Proclamation for Thanksgiving.

We have received the following copy of a Proclamation issued by Gov. Johnston, for a day of Thanksgiving on the 23d day of November next. We commend it for its elegance of diction and fidelity of sentiment:

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

IN the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

The performance of duties we owe to the Supreme Power of every nation, which are no less pleasing than imperative. To him, by whose enduring mercy we live, on whom we live or perish, whose will is our defence, and whose peculiar regard is our glory, I, who in adversity consoles, in weakness sustains us; and from whom we receive every good and perfect gift, we owe, superially, our adoration and thanks. That obligation is equally incumbent on nations and individuals. No organization of man, no condition of society, no form of government can release a people from their duty to God: nor should the exaltation of power, the lust of ambition, nor the dependence of nations, render them forgetful of the sacred privilege of addressing to the throne of grace and mercy the language of thanksgiving and praise.

These truths apply to us, as a nation, with especial force. With political institutions widely adapted to our welfare and happiness; a country abounding with resources for individual prosperity, and national independence; a climate disarming health and vigor, and a land yielding to the hand of toil a fruitful abundance; we see in this gracious superintendence of a righteous Providence, we have arisen in fifty-seven years from the condition of an infant and dependent nation, and have become a great and powerful people. In the necessary yet dangerous struggles to enlarge our properties, to develope our resources, and defend our rights; in the conflicts resulting from foreign and domestic intercourse, influenced by opposing interests and national jealousies in the balancing of powers belonging to the different branches of the National government, and pending the balance between reserved and conferred authority, our institutions have been preserved, our National character improved, and our Republic secured and perpetuated. To HIM, whose hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear," all praise and glory are due.

The present condition of our country should awaken our most profound gratitude. The war in which we were recently engaged, has terminated, and our citizen soldiers have returned to their homes, crowned with imperishable honors. We rejoice, indeed, the loss of many brave men, who fell in battle or by pestilence, but we have the consolation to know, that they offered up their lives in the service of their country. Their deeds will be remembered and their memories cherished by their admiring countrymen. The arts of peace have succeeded the clangor of war, and the spectacle is presented of twenty millions of people, reposing under the shadow of free institutions secured by the danger without, agitated by no convulsions within their borders.

When we compare our favored country with the condition of unhappy Europe, the mind is furnished with lessons of wisdom, and the heart instructed in humility and reverence. Thrones have tottered and long-endeaoring people have awakened from the apathy of bondage, and are teaching their oppressors the full meaning of injustice." It is a lesson which must be written in blood. Hence we behold crowns trampled under foot; thrones overturned, and dynasties wrested from their possessors, but to be hurled from the pinnacle of kingdoms, the destitution of furnishing nations, and here the lamentations of suffering humanity. A righteous God, let the exercise of omnipotent power, has preserved us from these awful calamities. We are, in the enjoyment of a government of our choice; which, while it affords protection, dispenses with an iron hand the chains of civil and religious liberty. These are manifold and precious. We enjoy the delights of peace, and reap in profusion the benefits of a Republican form. Plenty crowns the labors of the field, and from the rich return of our harvest, the destitute of distant lands have been fed. Throughout our extended country, neither the murmurs of discontent, nor the voice of lamenting, are the cries of wretchedness. These truths apply to us, as a nation, with especial force. With political institutions widely adapted to our welfare and happiness; a country abounding with resources for individual prosperity, and national independence; a climate disarming health and vigor, and a land yielding to the hand of toil a fruitful abundance; we see in this gracious superintendence of a righteous Providence, we have arisen in fifty-seven years from the condition of an infant and dependent nation, and have become a great and powerful people. In the necessary yet dangerous struggles to enlarge our properties, to develope our resources, and defend our rights; in the conflicts resulting from foreign and domestic intercourse, influenced by opposing interests and national jealousies in the balancing of powers belonging to the different branches of the National government, and pending the balance between reserved and conferred authority, our institutions have been preserved, our National character improved, and our Republic secured and perpetuated. "To HIM, whose hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear," all praise and glory are due.

