

Announcement.

One number after the present will complete the seventh year of the existence of The Alleghanian. During five of these seven years, I have been its proprietor and editor, and humbly, and I trust faithfully, have sought through its columns to defend and establish the aims and principles of the Republican Union party, believing that by so doing I was serving the interest of the entire country.

The cause of Imperial Mexico, says the Philadelphia Press, is utterly ruined in Europe. Maximilian's credit is among the things of the past. He cannot maintain himself in Mexico without money, and this he cannot borrow, because no one will lend to one who does not pay the interest upon former debts.

slides, there will possibly be a contest for the Presidency of Mexico, the rival candidates being Juarez and Ortega. Unhappy country!

VICTORY!!



THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE WAR!

UNION VS. DISUNION!

THE PEOPLE DECLARE THAT THE WAR WAS NOT A FAILURE, AND THAT LOYAL MEN MUST GOVERN, AND TRAITORS BE GOVERNED!

"My Policy" Repudiated!

THE POLICY OF CONGRESS SUSTAINED!

PENNSYLVANIA! OHIO! ILLINOIS! IOWA!

HOW ARE YOU, MOSES JOHNSON!

YIELDING UP THE OTHER CHEEK, DROPPING HUMBLY ON THE KNEES, CLOSING LIPS WHEN BARRD TO SPEAK, WILL NOT DO IN TIMES LIKE THESE.

The State.

We have met the enemy and he is ours! The victory worked out by the Union army on Tuesday is the most glorious and most decisive ever achieved. Notwithstanding the open and avowed apostasy of the successor of Abraham Lincoln to our cause, the defection of a limited number of bread-and-butter Republicans, and all the appliances which venality and corruption could bring into the field against us, we have gained a triumphant victory.

XVIIIth Congressional District.

Our success in the Congressional District is most signal. Morrell, Union, is elected by over 1,000 majority. The following are the approximate majorities in the several counties:

Table with 2 columns: County and Majority. Includes Johnston, D., Morrell, U., Cambria, Millin, Blair, Huntingdon, and Total.

Ohio, Indiana and Iowa.

The returns from these three great States show that, although the same efforts were made to bury them under an avalanche of corruption that were tried so desperately upon Pennsylvania, they have, because of these efforts, risen to a nobler height and spoken with a grander majesty against the Washington conspirators.

Ohio gives 50,000 Union majority, Indiana 20,000, and Iowa 30,000.

The County.

Following is the unofficial vote of the county:

Table with 4 columns: District, Governor, Congress, and Johnston, D. Lists various districts like Allegheny, Blacklick, Cambria, etc.

The southern end of the county gives about 900 Union majority. Johnston's probable majority in the county, 800—a Democratic loss of 500 from last fall's vote. The Dem. county ticket is elected.

Political Reveries.

We surrender in this week's issue a great portion of the space usually occupied with editorial matter to such election returns as have come to hand at the hour of our going to press. There is scarcely room to doubt that the Republican-Union party has achieved all the success for which it hoped. But while out of mere caution we will not too positively declare the result of Tuesday's voting, it will not be amiss to scan the effect of the triumph of the supporters of Congress.

1st. It will undoubtedly cause at no distant day the adoption of the Constitutional amendments by three-fourths of the States, and thus bring about the full participation by the lately rebellious States in all the affairs of the Union. For it is hardly within the limits of probable supposition that the people of the South will refuse to secure to themselves all their former honors and privileges in the Union after the people of the North shall have given their endorsement to the policy of Congress and shall have virtually declared that no easier terms can be granted.

2d. It will decide, at least for this generation, that while the Republican Union party conducts the business of the country with ordinary prudence and wisdom, it can have the control of the Government in all its parts, to the exclusion of the so-called Democratic party.

3d. It will make clearly manifest that the day of mere party leaders has departed, never, perhaps, to return. It will show the increasing intelligence and discernment of the people, and their fitness for self-government. The defection of such men as Johnson and Seward, and their failure to effect any change among those whom they have been supposed to lead, should teach a lesson to all young politicians.

4th. Supposing the adoption of the amendments to be a consequence of Tuesday's elections, the question of citizenship will be put forever at rest. Previous to the adoption of the anti-slavery amendment, the personal liberty, as indeed the citizenship itself, of each person rested with the State. Since its adoption, however, the personal liberty of each human creature has been entrusted to the nation. By the amendment proposed, not only the status of citizenship, but security in all personal rights and equality in such rights, (civil rights, not political,) are entrusted to and guaranteed by the nation at large. The case stands thus: Heretofore, Personal Liberty, Personal Civil Rights, Equality in such Rights, Security in such Rights, have been guaranteed and secured by each State separately. Hereafter all these will be guaranteed and secured by the United States.

