E. BEATTY, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

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The Carriste Herald is published weekly on a large sheet, containing FORTY COLUMNS, and furnished to subschoot, containing FORTY COLUMNS, and furnished to sub-cribers at the rate of \$1.50 if paid strictly in advances; \$1.75 if paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases when expense is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscriptions received for a less period than six months, and none discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Papers sent to subscribers living out of Cumberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible person living in Cumberland coun-ty. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

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 dvertising:
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All letters on business must be post-paid to se-

40,000. JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATION OF THE

JOINT STOCK ASSCHATION OF THE
PANUL INTERARY ANSTITUTE,"
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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, &c.:

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With all precessary Out-buildings, situated in
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1 VALUABLE FARM, I VALUABLE FARM,
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Cumberland county,
2 VALUABLE TIMBER LOTS,
Of 25 acres each.
I SPLENDID NEW BRICK HOUSE,
2 Story and Brick-Building, adjoining the Hall—on the west.
3 HIGHLY IMPROVED OUT-LOTS,
Of over 3 acres each, within half a mile of New-3,500 1,8000

2,000

of MGMLA JAPROVED OUT-LOTS,
Of over 3 acres each, within half a mile of New-ville, at \$500 each.

100 Orders for HERRON'S CELEBRATED WRITING INK, at \$5 per order,
I MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PHANO,
From the celebrated Factory of Wm. Knabe &
Co., Builtimore.

1 Superior Velodron

2 Splendid Hunting Case Gold Lover Watches, at 2 Splendid Hunting Case Gold Lever Watches, at

2 Splendid Hunting Case Gold Lever Watches, a \$75 50.

5 Splendid field Watches, at \$50 each,
15 splendid field Watches, at \$50 each,
16 nic Silver Lover Watches, at \$50 each,
17 www. Watches, at \$520 each,
18 superior Parlor Clocks, at \$52 each,
19 word Cothic 3
10 "Cottage 3
11 "Top Bulgy,
11 "Top Bulgy,
12 excellent Spring Wagon,
13 superior Two Horse Road Wagon,
12 sets Splendid Harness (silver mounting),
12 extra Spanich Saddles,

2 extra Spanish Saddles, 2 superior Walnut Sofas,

2 superior Wah at Soiss,
1 magnificent Sala Table,
2 investing Bureaus,
1 splendid So watery,
4 Dining Tables extra Cherry),
3 Bedstedis,
2 sets Chairson; \$15 per set,
5 imported Carpets, 20 yards each, \$20 per piece,
2 Home-made Carpets, extra, each at \$20 per

. at 815 éach. uns Black Clothes, at #30 each. 2 Orders for 2 " 8 " 10 "

120

60

Saris Hinck Lottnes, at \$50 each, Lik Dresses, \$30 each, Crithing, 15 Hats, 5 Gentlemen's Shoes, \$3 50 each, Guiters, 4 00 L. fies' Shoes, 190 Gold I : 200 Gold I :

it is 1 00 each, it \$1 00 each, it is and Miscellaneous Books, at \$1 50 100 Boxes 40 copies w ums, at \$2 each, 15 Ladies

This Assessment mustic,

This Assessment is founded upon honest and felipinciples, each book purchaser gets the value of his money in the book, and on account of the great number sold, become a shareholder in much valuable property. A cylincate will be presented to each book purchaser, entiting the holder to an interest in the above valuable property. As soon as the books are all sold, notice with the civen to the stockholders, and a convention will be hold in Newville, at the institute's Hall, when a Committee will be chosen, to whom the property will be delivered, to be distributed among the shareholde. All the articles that can, will be exhibited at the fastitute's Fair, on the 12th of August. From the very dattering manner in which this Joint Stock Association is received and patronized, and from the number of tickets already sold, it is comidently believed that the property can be delivered to the shareholders in a becamenths. For the character of the "Bio Spring Little Oxf Institute," and those connected with it, we are permitted to refer to the following gentlemen:

REFERENCES: non-is founded upon honest and felr

REFERENCES: Hon. Jas. Pollock, Gov. of Penn's. Hon. Jas. Paneck, Gov. to Frein a.
i. on. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster.
Hon. Frederick Watts, Carl'sle.
Hon. Lean Todd, Mem. Con., Carlisle.
Senator Weil H. Welsh, York.
Hon. Win. F. Murray, Harrisburg.
Win. Knab. & Co., Baltimore.
Win. J. Singrer, Pros. Att'y, Cumb. Co., Pa.
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Daniel Sherly, Sup. Common Schools.