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Entreating these sentiments, and deeply sensible of the necessity of Divine aid, to guide and guard us in the path of duty, I do hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 23d day of NOVEMBER next, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, and do earnestly recommend to the People of the State of Pennsylvania, that it be set apart by all denominations of Christians, as a day devoted to THANKSGIVING, PRAYER and PRAISE; and that they abstain on that day, as far as practicable, from worldly employment, assemble at their respective places of public worship, acknowledge their transgressions, supplicate through the merits of the Redeemer, the forgiveness of sins; and with contrite hearts, render to holiety same the homage of adoration, thanksgiving and praise.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-third.

TOWNSEND HAINES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor.

"LET US RIDE A LITTLE NEARER!"—General Taylor was sitting on his horse in the thickest of the fight, with his sword drawn, while the balls were rattling around him. Col. C., the amiable author of the 4th, and formerly mayor of Augusta, well known for his courage and kindness of disposition, remarked to him that it was getting rather hot, and proposed to ride a little nearer. *"Let's ride a little nearer, Col. C., I feel behind us!"* was the General's reply.

AN EDITOR.—A Scotch writer who has had some experience to qualify him for writing on the subject, says—"If you have not chosen a profession, do not become an editor. Beg—take a pack—keep lodgers—take up a school—set up a manage—take to washing. For humanity's sake, and especially your own, do anything rather than become a newspaper editor."

Keep it before the People,

That General Cass was at one time a rank Federalist, and wore the black cockade to distinguish him from the Republican Party.

Keep it before the People.

That General Cass employed his time while in Europe, in writing the praises of Louis Philippe, who has since been driven from France by his wrongs and indignant subjects.

Keep it before the People.

That General Cass labored to plunge our country into a bloody, expensive and terrible war with England in regard to Oregon.

Keep it before the People.

That General Cass was in favor of the war with Mexico, which has cost us 200,000,000 of dollars, and thousands of valuable lives.

Keep it before the People.

That General Cass, contrary to the spirit of our institution, and the counsel Washington, is in favor of making war upon foreign nations for the purpose of robbing them of their territory.

Keep it before the People.

That General Cass voted a censure upon that brave old General, Zachary Taylor, for the exploits done at Monterey—and we dare say of his friends to deny it.

Keep it before the People.

That General Cass cannot get the vote of the North, because he is not sound on the subject of Slavery.

Keep it before the People.

That General Cass did not break his sword at Hull's surrender; but that Col. M'Arthur, was the man, and again we challenge a denial.

Finally—Tell it—in Gath and publish it in the streets of Ashkelon!

That General Cass has been seeking the Presidency for years—that he has been *every thing* by turns and nothing long—that he is a caterer for public favor, and would sacrifice the best interests of his country at any time for political ambition.

Keep it before the People,

That General Taylor is their candidate for the Presidency.

Keep it before the People.

That General Taylor is the man whom General Cass voted to censure for the vindication of Monterey.

Keep it before the People,

That General Taylor is the hero of Fort Harrison, Okeechobee, Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and the ever-memorable Buena Vista; and that he has never lost a battle, no matter what the odds against him.

Keep it before the People,

That General Taylor is the real Republican doctrine, that all power is vested in the People, and that the President is only their agent.

Keep it before the People,

That General Taylor is opposed to making war to acquire Territory—that he is in favor of attending to our own business, and leaving others to do the same.

Keep it before the People,

That General Taylor will administer the Government in the "good old way" of Washington—with an eye to the interests of the whole People, without respect to party.

Keep it before the People,

That General Taylor, instead of seeking the Presidency, has devoted his whole life to the good of his country; that he is a plain, honest gentleman, who has seen more days have been spent not in the Palace of Louis Philippe—not among the proud aristocracy of Europe, not in the pageantry and luxuries of Washington city—but in the wilds of the far west, in the swamps of Florida, on the parched plains of Mexico, at the head of his gallant soldiery—with an ocean for his bath, and the firmament for the broad canopy of his skies.

