

Democratic Banner.

BY MOORE & HEMPHILL.

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TERMS

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Correct and Exact Details of the Revolution in France.

From Galignani's Messenger, Feb. 24.

The information which we have to lay before our readers of the events of yesterday, will be found of great interest, both as regards some of the details and their results.

By about nine o'clock in the morning, people assembled in considerable numbers, in the quarters St. Dennis and St. Martin, and at ten o'clock they had succeeded in erecting barricades at the Porte St. Denis, in the Rue de Clerly, the Rue Neuve Saint Eustache, the Rue de Cadran, and the Rue du Petit Carreau.

A fusillade took place at some of these barricades, between the populace and the municipal guards. Two young men were killed, and a municipal guard was disarmed. Several municipal guards were pursued to the Place du Caire, by young men armed with sticks. The guards fired and wounded several persons.

A strong force of the National Guard occupied the Arcades and Rue de Rivoli during the day. A large crowd was assembled there, and it amused itself in shouting, "Long live the National Guard!"

In the course of the afternoon the mob attacked a body of the Municipal Guard, which was stationed under a gateway in a street in the Marais, and a small number of National Guards having come up, assisted, as it was asserted, in disarming them.

About four o'clock, the intelligence that the ministry had given in its resignation began to be generally known. It was received by every demonstration of satisfaction. Even a large crowd of well-dressed persons, on the Boulevard, testified their joy by shouting "Vive la Reforme!"

At about five o'clock, the mob made an attack on the guard house on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, where some prisoners were confined. It succeeded in disarming the soldiers who occupied the post, and in releasing the prisoners.

The National Guard also released some prisoners who were confined in the Marie of the third arrondissement. The *Patric* announces that as a strong picket of the National Guard was passing before the Imprimerie Royale, followed by a numerous crowd shouting "Long live Reforme! Long live the National Guard!"

A detachment of the Municipal Guard fired on them and wounded seven. Great exasperation was produced by this; but it was somewhat calmed down when the mob learned the downfall of the Guizot ministry.

At about seven o'clock, an immense crowd, consisting almost exclusively of persons of the working classes, many of them very young, descended the Boulevard. They were headed by men bearing blazing torches. They sang the new favorite song, beginning

"Mourir pour la patrie. C'est le sort, le plus beau, le plus digne d'envie." Or it may be more correct to say that they sang only those two lines, for they rarely got beyond them, repeating them over and over again.

allow a detachment of cuirassiers to enter the street, a proceeding in which he was warmly supported by his men, who uttered cries of "Long live Reforme! Down with Guizot!"

In the morning, a post of the Municipal Guard, in the Rue Mauconseil, was carried by the people. Soon after the Municipal Guards succeeded in retaking it; but the people subsequently attacked it with renewed ardor, and succeeded in again getting possession of it.

During the whole day, a large crowd was assembled in the vicinity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They cried out incessantly "Down with Guizot! Long live Reforme!"

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Large parties of the national guard paraded the streets, the officers and men shouting "Vive la reforme," and the crowd cheering loudly. Bands of 500 to 1,500 men and boys went about crying "Vive la reforme," and singing the Marseillaise; and, on being met by the troops, they divided to let them pass; and, as soon as they had passed, repeated their cries and their song. Towards half-past six o'clock an illumination was spoken of, and many persons lighted up spontaneously.

The national guard mustered rather strong yesterday, and, when the news of the resignation of the ministry was known, a great number more who had refused to turn out made their appearance.

At 11 o'clock, there was no actual disturbance in the Rue St. Denis, the Rue St. Martin, and that neighborhood, and the troops were all withdrawn. But the people were busy engaged in constructing a formidable barricade near the Porte. They had turned up a great part of the foot pavement, had seized some carts, broken down some iron railings, and, in fact, possessed themselves of almost everything which it was possible to remove.

The guard house of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle had been abandoned by the troops, and the mob was occupied in pulling every thing to pieces in the interior, breaking down the iron railing, &c.

It is with the deepest regret that we announce (twelve o'clock at night) that the 14th regiment of the line, stationed in front of the hotel des Affaires Etrangeres, fired to-night on a numerous group of young men who were passing with some national guards at their head, and killed a considerable number of them, besides wounding many others.

