E, BEATTY,

PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

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The Carliele Heaald is published weekly on a large sheet, containing forty columns, and furnished to subcribers at the rate of \$1.50 if paid strictly in advance; \$1.75 if paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases when layment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscriptions received for 2-less period than six months, and none discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Papers tont to subscribers living out of Cumberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible person living in Cumberland county. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

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The Canaste Herald JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Three good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for Plain and Fancy work of every kind, enables us to do Job Printing at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blanks or any thing in the Jobbing line, will find it their interest to give us a call. Every variety of BLANKS constants to phand.

All letters on business must be post-paid to se

40.000. —JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATION OF THE "BIG SPRING LITERARY INSTITUTE," of Newville, Cumberland Co., P. Grand and extensive sale of BOOKS. REAL ESTATE, &c. The proceeds of the sale to be devoted to liquidating the

The proceeds of the sale to be devoted to inquidating the Debt of the Institute.

Unparalled Opportunity to buy a valuable Book, and become a Shareholder in much valuable property.

LIEUT, GUNNISON'S GIREAT WORK ON THE MORMONS, at only One Dollair per copy—Eleven Books for Ten Dollairs. Gunnison's History of the Mormons is by far the most accurate and reliable work we have of that deluded people.—In order that every-person-may become a Shareholder, the price of a Book and Certificate of Membership of the Association will be only \$1. The Coefficiate will entitle the holder to an interest in the following

the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, &c.: VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, &c.:

1. VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM,
With all necessary Out-buildings, situated in
Cumberland Valley, near Newville, containing
125 acres.
1. VALUABLE FARM,
Adjoining the above; containing 125 acres.
(VALUABLE TIMBER LOTS,
Of 50 acres each, situated in Mifflin township,
Cumberland county,
2. VALUABLE TIMBER LOTS,
Of 25 acres each.

1,8000

200

Of 26 acres each.

1 SPLENDID NEW BRICK HOUSE,

2 Story and Brick Building, adjoining the Hall on the west. A 3 HIGHLY IMPROVED OUT LOTS,

2. HIGHLY-IMPROVED-OUT-LOTS,
Of over 3 acres cach, within half a mile of Newville, at \$500 cach...
100 Orders for HERRON'S CELEBRATED WRITING JNK, at \$50 per order,
1 MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO,
From the celebrated Factory of Wm. Knabe &
.Co., Baltimore.
1 Superior Melodeon.
2 Subadia Husting Case Gold Lover Watches, at

2 Splendid Hunting Case Gold Lever Watches. at

2 Splendid Hunting Case Gold Lever Watches, at 5 Splendid Gold Watches, at \$50 each,
15 splendid Ladies' Gold Watches, at \$60 each,
10 ine Silver Lever Watches, at \$25 each,
12 " Watches, at \$20 each,

12 "Watches, at \$20 dach,
15 superfor Parlor Clocks, at \$5 dach,
50 "Gothic "3"
50 "Cottage "3"
1 excellent Family Carriage (latest style),
1 "Bockaway "
1 "Top Buggy,
1 excellent Spring Wagon,
1 superfor Two-horse Road Wagon,
2 setts Splendid Harness (silver mounting),
2 actra Spauleh Saddles.

2 sets Spiradu Harness (siver ma 2 oxtra Spanieli Saddles, 2 superior Walnut Sofas, 1 nisgnificent Sofa Table, Dressing Bureaus, 1 splendid Secretary, 4 Dining Tables (extra Cherry),

4 Bedsteads, 2 sets Chnirs, at \$15 per set, 3 Imported Carpets, 20 yards each, \$20 per place, 2 Home-made Carpets, extra, each at \$20 per

8 Parlor Stoves, at \$15 each, 2 Orders for Suits Black Clothes, at \$30 each, Silk Dresses, \$30 each, Clothing, 15 Hats, Boots,