And lastly—Tell it to Gath, and publish it in Ashdod.

That General Taylor will receive the votes of thousands of honest, hard fisted Democrats, who love him because he is plain, honest and patriotic, and because he is one of the People.

AN "EXTRA" ARISTOCRAT!—When Mr. Cass was about to sail over the Mediterranean, Commodore Elliott was ordered to give him such exclusive and elegant quarters on his ship, as would protect his Highness from the contamination of the vulgar "tourists," and surround him with the society of Sir Howard Payne and others of the French and English nobility! And in this country it seems Mr. Cass won't allow plain country farmers to ride in the same stage-coach with him. The Worcester (Ohio) Democrat, gives the following statements from men whose character and veracity it vouches for:

"In the summer of 1844, I entered my name in the stage office at Sacoquille, for a passage in the stage to Wooster.

When the stage arrived, all the seats in it were taken, but one, except the front seat of the Coach which was also occupied by Lewis Cass. When I attempted to get into the Coach I was told by Gen. Cass that I could not get inside, as all the seats were full except one upon which he said, he did not wish to sit upon the same seat with him—that he could do without my company. I was consequently compelled to ride on the outside, with the driver and the servant of Gen. Cass. Gen. Cass occupied the front seat of the Coach alone, until we arrived at Wooster. Mr. David Fairfield of this town was a passenger in the Coach at the same time."

SAMUEL HUNTER.

"I was a passenger in the Coach at the time alluded to, by Mr. Hunter, and know of the statements made by him in the above to be substantially correct.

DAVID FAIRFIELD.

Wooster, Sept. 14, 1848.

CONVENTION.—A Locofoco paper has the following inquiry: Why is Polk like Joseph in the Egyptian jail? Because he sees before him the elevation of the *chief Butler*. To which the *Cincinnati Chronicle* adds—"And will, like Joseph, soon be elevated over the head of the chief Butler. It won't do for you, Locofocos, to dabble in Scripture; you can't make two Bibles, as your party have made two lives of Cass."

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.—The citizens of this new and remote territory held a convention at Stillwater on the 24th of August, to take measures to bring about the organization of a territorial government. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to Congress on the subject: Joseph R. Brown, Calvin F. Leach, H. H. Sibley, S. Nelson, R. S. Wilkinson, Henry Jackson and Moses Moss. Resolutions were also adopted, expressive of the wishes of the people.—Henry H. Sibley, Esq., was appointed a delegate to visit Washington, and represent the interests of the territory, during the ensuing session of Congress.

Practical Wisdom.

The following sound, sensible and patriotic letter is extracted from the Ohio State Journal. It shows a clear head and a patriotic heart, and commends itself to thousands in the free States who are tired of the sectional and slavery agitation. We have no comment; let each put the case *stronger* to himself and then ask himself whether we present the best or the worst exposition of our views:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—As a Convention of Delegates, held in Rome, in the county of Seneca, on the 10th inst., the undersigned were selected as the candidate for Presidential Elector for the Sixth Congressional District, on the *Free Soil Ticket*, I feel sympathizing with the great men who composed the Convention by which I was thus complimented, in their humility to the extension of slavery. I deem it a duty I owe to them as well as to myself, to state frankly and briefly the reasons which have operated on my mind to produce the resolution to decline, as I now do, very respectfully, the honor intended to be conferred on me.

