exactly, that Humphreys was willing to take the position.

Q. What position did he refer to?

A. It seems that Humphreys had been known as a Major General in the Order. Bullitt said: "I have spent a good deal of money in this affair, but I am willing to spend every cent I have, for I hope soon to be able to steal a great deal from these sons of bitches."

Q. What official position did Bullitt hold at that time?

A. He was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky.

Oil on the Clarion.

There is at this time (says the Clarion *Banner*,) considerable excitement along the Clarion river in regard to the oil prospect. Strangers from all parts of the country are pouring in and sites are being purchased every day. It is great fying to us to know that at last there is something to start our people and encourage them to make investments with a prospect of a speedy return. From the mouth of the Clarion to Ridgway, land is rapidly changing hands and purchasers are preparing to put down wells.

Blyson's Run, a short distance above, has already become famous, and its vicinity is entirely taken up. The next place of note is Mason's run, where it is said an oil spring has been discovered, and which has been surveyed by an interested party for two years. This "Run" is on what is so well known as the "Bank Lands," the general appearance of which is full of promise. This land is about nine miles from this place, and within a few days a tract adjoining of about 300 acres was sought for and an offer of $50,000 made in greenbacks for it. The Mason Run property was owned by Messrs. G. S. & B. W. Imop, but they have disposed of it, reserving to themselves a small interest. This property is now fairly in the market, and we doubt not will soon change hands, as purchasers are plenty and good sites are growing scarce.

THE WAR DEMOCRATS THE FUTURE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The recent great meeting of the War Democrats at the Cooper Institute, and the resetting by them of the ancient landmarks of their party, was an auspicious and propitious event. To break out from the furious drift of passion and folly which is hurrying the old Democracy to destruction, and to seek a hight where to rear anew the stakes of a party that shall labor for freedom to all, and equal justice, and consecrate itself to the glory and power of the nation, was a grand puritanism of politics. We shall not have to wait a decade for the good fruits of the movement. They are with us this day in part.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says: Never has a party been so thoroughly stunned as is the National Union party in Pennsylvania. We shall give fully ten thousand majority for Lincoln and Johnson, and if every loyal man will do himself properly, we can give them fifteen thousand.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

From the Sixth Heavy Artillery.

An attentive correspondent, "A. M.," with Col. C. Barnes' Regiment, sends us the following items of interest. The regiment is stationed along the Orange & Alexandria Railroad—the line extending from Alexandria to Manassas, under command of Col. Barnes, with headquarters at Fairfax station; and Major R. H. Long in commanding the post and forces from Manassas to Bull's Run; Major Keon's command extends from Bull's Run to Pope's Head, with headquarters at Devereux station. Lieut. Col. Copeland is in command of the forces at Fairfax; Major White's headquarters are at Burk's station, and his command extends to Alexandria. The general officers of the regiment are: Colonel, Charles Barnes; Lieut. Colonel, J. B. Copeland; First Major, R. H. Long; Second Major, J. R. Kemp; Third Major, Franz H. White; Adjutant, S. J. McFarran; Surgeon, Dr. Hazlett; Assistant Surgeons, Wm. Taylor, James S. Rea; Chaplain, Wm. D. Moore; Quartermaster, G. V. Vandegrift; Sergeant Major, —, Chambers.

The regiment contains thirteen companies of one hundred and forty five men each. Things have been generally pretty quiet, except in the amusement of bushwhacking. In the affair with Morby, on the 17th ultimo, an account of which we have already published, the men acquitted themselves gallantly, and the enemy on attacking their line, found the boys ready at all points, and deemed it prudent to retire. On the opening of the railroad, the regiment was called to furnish a train-guard of fifty men per train, and two trains daily, which proved a little rough. About the upper end of the road, and some of the members of company A had the honor of reading a song of the Johnny Rebs to their long homes. It was a small affair, to be sure; but worthy of honorable mention, as the men were then for the first time under fire.

Occasional scouting parties are sent out by Major Long, and on Thursday last the boys brought in some refugees from Dixie, and some contrabands, making ten in all. On Friday, the Major, having ascertained that the wife of Capt. Davis, of the 4th Virginia cavalry, who is adjutant-in the neighborhood from Richmond, and was about to return with a rebel mail, detailed Capt. Hutchison with a portion of his company, who succeeded in intercepting the whole party as they were about to embark, and brought them into camp. They were sent to Alexandria, with all their traps.