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Boyer & Brother, Gr. Books and Certificates, by mail, should be addressed to

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uable assistant to the Editor, Book Publisher, and General Advertis. Svo. 200 pp.
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Britions is setting the above three months, with editorial reference, and sending copies of the paper pre-paid to the above adress, will receive a copy of the paper pre-paid to the above adress, will receive a copy of the work.

Sept. 3—3m.

Carlisle Berald.

Paper fur the Kamiky Circle.

VOL. LVII.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBÉR 24, 1856.

NO. 4.

Berald & Expositor.

THE CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA.

The Slanders against Col. Fremont CLEARLY REFUTED BY JAMES BUCHANAN HIMSELF!

READ HIS TESTIMONY!

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.) In the whole history of partizan warfare in our country, the malignity and brutality of the present campaign has never been exceeded, and we much question whether the atrocities of the renegade tories, ekinners and cowboys of the Revolution were instigated by a more fiendish spirit than now actuates the maligners of Col. Fremont, in reference to his operations in California. But his justification is at length accomplished, and on authority which cannot be disputed-that of James Buchanan himself The following document is a certified copy of the evidence for the defence in the case of Gibbs vs. Fremont, being the copy of depositions taken be fore Commissioners under the authority of the Court of Common Pleas, London, in 1852. It will be remembered that Col. Fremont was arrested in London on account of debts con tracted in California. The defence was that these debts were contracted on account of the United States Government. Col. Fremont drew bills of exchange to the amount of nine teen thousand five hundred dollars upon the Secretary of State of the United States, the hands of persons in London, and being proevidence of James Buchauan, of Pennsylvania upon whom, as Secretary of State, the go on the 2d of February, 1848. hills were drawn-being considered material vious to the month of March, 1847. A .to the issue, the court appointed Henry D. Gilpin, Hugh Campbell and Peter McCall, of Philadelphia, Commissioners to take depositions of witnesses for Col. Fremont in Pennsylvania. They were to be sworn, and then administer ouths to interpreters, clerks, &c. the testimony so taken to be sent under seal Common Plens, The Commissioners then proceded with their daty, as appears by the

following: MR. BUCHANAN'S EVIDENCE.

James Buchanan, of the county of Lancas ter, in the State of Pennsylvania, gentleman, called, sworn and examined, as a witness on the part of said defendant, deposeth and saith. to such of the several interogatories as are respectively distinguished by the number set raid Republic of Mexico? opposite to, and placed at the commencement of each of his answers thereto, as follows, that is to sav :

Question .- What is your name, your present residence and your profession, occupation, The last actual resistance of which I am abusiness or employment? Auswer .- My name is James Buchanan, my present residence is in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and I am not engaged in any particular occupation or

employment. Q.Do you know the defendant in this cause, and how long have you been acquaint. ed with him? A -I do know the defendant in this cause, and have been acquainted with him at least ten years.

Q.-Where were you residing in the year 1817? A .- In the city of Washington. Q .- Were you then personally acquainted

with the defendant? A -I was. Q .- Did you see the defendant during that year? A .- I did see the defendant during that year, but not till after his return from California in the latter end of summer or commencement of autumn of that year.

Q .-- Was the defendant then or any other time in the service of the United States Government? If yen, in what capacity? A.-The defendent was in the service of the United States Government as Lieut. Col. of the regiment of Mounted Riflemen throughout the whole of that year; he was appointed to this office in the latter end of May, 1846; he had been for six or more years previously a Lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers, in which the brevet of captain had been conferred upon him for merito-

rious services in his exploring expeditions. Q .- Did the defendant in the year 1847 hold any, and if any, what office or offices nuder the said Government, and did he hold the said offices or any of them, in the mouth of May, 1847 ? A .- During the whole year he held the office of Lieut. Col. in the regi-

ment of Mounted Riflemen, Q.-Do you know who was the Military

Governor of California, and this dispute ex or any or either of them, other than the said after this time General Kearney was the un-disputed Military Commandant and Governor of California till the beginning of June, when he was succeeded by Col. Mason, of the United States Army, who continued in this posi-tion until after the end of the year.

Q -Do you know who was the person in actual command of the land forces of the Government of the United States in California plies for the forces under his command in Calin the year 1847, and in the month of March ifornia. in that year?