I am now no less than ever, an humble advocate for the doctrine of FREEDOM—as set out of *Said and Luther*, as of *thought and speech*. In exposing this doctrine, I shall nothing of my devotion to the doctrine of the Rights of Man, which I have ever been a member. I am a Whig, as well as a Free Soil man. In looking at the political prospects, I see a tendency of parties, I am persuaded that the most effectual means of arresting the extension of slavery and the increase of its slave power, is by co-operating with that party which promises to be the most formidable obstacles to its extension and increase. I voted in Delaware on Thursday, and learned at night that my friend and fellow of Mr. Thomas Corwin, and I am constrained to admit that my judgment cannot resist the force of his reasoning. I am persuaded that there is no earthly prospect of the vote of Ohio being given to Messrs. Van Buren and Adams; and that the only prospect of their being elected, even should they, against all human probability, receive the vote of Ohio, is that of a tie vote, therefore, is equivalent to not voting at all. And that I do not consider to be the part of patriots, who love the welfare of posterity, when a great and important crisis is to be met. I cannot *avoid responsibility*, by throwing my vote; I must vote; I cannot forbear to purchase immunity at that rate, be it ever so disposed so to do.

The States of Ohio, I regard being now equally divided as between slaveholding and non-slaveholding. I deem it a matter of vital importance to the latter to secure the Vice Presidency, on whom may devolve the casting vote, therefore of the most important consequence. There is no my mind no prospect of electing Mr. Charles F. Adams to the Vice Presidency by the Electoral College. In default of such a election the choice will devolve upon the Senate, a body, as already constituted, could hardly fail to make choice of Gen. Wm. O. Butler, who is not only himself a slave-holder, but who would be constrained by the force of circumstances, as well as by long cherished sentiments, to yield to the slave holding interest on all questions in which that interest is involved.

Under these circumstances, I feel it my duty to decline the compliment intended me by placing my name on the Free Soil Ticket; and shall at the proper time, if spared, give my vote to Lewis Cass, giving my suffrage for Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore; confidently believing that the interests of the welfare of the Republic may be safely entrusted to their hands.

In the local elections in Seneca county I shall cordially and heartily vote for the Independent Free Soil candidates, and give their cause a zealous support.

I AM, GENTLEMEN, YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT.

September 22, 1848.

WHO ARE THE NATIVE AMERICANS?—The Locofocos are now attempting to identify the Whig party with *Native Americans*. All those wishing information upon the subject are invited to peruse the following facts as evidence of the party that really sympathizes with such opinions.

Native population in 1844, over twelve thousand majority. The constitution of that State runs thus, "He (the Governor) must be a *native born citizen* of the United States."

New York which gave Polk a majority of 51,000 votes, in the same section that reads "no person is eligible to the office of Governor unless a *native born citizen* of the United States."

In Virginia, which gave Polk 5500 majority, the constitution requires a Governor to be a "native born citizen of the United States."

In Alabama, where Polk had a majority of 11,356, the constitution says that "no person is eligible to the office of Governor unless a *native born citizen* of the United States."

Arkansas gave Polk 5000 majority, and its constitution provides that the Governor must be a "*native born* citizen of the U. States."

And lastly the constitution of Missouri, where Polk received no one can doubt, and which gave Polk a majority of 12,000 votes, declares "that in order to hold the office of Governor, a man must be a *natural born* citizen of the U. States."

In no one single Whig State in the Union is such a qualification provided. We ask, therefore, that no confidence may be placed in the assertions of Locofoco prints on this point. It is, perhaps, a homely but nevertheless true adage that "actions speak louder than words." Locofocoism has proved itself according to this criterion, the friend and supporter of *Nativeism*.—Adopted citizens, be not deceived—give your influence and votes to the friends of Whigs in power, and your interests are safe.—*Chambersburg Whig.*

DR. MARTIN JAMES Gilmer, a prominent Democrat in Georgia, who voted for Polk, has published a letter, in which he says: "My next vote will be for Gen. Taylor, because I believe him to be the *firmest* man in the world, the most *honest* man in the world, and further removed a slave and beyond *party and political influence* than any man in the world. I would point out his public and private character, known to the people of this country, for my views of his political worth. I would point out his Allison letter as my political creed.

EVILS OF STRONG PREJUDICE.—The Hon. Mr. Cabell, of Florida, lately obtained a claim of some $1,100 for a Democratic printer, who had served him under his frank. The Democrat upon receiving the package, and seeing the frank written upon it, refused to receive the document, and was just on the point of throwing it into the fire, when a sober second thought" prompted him to open it, and he discovered to his joy the eleven hundred dollars, which were saved as a "brand from the burning."