The Majority fortifying Manassas Junction, and it looks as though the regiment would stay there all winter.

Our correspondent speaks in the highest term of the Quartermaster, who has attended to the wants of the men by land and expeditions. He has not permitted the men to suffer to any thing. He has been in the service before, and understands his business.

The statement that Colonel Lupis is in command of the troops on this road is not correct. He may be in command from Manassas Junction up; but the Sixth Heavy Artillery is an independent command.

Out of 1800 votes in this regiment, McClellan will only get 80—all the rest for Abe and Andy. The men have the utmost freedom to vote for whom they please, but the great mass of them are right. Several rebels from Richmond lately came into our lines, and all agree in saying that if Lincoln is re elected, they have no hope of success.

An attack was made on Manassas Junction on the night of the 30th ult., by a band of rebel cavalry, but they fled at the first fire of our pickets. Our boys were ready for them in two minutes after the first alarm, and would like to have got a pop at them, but it was no go.

Supreme Court.

MONDAY, Nov. 7.—Present, Judges Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.

Kier vs. Patterson; Allegheny D. C. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Read, J.

Cummis, Ex'r. vs. Meaks; Fayette. Submitted by Gilmore and Minor for plaintiff in error, and by Ewing contra.

Breakiron vs. Hibbs; Fayette. Judgment of non pros.

Whitmarsh vs. Fullmer; Venango. Judgment of non pros.

Pusey vs. Brown; Jefferson. Judgment of non pros.

Garrett and Martin vs. Wilcox; Elk. Continued.

Dale et al. vs. Christy; Venango. Continued.

Calhoun vs. Wagstaff; Venango. Submitted.

Patterson vs. Cairns; Lawrence. Judgment of non pros.

Moyer vs. Moyer; Elk. Continued.

Dubois vs. Glaub; Elk. Continued.

Kramer vs. Lott; Jefferson. Continued. Submitted.

Simpkins vs. Simpkins; Mercer. Continued.

Wm. H. Shanklin, of Mercer, on motion of Hon. Wm. Stewart, and Wm. C. Moreland, of Pittsburgh, on motion of John H. Hampton, were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Brown vs. Scott; Butler. Continued.

Gordon's Appeal; Washington. Submitted.

Patterson's Appeal; Washington. Submitted.

Commonwealth vs. Rogers; Fayette. Continued.

Sinclair vs. Healey; Elk. Continued.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Pennsylvania Railroad; Allegheny D. C. Continued till first Monday of February, at Philadelphia.

Allegheny Bank's Appeal; Allegheny D. C. Submitted.

Harry Wood's Adm'rs Appeal; Allegheny D. C. Submitted.

Hepugh vs Kramer; Jefferson. Argued by Barclay for plaintiff in error, and L. G. Gordon contra.

Crawford vs Ritter; Lawrence. Continued.

Trinity Church vs. Watson; Lawrence. Submitted.

McClymonds vs. Gribble; Lawrence. Submitted.

Blairstine vs. Pa. R. R; Allegheny, C. P. Non pros.

Edwards Ex'r vs. Trimmell; Lawrence. Submitted.

The Court then rose, having disposed of the business of the term.

Another Murderous Affray at Clearfield.

We have already noticed the murder of Colonel Oyler, Butler, while attempting to arrest a notorious Copperhead deserter named Jo. Lounsberry, residing near Clearfield. The murderous act took place on Sunday last, and the murderers escaped. On the following day, three of his brothers, not satisfied with the blood which had already been spilled, made a murderous assault upon Joseph Miller, in Clearfield, whom they had suspected of giving some information to the Government about their deserting brother. Mr. M. was attacked in open day, while standing at the Mansion House door. He kept the three at bay by kicking two of them, and then retreating into the hallway and locking the door. One of the Lounsberrys then made an attempt to hoist a window, when Miller fired his revolver at him, but the ball missed. Lounsberry then ran to the other window when Miller fired the second shot—the ball cutting Lounsberry's pantaloons the left hip. It is alleged by some that the latter also fired once. This ended the affray.

