

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

### The Treaty Ratified.

The treaty of peace, as adjusted by Mr. Trist, and the Mexican Commissioners, was ratified by the Senate of the United States, with several important additions and modifications, on the 10th inst. The vote stood 37 yeas to 15 nays. Although the injunction of secrecy has not been removed, the treaty, in its amended shape, has already found its way into the daily newspapers. Its great length prevents us from furnishing more than a brief synopsis of its leading articles.

#### SYNOPSIS OF THE TREATY.

The first article names the Commissioners who have adjusted the terms of the proposed treaty.

Article second stipulates that there shall be an immediate suspension of hostilities between the armies of the two republics.

Article third defines the future boundary of the United States. The line commences in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; thence runs up the middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence along that southern boundary to the western boundary of the same; thence north to the first branch of the Gila which it intersects; thence down the middle of that branch and of the river to the Colorado; thence it runs across westwardly, and strikes the Pacific at a point one league south of San Diego. The free navigation of the Gulf of California and of the river Colorado, from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf, is secured to the United States.

Article fourth stipulates that it shall be optional with the citizens of Mexico now residing in the territory to be ceded either to leave, taking with them or otherwise disposing of their property; or else, upon the taking of the oaths of allegiance to this government, to be protected in the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States.

The next article provides that the United States Government shall take prompt and effectual measures for the defence of the border from Indian incursions. To this end, both nations are to use their best endeavors.

In consideration of the extension of the boundary of the United States, made by this treaty, the United States government stipulates to pay to Mexico the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In this sum is included the three millions appropriated last session for the furtherance of peace, and now subject to Mr. Trist's order. This sum is to be paid to the Mexican government immediately on the ratification of the treaty. The remaining 12 millions are to be paid in four annual instalments, bearing six per cent interest from the ratification of the treaty by Mexico. No portion of this sum is to be transferable.

According to the article, the U. States government undertakes all claims of American citizens against Mexico, both those already decided, and those still undecided—the whole, however, not to amount to more than three millions and a quarter of dollars.

The Mexican archives found by us after the taking possession of the ceded territory, are to be delivered up.

The treaty of commerce of 1831, between the two republics, is to be revised for the period of eight years, and may afterwards be renewed at the option of both governments.

The custom houses are to be restored to the Mexican authorities as soon as the treaty shall have been ratified. Means are to be adopted for settling the accounts.

The troops of the United States are to leave Mexico in three months—after the ratification of the treaty, unless the sickly season should come on, in which event they are to retire to some healthy situation, and are to be furnished with supplies by the Mexican government, on amicable terms.

The supplies which may arrive between the ratification of the treaty and the embarkation of the troops, are not to be subject to duty.

The treaty is to be ratified by the President and Senate, and to be exchanged within four months after its ratification.

The boundary of New Mexico is to be defined as laid down in Disturnell's map of Mexico, published at N. York in 1847.

The articles providing for the confirmation of the grants given by the Mexican government in Texas and California, are stricken out; and the unimportant provision to extend the jurisdiction of the Mexican church over the Catholic clergy in the ceded territory, is also stricken out. These are the principal modifications.

It will be recollected that the treaty indicates two modes of paying the indemnity agreed upon—one by the issue of six per cent. stocks, or by instalments. The latter mode has been adopted. The three millions subject to Mr. Trist's order, are to be paid immediately upon the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican government, and the remainder in annual instalments of three millions each, bearing six per cent. interest to commence from the ratification of the treaty by Mexico.

### Great Fire in Boston.

Three hundred thousand dollars worth of property destroyed.

On Friday night last, Boston was visited with one of the most disastrous fires that has occurred in that city for years. We find the following particulars in the Whig of Saturday morning last:

At half past 10 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the extensive printing establishment of Damrell & Moore (late Dickinson's) on Washington street.