JEWS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—By the terms of the late proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, appropriating a day for thanksgiving, the Israelites were led to think it probable they were excluded; but Gov. Johnston, in reply to *I. L. Mon*, of Philadelphia, assures them that it was not his intention to exclude any of his fellow-citizens worshipping a—Almighty God." It is said the Israelites in Pennsylvania number about 10,000.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, October 13, 1848.

OUR AGENTIES.—W. S. PRESSER, Esq. Bureau of Chronicle & Times, Baltimore, Md. Jos. Roy, Esq. Editor, N. E. Corner Third & Dock streets, Philadelphia, and Wm. Tassance, Esq. South-east corner of Baltimore & South sts. Baltimore—are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner;" and collecting and receipting for the same.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

John P. Sanderson, of Lebanon county.
Thomas M. T. M'Kennan, of Washington county.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

1. Jos. G. Chalfant.
2. Jno. P. Wilcox.
3. Jesse M. Doyle.
4. Thos. W. Duffield.
5. Daniel D. Pearson.
6. Joshua Dungan.
7. John D. Boyle.
8. David Jenks.
9. Jos. Schlosser.
10. Charles Snyder.
11. Wm. G. Harley.
12. Francis Taylor.
13. Henry Johnson.
14. Wm. Calder, Sen.
15. Wm. M'Sherrey.
16. Chas. W. Fisher.
17. Ard. Rankin.
18. Thos R. Dunlap.
19. Joseph Marks.
20. Jos. Fleming.
21. A. W. Loomis.
22. Hiram Ketchum.
23. Thomas H. Bell.
24. S. A. Purviance.

THE TAYLOR PLATFORM.

"I have no private purpose to accomplish, no party purpose to build up, no resentment to gratify—nothing to serve but my country."

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress in questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where the public interest demands that laws have been settled by the various departments of government and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of the rivers and harbors, internal taxes, and bankrupt, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor." "The prosperity of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest; for, in the language of the great Washington, 'why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground.'"

Z. TAYLOR.

The Election.

We have delayed our paper a few hours to-day, to secure the official returns of the Election in this county on Tuesday. It will be seen that the entire regular Whig Ticket is elected, excepting Sheriff—Mr. FRANK (volunteer Whig) beating Col. SWORD 172 votes. Johnston's majority is 527; Middlework's 529; Nes 501; Cooper 612; Picking 260; Hamerly 18; Dewildike 560; Morningstar 438; Brinkerhoff 491; Auditor and Coroner, no opposition.

While this result in some respects exceeds our most sanguine expectations, we have certainly been somewhat disappointed in other respects—We were fully aware that Mr. Polk's personal popularity in the Northern and Eastern portions of the county, would induce a very large number of our political friends to withdraw from the support of the settled ticket, but we did not expect that the defection would be so serious as to disarrange the success of the regular Whig candidates. The result proves otherwise, and, barring the very reasonable disappointment at the defeat of our regular candidate, to this verdict of the people we very cheerfully acquiesce, convinced that it could not well have fallen upon a better or more estimable citizen.

On the other hand, it was feared that the defection which was known to exist in reference to a portion of the County Ticket, would seriously injure the Whig cause. We are invited to peruse the following facts as evidence of the party that really sympathizes with such opinions.

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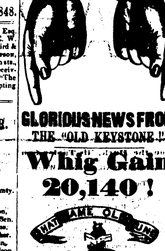
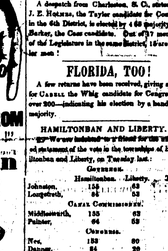


GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE "OLD KEYSTONE!"

Whig Gain 20,140!

"Hurrah! hurrah! we think with reason, That this will be a great Coon Season!!"



JOHNSTON ELECTED!