A HINT TO FARMERS.—Some time about the middle of the last century, a landed proprietor in one of the midland counties, resolved to keep his property in his own possession.

A western paper contains an advertisement of a farm for sale, and as an inducement to purchase it says—"There is not an *Attorney* within fifteen miles of the neighborhood."

because you, lying in bed, said to your servants, Go! do so and so, while I, rising from mine, said, Come! do so and so. All my prosperity rests upon knowing the difference between Come! and Go!"

British Taxation.

All Europe is just now in commotion. The people of all kingdoms—except Russia—have learnt, within the last ten or fifteen years, that they have other rights than the right of being slaves—and they have determined to be no longer slaves. England is acknowledged as the freest and most liberal monarchy in Europe.

London, Feb. 25, 1848. While I freely admit that you know "considerable, if not more," that you have travelled far and wide, and have both received, and in the course of your travels, imparted much information, I hope I shall be pardoned for expressing the belief that you do not know every thing in all its minutiae of detail.

You may know that in the first place, paper pays a tax of a penny and a half per pound for being manufactured, that the newspaper pays another tax in addition to this in the form of a stamp duty.

For example—Mr. George Jones, being either an auctioneer or private individual, advertises, viz: "FOR SALE—A pair of matched ponies. Also, a bay carriage horse. Also, a brown cab. Also, a light wagon. Also, a set of double harness."

Another example. Count you for insertion in your own column for one day, for one month, and for three months, the following, viz: "TO LINENDRAPERS, HOBIERS, &c.—Mr. W. E., accountant, has received instructions to dispose of business at the following places—Algate, Notting-hill, Walworth-road, Plymouth, Old Kent-road, Cranbourne-street, Brompton, Piccadilly, Waterloo, Hampstead, Blackfriars-road, Piccadilly, Hartley-row, King-street, Holborn, Camden-town, Pentonville, Windsor, Uppington, Mile-end-road, Kensington."

Well, I have counted it myself, and according to your terms, as published, I make it amount to not over sixty cents for one day, five dollars for one month, or twelve dollars and a half for three months.

Construction says, that for the purpose of taxation, there are twenty-one different advertisements in that notice, because that

number of places of business are mentioned by the advertiser, and he must therefore pay to government the moderate tax of twenty-one times eighteen pence for one insertion, or \$1 11s. 6d., for one month, £40 10s., and for three months, no less a sum than £122 17s., or five hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-two cents!!

It is true that these are examples only of cases not of ordinary daily occurrence, because those persons who have suffered once in this way, thereafter forego the advantage of advertising in such way as would suit their convenience, if they do not forego newspaper advertising altogether.

An acknowledged evil is, I think, much more readily corrected, though perhaps not more certainly, with us in the United States than in England. We think and act more simultaneously with the thought; they act only after having taken far more time than we deem necessary to take into consideration all the qualifying circumstances by which a question may be affected.

As a matter of curiosity, while upon this subject, let us look at the operation and result of the taxation of the public through a single newspaper, the *Times*, as you understand the tax to be, by the fair and legitimate construction of the law, leaving out of view uncalculatable constructions as I have given instances of above.

Next comes the tax upon advertisements, the exact data of which has not transpired, but as it is estimated that the advertising receipts of the *Times* amount to over three hundred pounds, or near fifteen hundred dollars per day, it is fair to suppose the tax is equal to one-third of the amount.

We will now estimate the amount of duty paid upon paper manufactured for wrapping, the tax upon window lights for such an establishment as the *Times* has, &c. &c. Do you say "No?" Oh, well, then I will not trouble you with them, but will give the aggregate of the three items enumerated, viz:—tax upon paper, \$88,500; stamp duty, \$243,793; advertisement tax, \$156,000; grand total of three items of over four hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars!!

Government derives a handsome revenue if not, for allowing the people to read the *London Times*. Yours, WILLIAM.

WINDY NIGHTS.—Several years since, when travelling by night in the mail coach, in the depth of winter, and during the absence of the moon, I was surprised to observe, that, though dense clouds covered every part of the horizon, and not a single star could be seen, yet the night was far from being dark, and large objects near the road were easily discerned.