5th. The basis of representation will be changed; and while the nation will leave to each State the privilege of declaring who shall be endowed with the elective franchise, it will also point to impartial suffrage as being the true and just method. Thus the finger of the nation will forever point to the equality of all men in all things before the law as the foundation of popular government.

6th. It will declare to the world that our Republic means to keep faith with all its debtors, and means also that such as trusted their wealth to aid rebellion need never expect to be reimbursed by loyalty.

A PAINFUL SURPRISE.—On Saturday evening, says the Rochester Union, a box containing a human body came to this city by the United States express. It arrived late in the evening, and bore an address—it being the name of a lady in this city, but did not bear the name of the deceased. The express agent did not desire to retain the body over Sunday, particularly as it bore evidences of decomposition, and he therefore sought for the party to whom it was addressed, and inquired among the undertakers, but could get no information. Indeed, he failed that night to find the party addressed.—The body was placed in the dead-house and on Sunday the lady was found. She knew nothing of a death among her friends, not having been apprised by letter or otherwise of such an occurrence.—She went to the dead-house, the box was opened in her presence, when lo! a coffin was revealed, which contained the body of her mother!

STAMPED ENVELOPES.—The Post Office Department at Washington is now prepared to supply the public with stamped envelopes at the reduced rate of \$32.80 per thousand, or \$3.28 per hundred, and in this proportion for smaller quantities. Instructions for the letters to be returned to any business house which may be designated, if not called for within ten days, will be gratuitously printed on the envelopes when the latter are ordered in amounts not below five hundred. Many of the letters returned to the Dead Letter Office show that the fact is not generally known that Revenue stamps are not recognized for postage. The stamped envelopes will, on this account, serve to render more certain the conveyance of all letters.

The celebrated horse tamer, Prof. J. S. Rarey, died suddenly at Cleveland on Thursday afternoon last.

Democratic Electioneering.

As an indication of the way in which the Democrats conducted the late canvass, we subjoin the following circular from the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee to a Chairman of a subordinate Committee. The lessons of fraud and dishonesty which it inculcates are unparalleled in political history:—

CIRCULAR 4—PRIVATE. DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, 828 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 12, 1866.

To J. B. Sansom, Chairman of County Committee of Indiana County: DEAR SIR—The subject of the deserters' list requires prompt and thorough attention. These lists are being furnished by the Adjutant General to the several Clerks of Quarter Sessions, and it will be attempted to reject the votes of all those whose names are found upon them.

The case of Huber vs. Reilly settled the question in this State, and unless a man has been convicted of desertion and failure to return to service or to report to a Provost Marshal, he is entitled to vote. This is the fixed opinion of the Supreme Court, and they stand firmly by it.

The only evidence of desertion is the record of conviction. The Act of Assembly known as the McConaughy law is totally void as regards all other cases, and I desire to impress it upon you and our friends, that the law is with us in this matter, and that we will be sustained in receiving these votes in every case, and will be justified in resorting to almost every means to poll them.

None of the penalties imposed by that law can ever be enforced; I have the very highest authority for declaring this to you.

I have made every effort to bring the Act of Assembly directly before the Court, but up to this time have not succeeded.—I shall not relax my efforts in that and another direction.

In the necessity for immediate action I have to give the following general directions. I trust you will see them attended to, and also use all other means that you and our friends deem wise in the emergency.

I shall within a week furnish you with complete lists of all the alleged deserters and non-reporting drafted men so far as I have been able to get them, and as I obtain others will also furnish them to you. One copy of this list will be furnished to you for each election district. "Forewarned is forearmed." The law makes the certificate of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions the evidence of desertion, and it is probable that the enemy will get certificates to use against our men, and not produce the evidence against their own. With these lists you can learn which of their men are also on, and be provided with the weapon against them, if it be necessary.

The first thing to be done is to keep our election officers fully up to the mark, and sustain them in receiving these votes. I advise that a circular signed by the District Attorney and the Democratic members of the bar, distinctly pointing out their duty under the law, and giving the point decided in Huber vs. Reilly, and assuring them that the penalties in the act of Assembly cannot and shall not be enforced against them, be placed in each of their hands.

A circular from yourself, accompanied by the list, should also go to the Vigilance Committee, or the most reliable Democrats in each election district, for private use by them.

I also wish to furnish to every election officer a copy of the decision of the Supreme Court. Forward me their names and Post Office address.

Where we have the President Judge, the District Attorney and reliable Juries, the case is a very plain one. The votes must be polled, and you must threaten the Republican officers and fulfill your threats. This will dispose of the matter in the Democratic counties. In those counties in which the Republicans have the Judge, Juries and District Attorney, we must be specially active in sustaining and upholding our election officers, and if we can succeed in getting them right, the whole trouble is reduced to Republican Districts in their counties. Here the lists again become useful, and I advise that our friends change the voter (if it can be done) into a Democratic District over 10 days before the election, and also provide themselves with certificates to strike their men in return. If we can carry this out we will neutralize their great game, and whip them with their own weapons.