Horse Thief Arrested.

On Saturday night last, a man named William McElroy, entered the stable of Patrick Ingoldsby, on Third street, and stole a valuable horse. Information of the robbery was made before the Mayor this morning, who dispatched officer Jackson Kemp in search of the thief. Upon inquiry, the officer learned that a horse answering the description of the missing animal, had been seen on the Washington turnpike, on Saturday night, and he immediately started in pursuit. Arriving at Mat. Harbison's tavern he found the horse in the stable, and the thief engaged in working about the farm. McElroy was taken into custody, brought to this city and locked up. He says he took the horse to ride to a Democratic meeting, which was held at Harbison's on Saturday night, and intended to return it to-day. He will have a hearing this evening.

Meeting at Deer Creek.

An excellent meeting of the Union citizens was held at Deer Creek Lock, on Saturday. William Hutchinson, Esq., presided. Hon. Robert M'Knight delivered a lengthy and effective speech. After speaking an hour and a quarter, he packed to give the Sharpsburg Glee Club an opportunity to sing some songs, after which he spoke for another hour and a quarter. The object of the speaker was mainly to show wherein the adherents to the Chicago platform were in error, and to convince all such, by a temperate appeal to the judgment and reason, that it was their duty to vote in opposition to that platform. It is said that several M'Clellan men, on leaving the meeting, expressed their intention to vote for Lincoln. Although several other speakers were announced, none of them were present.

Meeting in Manchester.

The Union citizens of Manchester held a large and spirited meeting, on Saturday evening. B. P. Wills, Esq., called the meeting to order, and announced the following officers, President, Hon. John E. Parks, Vice Presidents, Wm. B. Ross, John C. Harper, Andrew Bigham, John Boyer, D. Montgomery and Wm. J. Willson. Secretaries—J. Rush. M. J. Clark. Able and patriotic speeches were delivered by Billings G. Childs, Esq., Hon. Wm. P. Johnston and Hon. Thomas J. Bigham. The loyal men of the borough are active and vigilant, and will largely increase the majority which they polled at the October election.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The last number of this interesting paper can be had at the store of Mr. H. L. Norton, Brownsville.

Mr. Bochran Buchanan.

This distinguished actor, who is to appear in this city next week, in company with his daughter, will doubtless receive a most cordial welcome from the lovers of the drama. They have been meeting with very flattering success in the east, and the critics speak in glowing terms of their abilities. We quote as follows from a criticism of the play of "Leading Ariadne:" Mr. Buchanan's Sir Harcourt was admirable throughout; no one could wish a more finished picture of an old beau; the effort to appear young, the maintenance of the 'air noble' under adverse circumstances, the self-conceit, and the absurd dictation with Lady Gay, were all given in the most complete style. His make up was, in itself, almost sufficient to carry the character successfully through, and every point was made by him without apparent effort. Miss Buchanan is a fine looking woman, with handsome features, and gifted with an agreeable voice, which she uses well. The scenes with Sir Harcourt were well done, and she received a fair share of the favors of the house. Both father and daughter at once stepped into the good graces of the audience, and commenced their engagement with a decided success.

PETTY THIEVING.—A lady entered a millinery establishment on Federal street, Allegheny, on Saturday evening, and while making some purchases, placed her muff upon the counter. Upon looking for it a few moments afterward it could not be found. A woman had been noticed leaving the store with a muff, and as she had been recognised, an information was made before the Mayor, charging her with the theft. Her house was searched this morning, but no clue to the stolen muff could be obtained. There are a number of petty thieves plying their vocation in the city at the present time, and persons cannot be too careful of their personal property.

SAD DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Hezekiah Taney, of Adams county, a member of the 131 Pennsylvania Cavalry, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a carbine in the hands of a comrade, near Front Royal, Virginia, a short time since. The ball entered the head, causing his instant death. The deceased was only nineteen years of age.

NINTH WARD SHOOTING CASE.—The hearing in this case has been postponed until Wednesday next, as the witnesses in attendance upon Frank Ott, the wounded man, are unable to ascertain the extent of his injuries. Mr. Nesson is still in confinement at the Mayor's office.