Colonel Fremont the defendant, was in California at the commencement of hostilities be-Mexico; he there raised and commanded a or adduced in evidence on the trial thereof? battalion of California, yolunteers, consisting if yes, state freely the particulars hereof. A. of about four hundred men. His services were To the best of my knowledge, the originals of the conquest of California, and, in my opinion; is better entitled to be called The CONQUEROR marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, were presented at OF CALIFORNIA THAN ANY OTHER MAN. He the State Department, in the city of Washingcontinued in the command of the battalion ton, for acceptance and payment. But I do throughout the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven; but there were other troops in California, other troops of the United States, under the command of General Kearney, who was afterwards the military commandant and Governor of California, as I have already stated in my answer to the eighth it would have been more correct to have interrogatory. I cannot undertako to decide the dispute to which I have already, referred between Col. Fremont and General Kearney; but as long as the California battalion existed, they were under the separate and independent thoment of his accounts as Commander of the command of Colonel Fremont, whilst General Kearney commanded the other troops of the United States. 1.

Q-Do you know whether in any part of that year, 1847, hostilities existed between the Government of the said United States and the Republic of Mexico? If yea when did such hoscilities commence, and how long did they continue? A .- Hostilities existed between the liabilities having been incurred on govern- United States and the Republic of Mexico ment account while Col. Fremont was Gov- throughout the whole of the year 1847-these ernor of California. The bills fell into the hostilities commenced on the 24th of April. 1846, and the existence of war between two republics was recognized by act of Conto hold Col. Fremont personally liable. The continued between them until the conclusion of the Trenty of Peace of Gundaloupe Hidal

> Q .- Were such bostilities existing in or pre-They were both in and previous to the month

of March, 1847. Q.—Do you know whether any, and if any, in the year 1847, engaged in hostilities with the said Republic of Mexico? A .- All the forces of the United States were engaged in hostilities with the republic of Mexico except such as were indispensably necessary for the to Sir. James Parke, Chief Justice of the performance of other duties; and this throughout the year 1847.

Q.-Were the said forces of the said Gov ernment of the said United States, in California, or any part of those forces, engaged in the said hostilities with the Republic of Mexico in 1847? A .- The forces of the United States in California were engaged in hostilities with the Republic of Mexico in the year 1847.

Q -Under whose command were the forces of the Government of the said United States in California so engaged in hostilities with the

A -These forces were under the command of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, Col. Fre. mont, the defendant, and Gen Kearney, and afterwards Gen. Kearney and Col. Mason .ware, was on the eighth and 9th of January, 1847. The forces of the United States in these engagements were under the command of Commodora Stockton and Gen. Kearney -the results of these engagements were sodt aastrous to the enemy that the leaders of the Californium, a few days thereafter, met Lieutenant Colonel Fremont, [who was in command of the battalion of California Volunteers. and who was hastening to the scene of action, but did not arive in time to take part in these engagements] and entered into a capitulation with him, whereby the people under arms and in the field agreed to disperse and remain quiet and peaceable. There was no actual battle fought afterwards in California to my knowledge, but the state of war between the two Republics continued, of course, till the

treaty of peace. Q .- Do you know whether any, and if any. for the said forces of the said United States so engaged in hostilities with the said republic of Mexico? And particularly, do you know whether any such supplies were necesdefendant?-and it any, what? A .- I know

[Here follows a series of questions and an-Hultman & Co., of no public interest now, ex-

cept the following:]
Q.—Do you know whether or not the defen-

year there was a dispute between Col. Fre I vate use or benefit, ever received any considmont, the defendant, and General Kenrney, of cration for the said bills, or any of them ; or the United States Army, as to which of them was there any consideration whatever for the was the legitimate Military Commandant and Grawing and the accepting of the same bills isted throughout the month of March, 1847; supplies to or for the said forces of the government of the United States? A .- I neither know nor believe that the defendant himself individually, or for his own private use or benefit, ever received any consideration for said bills or any of them, and do not believe there was any consideration whatever for drawing or accepting of the said bills, or any or either of them, other than to procure sup-

Q.—Is there, within your knowledge, any other matter or thing touching or concerning the matters in issue, in this cause, or the partween the United States and the republic of ties thereto material or necessary to be known very valuable; he bore a conspicuous part in the bills and copies of which are now produced and shown to me, and are hereto annexed, not recollect the individual or individuals by whom presented. I should have accepted and paid these bills from my general knowledge of things in California, had Congress appropriated any money and placed it at my disposal, which could be applied to their payment though drawn these bills on the Secretary of War, I should have accepted and paid these bills and had them charged in account against Colonel Fremont to be settled for at the general set-California Battalion bad any such appropri-ation been made. I know of no other matter or thing touching or concerning the matters at issue in this cause, or the parties thereto material or necessary to be known and adduced in evidence on the trial thereof.