☞A gentleman has just arrived from Chambersburg with the intelligence that Returns had been received there by telegraph from all but a few counties, and that JOHNSTON'S ELECTION IS CERTAIN by from 3 to 5,000 majority!

100 GUNS FOR THE OLD KEYSTONE!

SOUTH CAROLINA WHEELING INTO LINE!

A despatch from Charleston, S. C., states that J. E. HOLMES, the Free Soil candidate for Congress in the 6th District, is elected by a 400 majority over *Rhett*, the Clay candidate. Out of 17 members of the Legislature in same district, 14 are Whigs.

FLORIDA, TOO!

A few returns have been received, giving a majority of CABELL the Whig candidate for Congress, of over 300—indicating his election by a handsome majority.

HAMILTONBAN AND LIBERTY.

☞We are indebted to a friend for the subject statement of the vote in the township of Hamilton Ben and Liberty, on Tuesday last:

	Hamilton.	Liberty.	Total
Johnston,	158	63	221
Longstreth,	84	53	137
CANAL COMMISSIONER.			
Middleworth,	135	82	217
Painter,	64	63	127
COUNCIL.			
Nes,	80	43	123
Danner,	84	20	104
ASSEMBLY.			
Cooper,	156	65	221
Lehman,	80	41	121
SHERIFF.			
Swope,	141	90	231
Fisher,	70	41	111
PROTHONOTARY.			
Picking,	154	64	218
Harlan,	82	45	127
REGISTER AND RECORDER.			
Hamerely,	97	81	178
Walter,	89	56	141
CLERK OF THE COURTS.			
Dewwildike	154	64	218
Stable,	81	25	106

HUNTINGTON AND LATIMORE.

A friend has furnished us with the annexed returns of the Election in Huntingdon county:

	Huntingdon.	Latimore.	Total
Johnston,	156	54	210
Longstreth,	124	33	157
CANAL COMMISSIONER.			
Middleworth,	170	140	310
Painter,	135	30	165
COUNCIL.			
Nes,	164	142	306
Danner,	109	41	150
ASSEMBLY.			
Cooper,	177	141	318
Lehman,	118	31	149
SHERIFF.			
Swope,	196	110	306
Fisher,	70	61	131
PROTHONOTARY.			
Picking,	183	138	321
Harlan,	148	148	296
REGISTER AND RECORDER.			
Hamerely,	149	142	291
Walter,	112	20	132
CLERK OF THE COURTS.			
Dewwildike,	170	140	310
Stable,	131	29	160

Elections in 1844 and 1847.

Annexed we give a table of the majorities at the Gubernatorial Elections, in this State, in 1844 and 1847. It may be interesting, at the present time, for the purpose of comparison with the recent election:

	1844.		1847.	
	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Adams,			637	383
Allegheny,	2,372		2,517	
Armstrong,			615	1,098
Beaver,			4506	
Bedford,				4721
Berks,	637		202	
Bucks,		202		344
Bedford,	161			348
Butler,			600	
Blair,				71
Bradford,	143	536		
Cambria,		160		255
Carbon,		254		298
Chester,	664		536	
Clarion,		259		395
Clearfield,		198		197
Clinton,		300		1,006
Columbia,		1,000		1,000
Clarion,		1096		578
Crawford,		118		1,000
Cumberland,				1,000
Dauphin,	661			1,000
Delaware,	518			235
Erie,		29		850
Fayette,	1,303			466
Franklin,		466		1,000
Greene,	566		457	
Huntingdon,		350		1,000
Jefferson,	1292			1,000
Jackson,		168		1,000
Lancaster,	661		1,000	
Lehigh,		110		1,000
Luzerne,	730			1,000
Lycoming,	2981			3810
Mercer,		127		264
McKean,		1,000		1,000
Lycoming,		1868		1279
Mercer,		1,000		1,000
Monroe,	31			1,000
Montgomery,		79		1,000
Northampton,		1355		1,000
Northumberland,		1,000		1,000
Perry,		1,000		1,000
Philadelphia City,	4017			1,000
County,	1,858			1,000
Pike,	301			1,000
Potter,	252			1,000
Schuylkill,	1,000			1,000
Somerset,	1538			1,000
Susquehanna,		1,000		1,000
Tioga,		1,000		1,000
Union,		1,000		1,000
Venango,		1,000		1,000
Westmoreland,		1,000		1,000
Washington,		1,000		1,000
Warren,		1,000		1,000
Wayne,		1,000		1,000
Westmoreland,		1,000		1,000
Wayne,		1,000		1,000
York,		1,000		1,000
	24,401	14,902		
Shank's majority,		4,383		17,979