Gentlemen's Shoes, \$3 50 each,

12 "Gentlemen's Shoes, \$3 50 cach,
12 "Gafters, 4 00
12 "Ladler' Shoes, 2 00
100 Gold Peucils, at \$2 cach,
200 Gold Pens, at \$1 00 cach,
100 Boxes Assorted Perfumery, at \$1 00 cach,
40 copies well-bound Miscellaneous Books, at \$1 50
cach, each, 16 Ladies' Albums, at \$2 each,

each,

16 Ladies' Albums, at Sceach,

160 pieces Popular Music,

This' Association is founded upon honest and feir principles. Each book purchasor gets the value of his money in the book, and on account of the great number sold, becomes a shareholder in much valuable property. A certificate will be presented to each book purchaser, entitling the holder to an interest in the above valuable property. As soon as the books are all sold, notice will be given to the stockholders, and a convention will be held in Newville, at the institute's Halt, when a Committee will be chosen, to whom the property will be delivered, to be distributed among the shareholders. All the articles that can, will be exhibited at the 'Institute's Fair, on the 12th of August. From the very flattering 'manner in which this Joint Stock Association is received and patronized, and from the number of tickets already sold, it is confidently believed that the property can be delivered to the share holders in a few months. For the character of the "Bis Spano Lingaars Hastrotza," and those connected with it, we are permitted to refer to the following gentlemen:

REFERENCES:

REFERENCES: Hon. Jas. Pollock, Gov. of Penn'a.

1. on. Thaddens Stevens, Lancaster.

Hon. Frederick Watts, Carl'sle.

Hon. Leon Todd, Mess. Con., Carlisle.

Sonator Wm. H. Welsh, York.

Hon. Wm. F. Murray, Harrisburg.

Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore.

Wm. J. Shearer, Pros. Att'y, Cumb. Co., Pa.

Daniel Shelly, Sup. Common Schools.

John W. Brandt. Edv. } Harrisburg.

Boyer & Brother,

Boyer & Brother,

Boyer & Brother,

Sonator Books and Certificates, by mail,

abould be addressed to should be addressed to

Sec. "Big Spring Literary Institute," Newville, Cumberland Co., Pa. AGENTS WANTED, in every Town and Village in the United States, to obtain subscriptions for Books, to whom a liberal commission will be given. All Letters of Inquiry accompanied by a Fostage Stamp, will be

printily answered.
Jane 18, 1856. LRESH GROCERIES -The suberibor has just returned from Philadelphia with immense stock of Fresh Goods, which he offers to the public at reduced prices.

UROCKRIES—Coffee, Tes, Sugare, Spices, &c.

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE—From single pieces

to full sets, of beautiful patterns.

Fill—Salmon, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, White Fish,

BASKETS—of all sizes and kinds.
LAMPS—A large stock of Splendid Lamps.
HAMS—A supply of the best quality of Hams, &c., HARS—subset of hard.
constantly on hard.
contently on hard.
contently of notions and famey articles. Call and large variety of notions and famey articles. Call and large variety.

J. D. HALBERT.

Axliste Beratd.

A Paper fur the Family Circle.

VOL. LVI.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1856.

NO. 50.

COL. FREMONT'S RELIGION.

The following letter from Lieut. Governor Raymond of New York, on the subject of Col. Gremont's religion, appears in the Cincinnati

New York, Tuesday, July 29, 1856. My Dear Sir :- Your favor of the .. Ist inst. ought to have been answered long ago, but Our square was a mass of human beings, and absence and business must plead my excuse. I am not surprised to hear that the rumors so widely circulated concerning Col. Fremont's religion, should have the effect of causing some, who sympathise thoroughly with his sentiments in regard to the extension of slavery, to hesitate about pledging themselves to his support. But so far as those rumors assert, or imply, that he is a Roman Catholic, they are without the slightest foundation in

take any part personally in the canvass .-But he converses with the utmost freedom on these topics, as upon all others; he has no desire or disposition to practice any concealment of his religious opinions; and I have no reason to su pose that he would desire others to do so on his behalf.