Please require our friends to keep accurate lists of all voters who may be rejected on election day. Courage, firmness and clear instructions as to duty and we will easily win the fight. Very respectfully yours, WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

A MISTAKE IN A BARBER'S SHOP.—A laughable mistake occurred in a Baltimore barber's shop on Thursday. Two gentlemen hung up their coats and sat down to be shaved at about the same time. One of them for whom the operation was completed first arose, and by mistake donned the other one's coat, in the pocket of which was a wallet containing \$2,500. Off he walked, but a policeman soon overtook him. When the charge against him was explained he became greatly alarmed about the safety of his own coat, in the pocket of which was the sum of \$5,000. Explanations followed, coats were exchanged, and each found his money safe.

THANKSGIVING.—The President has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, November 23, proximo, a day of National thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God.

Artillery Experiments in England.

About the middle of last month some experiments were made at Shoeburyness, in England, for the purpose of testing both targets and projectiles, which have some interest in connection with the recent trial of the Rodman guns at Fortress Monroe. The London Times of the 13th of September, contains the following account: In the first instance, one part of the target was made with no less than eight-inch iron, with the warrior backings of eighteen inches of oak, with an inner skin of wrought iron three-quarters of an inch thick, the whole mass being strengthened with girder ribs of wrought iron of the most powerful description. To this target were two wings, each of which, though nearly vertical in position, sloped off sideways at an angle of about sixty degrees. All the plates were of the best quality of rolled iron, and were fastened with double the usual number of the Palisser bolts. A stronger target, with the exception of that of Mr. Chalmers, has probably never been tried at Shoebury.—There is, in fact, no vessel in the British service now carrying eight-inch armor plates, and the built up twelve-inch plates of the American Monitors are weaker beyond all comparison than the resistance which a single solid eight-inch plate will offer. The experiments were made to ascertain the best form of shell for penetrating and destructive effect, and also the relative value for such results of steel as compared with the Palisser chilled metal. All were fired from the nine inch muzzle loading wrought iron Woolwich rifle gun. The first tried were Mr. Firth's steel shot, but the damage done by these was not of any great effect, the shots barely burying themselves, or indenting it slightly. With the Palisser, model shell, constructed of chilled metal, the most surprising results were obtained.—One of these, the last of the kind fired, went clean through everything—plate, backing, and inner skin, and lodged itself, after exploding in some timber, about twenty feet behind the target. Anything more crushing than the shock of this projectile it would be difficult to conceive, for it struck full upon one of the strongest vertical parts of the target, and tore its way through as if only opposed by a timber screen. Another penetrated no less than nineteen inches and a half, bulging and injuring the backing most seriously, while a third fired at the inclined wing of the target penetrated nearly seven inches and a half, making a hole in the iron thirteen inches long by ten wide. A fourth went nearly through, and remained imbedded to a depth of twelve inches and a half, and some time was consumed before this last could be worked out with a crowbar. The chilled shot was equally successful with the shell. The first aimed at the incline of the target struck upon its vertical part and penetrated completely through the eight-inch plate, smashing one of the powerful ribs behind it. A second on the incline, and just near the comparatively slight mark made by Mr. Firth, tore through the plate to the depth of seven inches and a half. Some shot designed by the Ordnance Select Committee, having a screwed on base, and made of Mr. Firth's steel, were tried, but their results, though good, were comparatively insignificant to those achieved by the Palisser shot and shell. No one succeeded in getting in as deeply as the chilled metal, and not one of the kind whatever went even half way through the target. In fact, the importance of Major Palisser's invention can scarcely be overrated. The target tried yesterday was, as we have said, stronger than the broadside of any ship afloat, yet it was pierced and broken up by these projectiles when all others failed. The strongest built armoured ship in the British navy is the Bellorophon, yet a month ago, Major Palisser sent his shot and shell through the section representing her broadside at Shoebury with as much ease as it broke through the ponderous defences yesterday.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

The New York Tribune embodies the following well timed suggestions relative to the bestowal of national honors upon the leaders in the great Atlantic Cable enterprise: It is expected in England that both Mr. Glass and Mr. Canning will be knighted for the part they have taken in carrying out the Atlantic Telegraph Cable enterprise; and it is suggested by the English press that Capt. Anderson, of the Great Eastern, ought also to receive some honorary mark of distinction for the services rendered by him in the good work. This is as it should be; for certainly the men who have been instrumental in completing one of the greatest undertakings of the age are worthy of all honor, and deserve more substantial rewards than any mere title implies. But what of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, to whom the enterprise is more largely indebted for its success than to any other individual? If the sovereign of Great Britain is about to confer distinction upon the Englishmen who took a leading part in that enterprise, what ought the people of the United States to do in the case of Mr. Field? Surely, there ought to be some public—some national—recognition of the invaluable services rendered by this gentleman to an enterprise so pregnant with benefits to the country, and what promises to be so useful an agent in furthering the cause of civilization. We honor and reward the soldier whose victories subserve our national interests, illustrate our greatness, and adorn our annals. Let us not be unmindful of the claims of men whose genius renders splendid service to civilization on those bloodless fields where every victory achieved is a positive gain to humanity.

—Gold sold in New York on Monday at 149½.

Jefferson Davis.

The Hon. G. M. Miller, editor of the Natchez Courier, visited Jeff. Davis on Sept. 7, and has published an account of the prisoner's physical condition: "It would be difficult for an old friend of Mr. Davis to recognize him, were he not presented to him as the great Southern Prisoner! Emaciated to the extreme, almost a walking skeleton; little left but a great and stately form; a gray beard covering that peculiar style of features and of mouth, which in other days had given life and thought to a nation; an eye undimmed, and full of the fire of intellect; he yet might pass upon our streets unknown to former friends. His physical condition is such that in walking he is obliged to use a cane, and the arm of a friend or attendant. The writer does not know what a skeleton weighs. Add 100 pounds to any medical man's report on the subject and Mr. Davis's weight can be ascertained. His lower limbs are as man's wrists, and the prisoner's step totter as he walks! But yet he is firm on his own integrity and on the God who favors and mercy, with beautiful simplicity he asks at more hours than the imprisoned Daniel did!

"Mr. Davis, confined as he is, will live long. Emaciated in the extreme without appetite and without hope, he is gradually going down to the long home where a million of manly and womanly tears will follow him. The first chill, that first attack of any sharp disease will carry him away to the great Judge who rules over all. Tempered may be the man that blows over Fortress Monroe! His breathings be sweet and his wings soft!

"Mr. Davis is yet denied the use of pen ink or paper. He violates the parole that allows him a walk inside the Fortress; he even gives his autograph. During the day he has little, except as prisoner, to complain of. During the night he is wakened by the noise of the sentry boxes, the grating doors, guards and an officer, who watch every time he turns over in bed, and changes the position of his pillow!

"In conversation, Mr. Davis's great intellect is as brilliant as ever. Unable to write, and until recently to talk to others, it seems that the rich stores of his gifted mind are only now allowed free expression. He is hopeless for himself. He sees not, nor can any friend see for him, why he is kept in the anomalous condition of a State prisoner. He is the first, and for God's sake may he be the last, the country ever knew! Army headquarters know him not; he cannot be reached by any order Gen. Grant can give. The civil tribunals know him not; he cannot be reached by any process habeas corpus! And yet law and civil authorities are said to pervade the land. What a mockery!

"In all probability Mr. Davis will never see our people again. He is an individual victim, whose life by confinement will be sacrificed to solve a great political embarrassment. Like the man who drew the elephant in a lottery, the Government knows not what to do with him—should not death, less remorseless than power consign him to a tomb which will be hallowed for ages as that of a martyr sacrificed for a people!"

Gen. Dix's Dispatch.

We published August 31st, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, a statement that the authorship of the famous dispatch—"If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," belonged to right to Judge Holt, and not to General Dix. The statement was made in good faith, as a matter of historical interest, and was based upon authority so circumstantial, positive and respectable that a doubt remained of its truth. From a letter received to day from General Dix, it is evident that the statement was incorrect. He transmits a letter from Judge Holt which is conclusive upon the point, and which we cheerfully publish below. General Dix, in enclosing his letter, remarks: "I now say to you that the order was written instantly, without any suggestion from any living being, and was issued without the alteration of a word."

The following is Judge Holt's letter: "It is valuable, not only as settling a mooted question in history, but for the noble sentiment with which it coincides, and which is so much at variance with those now expressed by many of the former colleagues and associates of the tried and true patriot, Joseph Holt: "WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1866.—Dear General: I hasten to reply to your note of yesterday, calling my attention to an article in the Daily Evening Bulletin (Philadelphia), of the 31st of August, in which the celebrated order, 'If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot,' is referred to as having been suggested by myself. I know not upon what information this statement has been made, but it is due to you and to the truth of history, to say that I have always regarded you as the author, and the sole author, of this patriotic declaration. It first appeared, if I mistake not, in one of your official communications while Secretary of the Treasury, and I well remember how I was electrified and gladdened by the words when they fell upon my ears, and how grateful I was to yourself for their utterance at a time when so many hearts were failing, and so many were preparing to bow to the impending rebellion. "The sentiment of the declaration was true then, and it is true now, and in the face of the crimes and carnage of those who have since hauled down the American flag, the sentiment is even more precious to me at this moment, than when you first so bravely and so grandly gave it expression. "Very respectfully, and sincerely yours, J. Holt. "Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, New York."