The fire took in the third story of No. 52, and immediately reached the upper story of the next apartment, occupied for drying and pressing sheets, the whole roof of the block was instantly in flames. The second story was occupied by John Earle, jr., tailor. The lower story, No. 44, by James Eaton, as a sportsman's warehouse, and No. 48 by Charles Watts, tailor. Boynton & Woodford, fancy goods, No. 50; W. Harris Paul, Lyon & Powers, No. 52, tailors; Pollard & Barry, hat store, No. 45; and D. Carver, tailor, were all more or less injured by fire or water. The office of Damrell & Moore was one of the most extensive offices in the country. The loss of printing materials must be from \$40,000 to \$50,000. Boynton and Woodford had a very valuable stock of goods, which is injured mostly by water. After the fire was under way, the wind breezed up from the northwest, and for a time it seemed difficult to stay its progress until it reached State street. Showers of cinders were blown upon the Merchants' and Globe Banks, the old State House, the Merchants' Exchange, & the buildings corner of Congress street. While writing this, at 12 o'clock, the firemen appear to have got the mastery, and will probably confine it to the buildings now burning.

A postscript in the Bee says: **STILL LATENT.**—The fire is brought under, and will extend no further. Two elegant, granite front blocks are in ruins, extending from No. 42 to 56 on the street, involving a loss of property probably equalling \$300,000.

**A REVOLTING SCENE.**—We copy the following from the New York Herald.

Yesterday morning, at the watch returns before Judge Osborne, officer Rider of the 6th Ward, brought in a boy about eleven years of age and his sister, who is about seventeen years, by the names of John and Ellen Donovan. They were both in a stupid state of intoxication; the boy could not walk straight without the aid of some one, and the girl could scarcely drag one leg after the other; the officer said he found them in Elm street, with a crowd of boys around them; the girl had fell on the side walk and cut her face, which was bleeding, and smeared with her hands all over her face & dress, giving her a frightful appearance. Such a scene as this is truly terrible to witness; two so young, in a beastly state of intoxication, clinging to each other as found, brother and sister, and when separated by the officer, cried and yelled in a most pitiful manner, creating a commiseration and a degree of horror from all who witnessed them, to think that children so young should be found drunk in the public streets; a scene like this, even in the police office, is rarely witnessed. The magistrate committed them both to the Tombs for a further hearing when sober.

### Late from Mexico.

**Train attacked by Guerrillas—Defeated by the Americans—Armistice of two months agreed upon.**

LOUISVILLE, March 14. By the way of Louisville, we have N. Orleans dates to the 7th inst. The famous "pony express" has been completely distanced by the Western Telegraph Line.

Several vessels had arrived from Vera Cruz, and are in only four days passage, bringing later dates from the seat of war.

The train that left Vera Cruz for Orizaba commanded by Col. Briscoe, had been attacked by a guerrilla force 400 strong. An express rider was immediately sent to inform Gen. Twigg of the fact, who dispatched three companies of cavalry to the aid of Col. Briscoe. This reinforcement went as far as San Diego, but seeing nothing of the Americans, they returned.

A letter received by the last arrival states that a desperate fight took place between Col. Briscoe's command and the guerrillas at Matagorda, which resulted in the dispersal of the latter. Lieut. Henderson and four of the Georgia volunteers were killed in the fight.

A strong force of cavalry and infantry left Vera Cruz on the 21st ult., to clear the road of the guerrillas.

The Free American, of the 2d of March, says, that an express had arrived from the city of Mexico, which states that an armistice of two months had been agreed upon between General Butler and the Mexican Commissioners.

### Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Clearfield, will be offered at public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 1st day of May, 1848, at 1 o'clock, P. M., 50 Acres of Land, situated in Pike township, Clearfield county, the largest portion of which is improved—known as the land belonging to the heirs of Ann Collins, deceased.

ELLIS IRWIN, Trustee of the Estate.

Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1848.

### HOUSE AND LOT At Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers to sell his House and Lot, in the borough of Clearfield, on the South-east corner of Market and Third streets. Besides the dwelling house, there is also an excellent Frame Stable, Smoke-house, Bake-Oven, Draw-well, &c. &c., all nearly new.

The property is conveniently situated for business, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN BEAUMONT.

Clearfield, March 3, '48.

### Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, PA. March 25, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pa.** Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

**Israel Painter, of Westmoreland.**

E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, Philadelphia, is our authorized agent, to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertisements, &c.