Col. Fremont is not now, nor has he ever been, a Roman Catholic. His father dying when he was five years old, he was educated exclusively in Protestant schools, and at the tion and from sincers conviction, in the Protestant Episcopul Church, of which he has | continued ever since to be a member, Not one of his own children has ever been sent to finns have had in prison four times within the a Roman Catholic school, though I be leve an last year, and whose spirit, notwithstanding adopted daughter attended for a short time his perilis is still unbroken and who knows no the seminary at Georgetown, of which the sacrifice too great to make in behalf of wronged pupils generally are largely Protestant. That this ought not to be construed to his prejudice, even by the most zealous Protestants, is sufficiently shown by the fact that Mr. Fillmore sent his own daughter to a Roman Catholic seminary at Buffalo for purposes of specfal instruction; yet no one ever inferred from this circumstauce that he himself was not a Protestant.

Colonel Fremont's marriage was celebrated by a Catholic priest; but this was in consequence of the difficulty if not impossibility of quent and stirring speech, giving in full detail or subject for the enjoyment of liberty. I procuring any other clergyman to perform it the wrongs that he and his companions have have never heard slavery justified from the The ceremony was in a private room, was vory short and simple, and did not imply any assent on his part or that of his wife to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church; nor was either of them required or requested on that occasion to give any pledges that their children should be brought up in that faith, institution and he refused to do so. This was days of the Revolution, still regard the policy they have all been baptised and educated in his offence. For nights and days he defended of the mother country in foreign slavery into the Protestant Episcopi l Church.

effect that in March, 1862, he saw Col. Fre. ties, in Pennsylvania. He was instructed by slavery, as North Carolinians have felt it, will ment joining in the religious services of a Major Sumuer to stay. Roman Catholic church at Washington, and that in subsequent conversation with him at Brown's Hotel, Col. Fremont declared himself a Catholic and a believer in the peculiar doctrines of that Church, are entirely untrue.

Col. Fremont was not in the city of Wash ington at all during the year 1852. He left New York for California/in March, 1850: He returned in the steamer George Law, which reached New York on the 6th of March 1852; on the 10th, in the steamer Africa, for Eu rope, and did net return until June, 1853. I understand that Alderman Fulmer exhibits receipt from Brown's Hotel dated March 7, 1852 for four days' board. This makes it certain that the Alderman's stay there terminated on the 7th, and that the alleged conversations must have taken place previously to that date. But as Col. Frement did not reach New-York from California until the 6th, it is impossible that he should have been connected with them, especially as he remained in New York until his departure for Europe, and did not visit Washington at all. He has no recollection of having dined at Brown's Hotel until the last Winter, since 1841, or of having ever seen Alderman Fulmer, there or elso-where The Alderman, I am informed, is man who would not be likely to make such statements unless he believed them to be true. But it is very certain that he has fallen into a very gross error somehow-probably by mistaking some other person with whom he may have held the conversation in question for Col. Fremont. He owes it to his own character as well as to justice to take steps to confirm or correct the accuracy of his recollections in this matter.

You may rely upon the entire authenticity of the statements I have thus made in reply to your inquiry for the "facts." In the present state of the public mind, and in view of the carnest and persevering misrepresenta-tions of the truth, you may think it desirable that they should be generally known. If so you are quite at liberty to make them publio, and to add that they are given as the reaust of conversations with Col. Frement him-

self. I am very truly yours, HENRY J. RAYMOND. L. D. Mansfield, esq., Cincinnati.

PED The Philadelphia North American is Free Territory and FREMONT.

2,000 FREEMEN IN COUNCIL.

Last Tuesday was a glorious day for gallant ittle Perry. Her farmers and mechanics and laboring men assembled in immense numbers in this place to hear, the wrongs of Kaneas portrayed by those who have suffered them The number present was estimated from 1500 to 2000. The Court House was far too small to contain such an overwhelming gathering. and a stand was erected in the square, around which the masses thronged almost by acres. had there been a dozen more the place would not have furnished room for them.

THE PROCESSION.