Lastly-I have gone through my answers to the intercognetories put to me on behalf of the defendant, John Chies. Fromont, and state that I have answered the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, tenth eleventh, twelfth, twentyoril, fourth and thirty-sixth from my cwn-knowledge and observation. I have answered the eighth, muth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, twen tested for non acceptance, the holders sought gress on the 13th of May, 1846 Hostilities ty fifth, not from my own personal knowledge and observation, but from my own close cheer. vation of the events of the Mexican war as they occurred and from information derived from official documents, as a memoer of the Cubinet of President Polk, who was the president of the United States during the whole of the Mexican war. My knowledge of the mat-Q.—Do you know whether any, and the hearsay and in no other manner, what forces of the said United States were, hearsay and in no other manner, the what forces of the said United States were, hearsay and in no other manner, the whole in the year 1847, engaged in hostilities with no knowledge of the matters inquired of in the part of the said United States were, hearsay and in no other manner, the whole in the part of the said United States were, hearsay and in no other manner. ters to which I have deposed is derived from the other interrogatories.

JAMES BUCHANAN. -Henry D. Gilpin, Hugh Campbell, Peter McCal.—Commissioners.

A BUCHANAN FIZZLE.

The Philadelphia North American of Saturday makes the following comparison between the great republican Fremout demonstration at Pittsburg, on Wednesday, and the Buchan mass meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday, showing the latter to have been a mortily no failure ? The American says-

Since the recent surprising reputricality is no event has occurred so indicative of the actor weakness and helplessness of that party, which has nailed itself to the platform of Slavery extension, to sink or swim with it as demonstration which took place the other day in our city. It was a total, ignominious and overwhelming failure. It came amazingly short of the anticipations of those who got it up with so great a cost of labor and anxiety. it had not amingle element of moral power in it. So far from this, it proved to every one acquainted with the politics of this city, that the democracy here are completely shorn of their strongth. He that runs could read from it that their prestige was gone, their ranks deserted,—the people had left them.

From the note of preparation sounded, from the unsparing efforts put forth to have an overwhelmning display, they ought to have gathered a great crowd, and kindled it up with at least an ordinary degree of enthusiasm; They had delegations from New York, from Delaware, and even from Virginia. The popwhat forage or other necessaries were supplied | ulation of our city is more than half a million. Many populous towns on railway lines are within one or two hours' distance. From the sources, a gathering here of seventy five thousand persons, with a procession numbersary for the forces under the command of the | ing from twenty to fifty thousand, was counted on with confidence by the projectors of the not whether any forage or other necessaries affair, who had also been confident of carrying were supplied to or for the said forces of the the election in Maine, and would have sur-United States so engaged with host littes with prised and disheartened the opposition. The the Republic of Mexico; but I do know that Republicans held a convention in Pittsburg on such supplies were necessary for the forces the some day, where the numbers in attenin California, under the command of the de- dance were estimated at SEVENTY THOUSfendant, and that no appropriation had been AND, the compact procession was for miles made by Congress to pay for those supplies. long, and the whole multitude were alive with Congress could not have anticipated that Col- boundless enthusiasm. But what did the onel Fremont would raise a battalion by his demonstration amount to here, in respect to own personal exertions, and without previous either enthusiasm or numbers? Impartial persons affirm that the numbers assembled in Independence Square, at no time exceeded swers about the drawing of the bills in favor of four thousand, quite a proportion of whom belonged to the opposite ranks. And as to the procession, the largest and blindest charity confines it within five thousand including a dant himself individually, and for his own pri- great many hands of musicians and a goodly

array of juvenile men, under twenty-one years of age, who certainly constituted a third of the whole number. A gentleman counted the delegation from the strongest Democratic. Ward, when it was full, and found that it consisted of one hundred and seventy four persons, including the band. This, multiplied by twenty four, (the number of wards) would make a sum total of four thousand one hundred and seventy six. But the majority of delegations were not so numerous as this one, which we take for a standard; and one ward was entirely unrepresented in the procession. It was a marked failure throughout. And we do not hesitate to say that no party gathering in this city ever manifested so little enthusi-

COL. FREMONT'S RELIGION.