### DIVINE PREACHING.

By Divine permission, there will be a protracted meeting held in the Court House, in this place, to continue for three or four days, commencing on Saturday the 8th of April next. The Rev. Mr. Ouzar, of the Second Advent church, of Baltimore, will officiate.

The important news from France has crowded out many things intended for publication. It will be more interesting, however, to our readers than anything else we could give.

We are thankful to Capt. Walters for an early, and the only copy we received on Wednesday, of the late foreign news.

Senator SEVIER, of Arkansas, has been appointed Minister to Mexico, by the President.

After they read it, our readers will want no apology from us for filling our outside with the history of the war in the Caucasus.

### THE FIRST STATE GUN.

Glorious New Hampshire held her State election last week, which has resulted in a most glorious Democratic victory.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

**ABDICATION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE—A REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED—THE ROYAL FAMILY HAVE QUITTED PARIS—THE REVOLUTION IS SPREADING—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE—THE COMMUNICATION WITH THE INTERIOR CUT OFF—THE RAILROAD STATIONS IN POSSESSION OF THE PEOPLE.**

The Steamship Cambria arrived at New York on the morning of the 18th, having sailed from Liverpool on the 26th of February. Her news is of the most startling and important character. A revolution has broken out in Paris, in which all classes of the people have participated, and which appears to have ended in the complete overthrow of Monarchy in France.

The immediate cause of the outbreak was the interdiction, by the Government, of the holding of the great Reform Banquet, which was to have been held on the 22d of February—the birth day of Washington. This banquet was to have been held in honor of certain liberal acts of Reform that the Government had granted. Immediately the people began to assume a threatening attitude, and to congregate in large assemblies. The military and National Guards were called to arms, but no serious collision took place until the 23d, on which day the Guizot Ministry resigned. None of the cruel excesses which stained the character of former revolutions in France, were committed.

For want of space we are compelled to omit the details of the events that occurred prior to the 24th.

PARIS, Feb. 24, 1848.

Louis Philippe has abdicated in favor of the Count de Paris.

The Duke de Nemours proposed as Regent, and rejected.

It was proposed by Odillon Barrot that a regency should be formed, under the Duchess of Orleans, until the Count de Paris should attain his majority, but this has been rejected, and a Republic insisted upon.

The Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris went to the Chamber at half-past one, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and a large party of officers on horseback. The Duchess was in deep mourning.

Four o'clock.

The Duchess de Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Nemours, have been at the Chamber of Deputies, and have been rejected by the Chamber, and the people who penetrated into the Chamber.

The Chamber of Deputies has declared itself *en permanence*.

The Chamber has refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne. There will be great efforts made to support the Duchess de Orleans. The idea of a republic is not agreeable to the mass of the deputies.

The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority.

The King, at one o'clock, left the Palace of the Tuilleries, escorted by a party of cavalry of the National Guards, and several regiments of regular cavalry. The carriages went by the Quays to the barrier of Passy.

The troops were all withdrawn at noon to-day. Not a soldier is to be seen. The troops of the line have fraternized with the national guard, and the national guard with the people. All intercourse between the two sides of the river are cut off, but I hear distant firing going on every instant while I write.

Garnier Pages is mayor of Paris. Aled.

strong Government will be organized. A Republic, on the model of the U. States, is proposed.

A procession of persons in blouses, and armed, have just passed, carrying the throne of the throne room of the Tuilleries on their shoulders in triumph and singing the Marseillaise.

There has been a frightful loss of life, and in many instances the troops have refused to act against the people. The number of killed is said to be upwards of 500, principally in the neighborhood of the Palais Royal, and between that and the Tuilleries.

An attempt was made on the Finance Minister's residence at eleven o'clock, which failed.

The Tocsin has been sounding all day throughout Paris.

All Paris is in the hands of the National Guards and the people.

Count Mole was first named and rejected by the people. Thiers and Barrot were next named, and the proclamations appointing them Ministers, are torn down everywhere by the public.

General Lamoriciere has been appointed commander of the National Guard. The placard was signed by Thiers and Barrot.

It is said General Lamoriciere is killed, or at all events wounded.

The Palace of the Palais Royal has been taken possession of by the people, after a great deal of carnage. An attack was made at one o'clock on the Palace of the Tuilleries.

The Palace of the Tuilleries is in the hands of the National Guard and the people. They are throwing the furniture out of the windows, and burning it, and an attempt has been made to burn the Tuilleries.

The people have penetrated into the cellars of the Tuilleries, and are distributing the wine.

The people are in possession of the railway stations and barriers—the rails removed to prevent the troops arriving from the country. The passengers from Boulogne to Paris were obliged to return from Neuchatel to Boulogne, as the railway is stopped. All communications are cut off with Paris. The mail and passengers are returned to Amiens.

From the London papers of Feb. 26.

We subjoin from the French papers a few details of the events of which we have given the heads above:

At half past four it was hoped that the worst was over. About half past 7 the Boulevard, being then crowded, there arrived a column of the combatants, many of them armed with muskets, and singing the Marseillaise and the chorus of the Girondins which I have so often mentioned. They were received with uproarious felicitation by the people, and proceeded to the office of the National, which seems to be the organ of this formidable opposition. They demanded that the editors see that their liberties were not "again" played with. M. Marrast, principal editor of the National, harangued them from the balcony, and assured them that their liberties would this time be secured. This scene was repeated six times during the night.

At 10 o'clock a column of 600 or 800 people of all ranks, who had been fighting, passed up the Boulevard. Among them were evidently many of the Communists, and, possibly, some of those malfactors who will mix in all popular movements. The bearing and attitude of this column was terrible. The subsequent act of one of the party justified the apprehension which their appearance suggested.

Although M. Guizot had retired from the Ministry, the Hotel des Etrangers remained occupied and guarded by troops. About 10 o'clock a young man walked up to the officer in command and blew his brains out with a pistol. Seeing him fall, his soldiers without orders fired on the people, of whom four or five were killed.

The report of this discharge, at a moment when we flattered ourselves that all was tolerably well over, created a painful sensation. Twenty minutes afterwards, however, a most touching and melancholy procession arrived, and, as far as could be perceived, turned alarm into rage.

The buzz of an approaching multitude coming from the Boulevard des Capucines was heard, and a low song of death, "Mourir pour la patrie," was chanted by the throng instead of the victorious Marseillaise. Mingled with this awful and imposing chorus, the noise of wheels could be heard. A large body of the people slowly advanced. Four in front carried torches. Behind them came an open cart surrounded by torch-bearers. The light was strong, and discovered four or five dead bodies, partly undressed, which appeared to have been carefully arranged in the cart.

When the head of the column reached the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, the song was changed to a burst of fury, which will not be soon forgotten by those who heard it. The procession halted at the office of the National, and the whole party burst into an unanimous shriek or cry of Vengeance! You know how sonorous is that word when pronounced in French. The dead bodies in the cart were those of the men who fell under the fire of the soldiers above mentioned.

This event is deplorable. It may possibly change the issue of the affair. The night was an awful one. The noise of workmen appeared to break on the stillness. Having heard a similar one in 1830, I guessed what was going on. Barricades—one immensely strong at the end of the Rue Richelieu, were in progress of construction. This has continued up to this moment (half-past ten.) Every tree on the whole line of the Boulevard has been felled. Every one of the superb lamp-posts

has been thrown down, and all converted into barricades.

At the corner of every street is a barricade, gentlemen, shopkeepers, workmen, clerks, all laboring at the work with an eagerness and an earnestness beyond description.

At twelve o'clock M. Odillon Barrot, accompanied by General Lamoriciere, repaired from the Chamber of Deputies to the Ministry of the Interior, where he was formally installed, in presence of the National Guard and a multitude of citizens, who filled the Court. Shortly afterwards the following proclamation was posted up on the gate, amidst universal acclamations:—

My Dear Comrades—I have been invested by the new Cabinet with the superior command of the National Guard of the Department of the Seine.

By your energetic attitude you have asserted the triumph of liberty. You have been and will ever be, the defenders of order. I rely upon you, as you may rely upon me.