About half past 2 o'clock a procession numering 700 was formed in the square under the command of Gen. Jos. D. Simpson, assist ed by W. W. Dickinson, A. B. Anderson and others, and proceeded in the rear of the Harrishurg Cornet Band up High street, down Main street, thence by McClure street to the I presume that from proper motives of delication of the stand. After the procession find passed over the route, the people gathered in front of the publish anything himself on the subject, or stand, where the meeting was organized.

THE SPEECHES.

The Hon. Joseph Casky was introduced to the audience, and eloquently, for an hour, amused and instructed the anxious throng, there should be a show of opposition to him. He dissected James Buchanan, his early federalism, and his reduction of the laborer's wages to 10 cents a day .- He showed the audience that extreme views never produced harmony, and always resulted in defeat. He boldly advocated the formation of one Blectoral ticket for ail those opposed to James Bu-

He was followed by Gen. SAMUEL C. PONE ROY, of Kansas, a man whom the Border Rufpicture of the murders, imprisonments, burnings, and rapines through which the freemen of Kansas have been made to pass by Pierce, Douglas & Co., and the audience, thrilled with his surpassing cloquence, sent up oheer after cheer, and the whole town was vocal with the outgushing responses of the honest people of Perry in behalf of freedam in Kansas.

Mr. McAree, of Kanass, another sufferer from Pierce's Border Ruffians, made nn elosuffered. Mr. McArke is a Lutheran Minister, and was notified to leave Kaness in 24 fur too common at the North. We are disposhours or suffer death. He had done nothing ed to take a charitable view of this strange to offend Pierce's Ruffians except to say that aberration of your clergymen, on the ground he was in favor of freedom in Kansas. He was urged to preach that slavery was a divine the Protestant Episcopi I Church.

The statements which Alderman Fulmer of the statements which Alderman Fulmer of the statements which have authorized, to the last to send them to Juniata and Perry countelt the paralyzing, blighting influence of

> B. F. Junkin, Esq., followed in a speech full of instruction and anecdote. He had a happy effect on the audience, and after speaking a short time the meeting adjourned. It assembled again in the evening as anxious as retion of Independence, marching Westward to ever to hear of Kunsas .- Bloomfield Advocate.

GOV. BIGLER, OF CALIFORNIA.-A letter from San Francisco contains the following asand, remaining in that city four days, he left tounding disclosures in relation to this person: In two weeks from this time the Vigilance Committees will publish all the testimony they will have taken up to that time, and the developments will startle you when you read it. Four clerks have been constantly employed at the Committee Rooms taking down testimony. It will be shown to this poor de-luded people of California, that while J. Bigler occupied the gubernatorial chair, Major P. B. Redding was the Governor elect by a large majority, and that the returns were broken open at the seat of Government and altered to elect him, Bigler. I tell you this in advance of the zeel of secresy being removed by the cath, for the reason that before it reaches your hands these developments will have appeared in all the papers in California.

It is now evident that Messrs, Toombs and Douglas, in the preparation of their. Kansas bill, have been acting in concert with the Missouri propagandists of Slavery. By a telegraph dispatch from St. Louis, we learn that a hand bill was issued on the 8th of July by Stringfellow and his associates, calling upon all good Missourians to go over into the Territory before the 1st of August, so as to be in readiness to vote at the November election. There can be no question that if the Senate bill should become a law, hundreds of the border ruffiens would be enrolled by the commissigners whom the President is authorized to appoint, and, as they have repeatedly done residents.

The last number of the Boston Pilot, Roman Catholio, contains as its leading editorish a column and a half on " The Presidential Campaign," in which Meagre. Bushanan, Fillmore and Fremont come in for a considerable share of attention, and the readers of the Pilot are warned to vote for nobody for "the efficiently aiding the cause of Free Speech, Presidency of the United States except James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. | county, Georgie, which supports Fremont !- | the 4th of November. en en la completa de la co

SOUTHERN ANTI-SLAVERY FEEL-ING.