The above returns, including 40 counties, show a majority of 9,499 FOR JOHNSTON.—Shank's majority, in the same counties, is 17,979; and the aggregate majority against the Whig ticket was 10,641—making a Whig gain of 20,140, over last year's election, when Shank's majority was 17,979! Should its majority be cut down, remain as they were last year, Gov. JOHNSTON's election is certain. The probability is that he will be elected by about 5,000 majority.

But this is it may, one thing is certain—**The State is safe for Old Zack by from 50,000 to 20,000 majority.**

THE LEGISLATURE.

We have not yet learned the result of members of the Legislature. It is said that the Whigs have carried the Assembly ticket in the county of Philadelphia. If so, they will certainly be a Whig majority in the Legislature, which will place Mr. Cameron, U. S. Senator in room of Mr. Cameron.

Congressional.

The Returns received indicate the election of the following members of Congress:

1 Dist.—Chas. C. Leary, dem.
2 " Joseph R. Chandler, whig.
3 " H. D. Moore, whig, gain.
4 " Jos. Ridgway, whig.
5 " John Freedley, whig.
6 " J. Dickey, whig.
7 " Thaddeus Stevens, whig.
8 " William Strong, dem.
9 " Joseph Casey, whig.
10 " Chas. Brewster, whig.
11 " C. W. Ptumm, whig.
12 " Henry Nes, whig.
13 " Andrew J. Ogle, whig.
14 " Job Mann, dem.
15 " R. R. Reed, whig.
21 " Moses Hampton, whig.

making 12 Whigs, 3 Locos, and 1 Native. The Whigs have already one-half the delegation, and 8 districts to hear from, which are at present represented by 4 Whigs and 4 Locos.

OHIO O. K.

The returns of the Election in Ohio, from about a dozen counties, indicate the triumphant election of Ewin, the Whig candidate for Governor. The "Western Reserve" will give him from 8,000 to 10,000 majority.

☞An election for Mayor of Memphis, the City Council was held in Baltimore on Wednesday, which resulted in the choice of Stansbury (Loco) for Mayor by a majority of 800 over Griffin, (Whig.) The Locos also elected to the 1st Ward the First Branch of the City Council, and 2 in the Second Branch.

THE CHOLERA, it would appear, has been making frightful ravages in the vicinity of our missionary stations. The Journal of Mrs. White, wife of Rev. White, of China mission, has already been received. We will now give Mr. Cleveland's account of the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Stoddard.

Another Bombshell Exposed.

The following correspondence between the Hon. Henry Johnston and Adjutant General Jones, speaks for itself. Since the great exposures which Gen. Cass practised upon the Governor, while Governor of Michigan, have been revived from the public documents, the Locofocos have attempted to raise some dense smoke against Gen. Taylor, by which it might appear, fairly or otherwise, that he too had been the recipient of certain favors—or, in other words, that the Union published, with statistical accuracy, the number of his unofficial letters, to plausible the insinuation that he had received more compensation than his actual position allowed. The correspondence speaks most effectually unto the contrary of the calumny.

Mr. Johnston to Adjutant Gen. Jones.

HARRISBURG, 20th Sept., 1848.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from the Union, a few days since, refusing to the pay and emoluments received by Maj. Gen. Taylor, although I hope not an illegal, is capable of the construction that he has received more than the law and the United States authorize, and that he has received in the course of sixteen allowance. Although there may be some mistake in my, such allowances may be perfectly proper, I am as fully satisfied as I can be, that Gen. Taylor, while in Mexico, Maj. Gen. has never applied for the allowance claimed. And as you are or may be easily possessed of the facts, I respectfully request you to put the matter beyond doubt, you will oblige me by saying,

First—If, from the commencement of his military service to the present time, Gen. Taylor ever applied for, or received from you, or any other officer, a Wagon Shed, Spring House, and other Outbuildings. There are two springs of water on the premises, one near the House, also two ORCHARDS of choice Fruit of all kinds. Apples, Peaches, Pears, &c. &c. about 50 Acres are in first-rate TIMBER—the balance cleared and under good cultivation, with a full proportion of first-rate Meadow. This tract is susceptible of division, and will be sold entire or in parcels, as may suit purchasers.

ALSO, *At the same time and place*, WILL BE SOLD A TRACT OF LAND, situate partly in Paradise township, York county, and partly in Hamilton township, Adams county, about 1-2 mile from Heidlersburg, about 1-2 mile from Gettysburg, containing 36 ACRES, more or less, of patented land. The improvements are a Two-Story STONE DWELLING HOUSE, WITH A PULLING MILL and CARD MACHINE, a good Barn, and other Outbuildings. About 4 Acres are in Timber, the balance cleared and in good order cultivation, with a sufficiency of Meadow. There is on the premises an excellent ORCHARD of good Fruit.

☞The above properties are valuable, being well improved, and are worthy of the attention of Farmers and Capitalists, who desire to make a good investment. Attendance will be given and the terms made known on the day of Sale by

GEORGE JACOBS.

Sept. 29, 1848.—9 Adm'r.

WE CAN'T BE BEAT.

Ready-made Clothing, 30 per cent. cheaper than ever!

TO satisfy yourselves that these things can be done as well as others," call at

SAMSON'S
Ready-made Clothing & Variety STORE,
Opposite the BANK, Gettysburg.

☞We have just received the largest and most fashionable assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever opened in this county, selling from our stock 30 PER CENT CHEAPER *in or out of the Cities.* The stock has been purchased in New York EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET, and will be sold lower than they have ever before been offered to the public. To test the truth of this, call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

The assortment embraces every thing in the way of gentlemen's wear, viz: Dress and superfine Tweed, Cassimet, Cassimere, Cashmeres, and Cloth COATS, CLOAKS, and PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassimet, Cloth, plain and fancy VESTS; caps, cravats, wrappers, shirts, bosoms, suspenders, gloves, sockings, &c. Also, a large variety of fancy articles, jewelry, specacles, perfumery, combs, razors, pursues, knives, scissors, and strings, Indian Rubber Coats, &c.

If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter clothing, call and examine my assortment. I shall fit you out in a fine suit, from head to foot, cheaper than can be furnished at any other Store or Establishment, *even if they must be prices for nothing.* Remember SAMSON'S Variety Store, in York Street, one door east of Kurtz's Hotel.

☞Wool, Rags, and Country Produce, taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 22, 1848.—f

Quick Sales and Short profits!

NEW AND CHEAP

CASH STORE.

A ARNOLD

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he has just returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with the freshest, cheapest, and most fashionable stock of

ENTIRELY NEW GOODS,

which has ever been offered in this County. He will sell goods at 25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST—AND MUCH LOWER than Goods have been sold in this place heretofore. All persons who have been bought AT AUCTION FOR CASH.—He would therefore invite all persons in want of Cheap Goods, to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he will sell goods to please those who may favor him with a call.

AMONG HIS STOCK WILL BE FOUND,

500 pieces of Calicoes,
50 " Bordered and Brown Muslins.
50 " Checks and Tickings,
50 " Bonnet Silks,
50 " Cassimeres and Satinets, extraordinaly cheap,
50 " Striped, Barred and plain Alpacas,