Your comrade,  
(Signed) General LAMORICIERE  
(Countersigned) ODILLON BARROT.  
PARIS, Feb. 24, 1848.

At 2 o'clock the following proclamation was posted on the walls of Paris:—

Citizens of Paris.—The King has abdicated. The crown bestowed by the revolution of July, is now placed on the head of a child, protected by his mother. They are both under the safeguard of the honor and courage of the Parisian population. All causes of division amongst us has ceased to exist. Orders have been given to the troops of the line to return to their respective quarters. Our brave army can be better employed than in shedding its blood in so despicable a collision.

My beloved fellow citizens.—From this moment the maintenance of order is intrusted to the courage and prudence of the people of Paris and its heroic National Guard. They have ever been faithful to our noble country. They will not desert it in this grave emergency.

ODILLON BARROT.

This proclamation produced a temporary calm, but the unfortunate occurrence at the Foreign Affairs last night threatens to change the character of the struggle. Large pools of blood are still on the asphalt pavement of the Boulevards des Capucines and the Rue Basse du Rampart. The people forget that the troops only fired when their colonel was brutally shot. They demand "vengeance."

On leaving the palace, the King and his family proceeded to Neuilly under an escort of cuirassiers. After the troops evacuated the Tuilleries, the palace was immediately occupied by the insurgents, who destroyed everything in it—windows, furniture, pictures, &c. The throne alone was left entire, carried in procession thro' the streets and the Boulevards, and ultimately smashed to pieces. A similar scene of destruction took place at the Palais Royal. All the furniture was taken out and burnt in the court.

Marshal Bugeaud has been named at once commander of the National Guard & of the troops of the line.

In the Chamber of Deputies, at one o'clock, M. Sauzet took the chair, in presence of about 300 members. Shortly afterwards it was stated that the Duchess of Orleans had arrived at the palace with her two sons. The Princess soon appeared at the left door, accompanied by the two princes and the Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier. The young Count de Paris entered first, led by one of the members of the House. He penetrated with difficulty as far as the semicircle, which was crowded with officers and soldiers of the National Guard. His presence produced a lively impression on the assembly. Almost immediately afterwards the Duchess entered, and seated herself in an arm chair between her two sons.

The hall was then forcibly entered by a multitude of armed men of the lower orders and National Guards. The Princess and her children then retired to one of the upper benches of the centre, opposite the presidential chair.

The greatest agitation and uproar prevailed, and when silence was restored M. Dupin rose and announced to the assembly that the King had abdicated in favor of his grandson, and conferred the regency on the Duchess of Orleans. A voice from the public gallery—"It is too late."

An indescribable scene of tumult ensued. A number of deputies collected round the Duchess and her children & the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier. National Guards also rallied round the royal family.

M. Marie then ascended the tribune; his voice was drowned by deafening cries.—When silence was restored, M. Marie said that in the critical situation in which the capital was placed, it was urgently necessary to adopt some measures calculated to calm the population. Since morning the evil had made immense progress. Shall we proclaim the Duke de Nemours or the Duchess of Orleans regent? M. Cremieux, who followed, was of opinion to uphold the new Government. M. Genoude thought that an appeal ought to be addressed to the people.

Odillon Barrot next ascended the tribune, and advocated the rights of the Duchess d'Orleans. M. Lorochejaquelin supported the appeal to the people. M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin insisted on the necessity of appointing a Provisional Government. M. Sauzet here put on his hat, and concluded the sitting. The Princess retired, followed by all the members of the Centre, those of the left alone remaining in the hall. The insurgents then called, or rather carried M. Dupont de l'Eure to the Presidential chair. The tribune and all the seats were occupied by the people and National Guards, and the names of the following members of the Provisional Government were proclaimed amidst a scene which has not been witnessed since the Convention:—

M. GARNIER PAGES, M. LEDRU ROLLIN, M. ARAGO, M. LAMARTINE, M. MARIE, M. CREMIEUX.

This list was received with the cries of *Vive la Republique*, & the Assembly then adjourned to the Hotel de Ville to install the Provisional government.