The New York Courier and Enquirer publishes an interesting letter from a resident of North Carolina, dated Orange county, N. C. July 26th, in which the writer scouts at the idea that the people of the South will dissolve the Union if Fremont be elected. He says that he has recently traveled over a large part of North Carolina, and can speak with confidence of the public opinion. For either Buchanan or Fillmore there is but little enthusiasm, and most of the leading public men of both the old parties take no share in. the canvass. The following extracts from the letter will be read here with interest:

"It may be that Fremont will not have a ticket run in this State, but it is not because a large part of the people do not wish that he It would be somewhat dif. should be elected. ficult to organize for the contest in such a way is to insure success, for most of the newspapers are in the service of the old politicians, and could not be made aware of the popular will in the course of a few months. Besides, many regard the election of Frement as certain, expecting, as they do, that he will recrive the vote of the entire North. One of the most inexplicable things to us is, that Of course we know the evils of Slavery better than you do, but still you cannot be altogether. ignorant on that subject, after the occurrences of last year.

If any one doubts that a large part of our people are opposed to the extension of Slavery; let him only notice what direction the tide of emigration has taken from North Carolina .-All things being equal, emigrants will not seek a colder latitude than that which they leave. Yet thousands of our honest yeomanry and most enterprising citizens have sought homes in the free States of the North West. In fact, I have often heard them declare that the only reason which made them prefer Indiana, Illinois, or lowa, to Tennesses, Arkansas, or Missouri, was, that the former were free States, whilst the latter were not. As far as I have heard from friends and acquaintances who have left us and gone to the Northwest, they are all for Fremont. And it is reasonable that it should be so. For even among intelligent slaveholders, you will find a majority the will not defend slavery in the abstract. It is only justified on the ground that, in the present condition of the slave, he is not a proppulpit in this State, although such a thing is that they know practically nothing of the subject. Our most intelligent citizens, as in the ever contribute anything to force the same curse on other States? Just imagine if such a thing is possible. Men whose fathers and grandfathers pledged their lives their fortunes and their sacred honor, to defend the Declaestablish Slavery at the point of the buyonet, er attempting to disolve the Union, because a few fanatical Missourians are not permitted to establish it in Kunsas! It it were left to a majority of the people of North Carolina to any whether there shall be slavery or freedom in Kanzas, they would say to-day, what the great Southern Statesmen of the Revolution enacted for the Northwest Territory :- "There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes in a similar strain from Atlanta, Georgia. We quote:

"Intelligent and observing men here already begin to express the opinion that Fremont will be the next President of the United States .-Certain politicians are, to be sure, endeavoring to persuade the good people of the South that, in the event mentioned, both policy and chivalry will require them to disjoint their. own necks; but in this State at least they are

inboring to little purpose. There are numbers here who secretly wish for the success of Fremont, and larger numbers, too, than would ever be guessed by a hasty observer. It is true, that they commonly lack the courage to atter this wish above their breath; but they experience it, and centrive means of expressing it to those to when it is safe to speak freely. Besides this, in some cases, the friends of Buchanan and of Pillmore boldly declare that they would prefer the election of Frement to that of their respective favorite's direct spenent, Buch declarations are, I know, commonly made, under the excitement of party feeling; but they retofore, defeat the wishes of the actual show and there are many other indications of the same thing that the election of Frement is not prospectively regarded at the South as the forerunner of dissolution, as Mr. Filmore, considerate man I would have us believe. There will be a handred persons at the South ready and anxious to accept any office which Mr. Frembut will have to bestow."

After this it does not sound so strange to hear there is a newspaper published in Wilkes

There can be no reasonable doubt that the only thing likely to prevent the Republican ticket receiving a large vote in all the Southern States, is the terrorism exercised there by the lavery propagandists. - They will not permit the subject to be canvassed for fear of its suc-2008 The expulsion of Mr. Underwood from Virginia for attending the Republican Convention, has been followed by other cases. The subscribers to a German paper in Kentucky supporting Fremont, have been persocuted on account of it. A member of the Texan Legislature has been refused permission to address the people of Galvaston in explanation of a speech made by him on slavery. Yetin spite of these oppressive measures, the anti slavery sentiments of large numbers of Southern voters is known in all well informed circles at the North. If, therefore, Col-Fremont should not receive any support South, it will only be because his friends there are not allowed the exercise of the rights of white. freemen.

Later from Europe.

Ry the arrival at Quebec of the steamship Angle Saxon, from Liverpool, we have Europenn advices to the 30th ult., four days later. The British Parliament was prorogued on the 20th by the Queen. In her speech she alluded to the Central American question, and expressed the hope that the differences with the United States might be satisfactorily adinsted. The ministry stated in Parliament that no steps had been taken to appoint a Minister to the United States.

In Spain the royal troops commenced on the 24th the bombardment of Saragossa, where upon the insurgents demanded and obtained an armistics of five days. It was reported that O Donnell and the Queen had disagreed, and it was not impossible that Narvaer may succeed to the ministry.

KANSAS BILLS.

So far as the Rouse of Representatives is concerned, no effort has been omitted that could really tend to the scitlement of the Kansas troubles First a bill was passed to admit Kansas Territory into the Union as a State organized under the Topeka Constitution. -The Senate negatived this without even a show of deliberation, and in such hot buste that Mr. Douglas seemed to fancy the House must submit perforce. He was mistaken when he introduced his original Nebraska bill, and he and to amend it twice in its most vital features before it could pass. He was mistaken in supposing that the prople would tumely acquiesce in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the result is seen in the revolution which left the Administration in such a woful minority of the present Cougress. On resumng his seat in the Senate at this session, he modently threatened that the party of freeiom should be subdued. But he was not taken again. He catered for the appetites of the mob in the hope of thereby being nominated for the Presidency, and he lost the prize. lie . forced his own outrageous platform upon the democratic party, and that slone bids fair to defeat its ticket. . He introduced another Kansas bill, and had to withdraw it to make room for that of Toombs. In fact, Mr. Douglass may us well give up the attempt to lead in the present posture of National affairs. He has committed a series of the greatest possible political blunders, and yet faucies them to be statesmanlike achievments.

It is not probable that the House will adopt the bill which Mr. Douglas has twice forced through the Senate. It is solely a scheme to get Kansas into the Union, as a slave State. negus of a series of artiul dodges. B the question arises what is to be the fate of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Dunn, and passed by that body, and also of the appropriation biles, with amendments of the same character tacked on to them. They prohibit slavery in Kansas, It would be a buier thing for the pro-slavery majority in the Senate to swallow such a dose, and yet he seems clear that no appropriation bills can be passed without these sependments, and thus the wheels of government will be blocked. In. that case the responsibility will rest with the Senate, for the House majority is performing nothing more than a solme duty in insisting upon the liberation of the prisoners charged with treason, and in refusing to aid the Administration in its outrageous course toward the northern freemen in Knause. The majority in the House shows no signs

of surrender, though the political schemers of the slavery propaganda have all along been been calculating upon such an event as certain. They never dreamed of concession on their own part. Oh! no. The North has been so inhitually giving way, that it is now looked upon as moustrous for it to hold out. And this rather staggers the Illinois architect of ruin. If, after so many mouths of hectoring, bullying, threatening, coazing and what not, he and ul- friends fad the House still as firm as on the first day of the session, there must be a screw loose somewhere. It was all nicely out and dried that the House was to knosk under and pass any Kansas bill which the Sonate ordered, and now the House won't. Was ever anything more beinous? Worse still, the candidate of this refractory party bids fair to be elected President. To avert such as affiction the southern doctors are seriously consulting whether it would not be better to change the treatment. Suppose they should determine to let the policy succoed; what would become of Douglas ?-North American '

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, edital by Forney, and the particular organ of Mr. Buchanan and the nigger driving Democracy, in its desperate endeaver to serve the waning fortunes of its chief, has published a long list of merchants who are attached to the Repub-lican association in Philadelphia, and de-nounces them to the South as unwerthy of its patronage. The Forney organ will be able to make large additions to the list before