THE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

Official Order of Gen. Butler.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Gen. Butler, by direction of the President of the United States, and by assignment of Gen. Dix, commanding the Department of the East, has assumed command of the military forces in the State for the purpose of preserving order until after the presidential election, and preventing the assertion of supposed designs of the rebels and their sympathizers to carry out a systematic plundering and burning raid on our principal cities.

General Butler, in his official order, assures civilians that they need apprehend no interference with their rights or privileges as electors, as his subordinates are instructed to strictly refrain from anything of the kind, his only object being to preserve peace.

Superintendent Kennedy has issued an order to the members of the Metropolitan police, instructing them to enforce, to-morrow, throughout the district, compliance with the State law, requiring that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold on election day; that no box for the distribution of tickets shall be erected within one hundred and fifty feet of a polling place, and that no unjustifiable physical force shall be used, either by policemen or citizens, to incite or intimidate electors.

FROM SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Our Position Perfectly Satisfactory.

THE EVACUATION OF JOHNSONVILLE.

Government Boats and Stores Destroyed.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6.—Scraps of reliable information from below continue to indicate that Sherman's position is perfectly satisfactory to himself and all who understand it, that Sherman is equally satisfied with Hood's position, and developments are now progressing which will astonish and delight the country. Beyond this announcement, what we have is contraband.

The *Democrat* contains an account of the evacuation of Johnsonville yesterday by the Federal commander of that place, who is also reported to have destroyed all the transports and gunboats near that place, to prevent their falling into the hands of a reinforced enemy. The particulars are meagre and somewhat conflicting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—By the *Herald's* correspondent it appears that General Sherman has sent the 4th corps to Decatur to operate against Hood, while with the remaining 5th corps of the army, he has moved to Atlanta, and is in all probability about to inaugurate an offensive campaign from that, thus ignoring for the time the existence of Hood, or leaving him to prosecute his campaign into Tennessee at his leisure.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—The *Commercial's* Johnsonville, Tennessee, correspondent says: Eight steamboats, loaded with Government stores, were burned there to prevent them falling into the hands of the rebels.

THE SITUATION IN THE VALLEY.

Gen. Sheridan Not Falling Back.

REBEL NEWS FROM HOOD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The *Herald* emphatically denies the reports of Sheridan's falling back. His army was never in a better condition.

Early is said to be at New Market re-organizing.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 4th learns that Kilpatrick was repulsed in an attack on Wheeler's cavalry, who were protecting Hood's rear; also that a cavalry raid had been made on Tilledega by the Yankees.

SUPPOSED CONSPIRACY IN ILLINOIS.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS MADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Within the last two days numbers of persons have arrived from the southern part of the State, mostly from Fayette and Christian counties. It is supposed, and it has turned out, that there were a number of the O. A. K. Society, and that a conspiracy is in progress for inciting an insurrection on election day, and to release the prisoners at Camp Douglas.

Early this morning a large number of arrests were made, and in nearly all cases arms were found in their possession. Among those arrested was Col. Marmaduke, brother of the rebel General, who was a guest of Dr. Edwards Buckner.

Rebel Account of the Sinking of the Albemarle and the Capture of Plymouth.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Richmond papers of the 4th inst. contain the following concerning the sinking of the Albermarle and capture of Plymouth:

The *Dispatch* says: The capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, by the enemy is explained by later accounts. A lack of sufficient watchfulness on the part of our troops seems to have been principally the cause of the loss of the town. It seems that on Thursday night a party of eighteen men, belonging to the blockading fleet in Albermarle Sound, some eight or ten miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth. On the way they found a small boat containing six of our men, in the river, stationed there as a picket guard, but all of them being asleep, they were taken prisoners.

Then proceeding to Plymouth they found the Albemarle at her wharf, and running the torpedo boat under her; amidships, blew her up, causing damage from which she soon sunk.

Infantry was stationed on the wharf, who fired on the assailing party, and after the Albemarle sunk, they captured the whole of them, but no one was killed, and only one man wounded.

There was no force of the enemy near Plymouth, with the exception of five or six gunboats in the sound, but the loss of the Albemarle opened the Roanoke river to them, and hence the fall of the town.

Capt. Roberts, it is stated, commanded the Albemarle.

It is understood there were no lives lost on the Albemarle, and there were [illegible] on board at the time of the explosion of the torpedo.

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