NOT FOR PARTY, BUT FOR TRUTH.

(From the New York Evangelist, Sept. 18.) It is not our business to enter into the strife of politics. This is not our vocation, and we have religiously abstained from such contests. Nor shall we depart from this line of strict propriety. But we are sometimes appealed to for information as to matters of fact, by readers who imagine that we have special means of knowing the truth. In such a case we are willing to tell what we know-not for the sake of party-but of truth. This we may do without sacrificing our neutral and independent character. If we can help, to correct an error, or to disabuse the public mind of a false impression, we are doing a service to right minded men of all parties. We do not urge our readers to vote one way or the other, but we do wish them to vote intelligently.

It is well known that one of the candidates for the Presidency has been charged with being a Roman Catholic. To this story we never gave the slightest importance, considering it as one of those buld fulsehoods which were fabricated for a party purpose, and which would drop into oblivion and beadispreed as soon as it had served its object. But us the originators of the story dung to it with great pertinacity, thinking it a very effective weapon to excite edium and prejudice, some good men have thought it worth while to set the matter at once and forever at rest. Gergymen of this city have been applied to by members of their churches, and by letters from abroad, to make personal inquiry, since the public would have entire confidence in their statements, knowing that they were not likely to be deceived themselves, and that they could have no motive to misstate the laŭt.

Thus appealed to, a number of clergymen, though very reluctant to do anything which could bring their names before the public in connection with any polical question, called on Col. Fremont for the purpose of a frank conversation with him in regard to his religious profession and belief. This they did, not for their own personal satisfaction-for not one of them had a doubt about the matter -but simply that they might be able to satisty others by an assurance from his own lips. Among those who went were Rev. Dr. De Witt f the Dutch Reformed Courch ; Professors flenry B. Smith and R. D. Hitchcock, of the. Union Theological Seminary; Rev. David B. Coe, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, and one of the editors of this paper .-They were received with great cordiality, and Col. Fremont responded very frankly and cheerfully to their inquiries.

When it was remarked that some of our good prople were disturbed about his religion, re replied, smiling, that he was glad that his. opponents were willing to admit, at least, that he had some religious feeling-that he was not wholly indifferent to Christianity. One of the ministers inquired if the account of his early religious education and of his joining the Episcopal church, as Bigelow's "Life of Fremont," was correct? lle replied that it was; and added, in a few words, that he had been born and elucated on the Episcopal Church; that he had been confirmed as a member of that church, and and never had a shadow of thought of leaving

When allusion was made to the persistent: controls that he was a Catholic, he replied umphs in lowa, Vermont and especially Management he could not imagine how such a story , work its rise, for that, in fact, he had hardly ogen maside of a Catholic Church more than suif a dozen times in his life, and then upon ecasions of public interest or curiosity. All this was said very quietly, and with no

apparent desire to obtrude his religion, or to make capital out of it, but to state the simple met of his religious education and belief -No one could listen to this trank, yet modest statement, without feeling that it was perteotly ingenuous; and thut, with no bigotry towards others, he was sincerely and unafrectedly attached to the religion in which the had been educated by a pious mother.

JAMES B. CLAY. - This degenerate son of the

great Kentuckian is properly appreciated near ils own home, though distance lends some en chantment to the view through logofoco spec. tholony The Cincinnati Gazette mys:-" We see that the name of JANES B. CLAY is printed n the biggest kind of capital letters on the

Buchanan posters, as one of their distinguishal speakers. There used to be a seedy old bell-crowned has displayed in the window of one of our hat stores, on which was the label Heary Clay's Hat. Wa advise our Buchanan friends to hunt up this venerable relic, put it on a pole and carry it around to their proces. sions. Wo can assure them that if HENRY CLAY did wour it, it now contains more brains and a keener sense of duty, than James B. CLAY opposes to possess.

WHO CONQUEEED CALLFORMA?—The N. F. Evening Post publishes a long affidavit, minds by James Buchanan, the present Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in the case of Fremont, before Henry D. Gilpin, Hugh Campbull and Peter McCall, of Philadelphia, Commissioners appointed by the British Court of Exobequer in the year 1852. From this we make the following extract: