

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 Clery, 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 woman, the relative of a tradesman, was, we understand, killed on the spot. According to the *Patrie*, the officer of a platoon of the National Guard, who was on the place, was so indignant, that he cried: "To arms!" whereupon the Municipal Guard beat a retreat. Two hours later, one of our reporters passed through the Place du Caire. It was then perfectly calm—in fact, not a soul was to be seen except three National Guards in the Passage du Caire.

At the Porte St. Denis, the troops charged the people, and the barricade in the Rue Cadran, at the entrance to the Rue Montmartre, was attacked by the Municipal Guard, who fired on the mob, whereby a child was killed, and two workmen and three women were, it is said, seriously wounded.

At 11 o'clock, the crowd was dense in the vicinity of the Porte St. Martin; and there were cries of "Down with Guizot!" "Long live Reform!" A detachment of troops fired on the mob, compelling it to retreat.

At 12, all the quarters of the markets were fully occupied. There was a battalion of the 21st regiment on the Marchés des Innocens, besides detachments of the Municipal Guard, horse and foot, and two detachments of cuirassiers. Two pieces of cannon were on the spot, one of which was directed towards the Rue Montmartre, and the other towards the Rue de la Ferroniere. They were ready to be employed at a moment's notice. The fish market was occupied by a battalion of the first regiment.

On the Place du Carrousel, the horse Municipal Guard charged the groups who were assembled there; but the people, after dispersing on one spot, immediately reassembled at another.

At the barricade in the Rue de Clery, which was half destroyed, the Municipal Guard fired, and several persons were wounded.

Between one and two o'clock, one of our reporters visited the different quarters in which disturbances prevailed. On the Boulevards, in the Rue St. Denis, the Rue St. Martin, the Rue Montmartre, the Rue St. Honoré, and, in fact, all the principal streets, the crowds were very dense. On the Boulevards, especially near the portes St. Denis and St. Martin, there was a large assemblage of military, infantry, dragoons, light dragoons, and municipal guards, both horse and foot. In the Rue St. Martin frequent charges were executed.

An attempt to erect barricades in the Rue St. Antoine, was prevented, as were also other attempts in the Rues St. Laurent and St. Lazare.

In the Rue de la Cité and the Rue de Constantinople the troops had to disperse the mob. On the Place du Chatelet, and the Point au Change, fusillade was kept up for some time. In the Rue des Filles du Calvaire, barricades were established, but were destroyed by the troops. Barricades which were constructed in the Rue du Temple were destroyed by the troops about 4 o'clock. A chief de battalion was, it is said, killed.

The Place des Victoires and the Place du Carrousel were occupied by strong detachments, both of dragoons and infantry. The *Patrie* relates that, in passing along the former, the pickets of the National Guard cried, "Down with Guizot! Long live Reform!" They proceeded to the Place de Petits Peres, and from thence to the Rue Montmartre. They were followed by an immense crowd, who alternately chanted the "Marseillaise," and cried "Vive la Garde Nationale!" At about that time charges were made on the assembled people in the Place St. Andre des Arts, the Place de l'Ecole de Medecine, and in all the adjoining streets as far as the Place Maubert. Pickets of the troops of the line, national and municipal guards, were stationed at almost all the corners of the streets.

The *Patrie* asserts that at the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, M. Deiborpe, chef de battalion of the 2d Legion, at the head of a strong detachment, refused to

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 Reform! Down with Guizot!" In one street, which leads to the Place des Petits Peres, some National Guards also prevented the troops from entering. On the Boulevard, between the Chateau d'Eau and the Ambigu, a superior officer ordered the National Guard to charge the people; but, says the *Patrie*, they refused.

In the course of the day, M. Cremieux, the deputy, went along the Quai du Louvre to the Chamber of Deputies, followed by 400 National Guards, in uniform, with nut arms.

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 Reform!"

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 Boulevards, 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. All the windows of the guard-house were smashed. The National Guard also released some prisoners who were confined in the Marie of the third arrondissement.

The *Patrie* announces that as a strong picket of the National Guard was passing before the Imprimerie Royale, followed by a numerous crowd shouting "Long live Reform! 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 Boulevards. 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 would be more correct to say that they sang only those two lines, for they rarely got beyond them, repeating them over and over again. At intervals, however, they changed the refrain, by shouting with all the force of their lungs, "Down with Guizot! Down with Guizot!"

On reaching the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, they found assembled very strong forces of infantry and dragoons, which occupied the whole width of the boulevards, with the exception of the pavement near the Rue Basse du Rampart. Some persons expected to see the mob come into collision with the troops, but instead of that the torch-bearers fled off on the pavement, shouting "Vive la ligue! Vive la ligue!" and they were followed by all their large train.

After having passed the soldiers, the crowd raised a terrific shout of "Down with Guizot!" after which, having formed themselves into something like order, they struck up the eternal "Mourir pour la patrie!" and continued to bawl it until they reached the church of the Madeleine. There a large detachment of the National Guard was stationed. The commandant on seeing the mob, went to the leaders of it, recommending them to extinguish their torches and be orderly. The torch-bearers immediately complied with the request, and a thousand voices shouted "Long live the National Guard!" The mob then cried "To Duchatel," and went along the Rue Royale with apparently the intention of paying a visit to the Minister of the Interior.

In the Rue St. Honoré there was also an immense crowd, which also sang as one man "Mourir pour la patrie!" varied alternately with the "Allons, enfants de la patrie!" and "Aux armes citoyens, de la Marseillaise." On ascending the Rue St. Honoré they fell in with a detachment of National Guards and of a regiment of the line; whereupon a thousand voices cried, "Long live the National Guard!" "Long live the line!" and to wind up came a fierce shout of "Down with Guizot!"

When the news of the resignation of the ministry had become generally known in Paris, there was a burst of satisfaction which it would be difficult to describe.

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 illumination, of course, became more general when the populace in large numbers went through the streets, calling "light up." Numerous bands alone, or following detachments of national guards, went about shouting "Vive le Roi," "Vive la reforme," and singing the Marseillaise. On many of the points where barricades had been erected, and the people were resisting the troops, they ceased resistance when they heard the news of the resignation of the ministers, and the troops retired; but we hear that at other points the people were less reasonable; and, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, a large crowd from one of the faubourgs arrived opposite the hotel of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and some shots were fired at the hotel.

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 busily 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 difficulty of removing some of the stones was considerable, but the mob enlisted their labor with reiterated shouts of "down with Guizot!"

In the Rue Montmartre a barricade was being erected near the hotel of Baron Delessert, a short distance from the Boulevard. The pavement was there dug up—the railing in front of the hotel was broken down, and several hack cabs were seized. At the entrance into the faubourg Montmartre from the boulevard, the mob was also engaged in constructing a barricade. Surprise was expressed at all the troops being withdrawn; but it was said that they were busily engaged near the hotel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the noise of frequent fusillades confirmed that statement. The mob seemed tolerably good humored; for several of them politely advised our reporter to take the by-roads in preference to the boulevards, stating that there was danger in passing along the latter. Many persons were walking up and down the boulevards, armed with muskets and clubs. The only armed force we saw was a patrol of the national guard, which was greeted by the mob with cries of "Vive la garde nationale!" A number of boys amused themselves with smashing the gas lamps. 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 Etrangères, 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. The event caused the greatest excitement, particularly at a later hour of the night, when some of the dead bodies (at least twenty, it was said) were carried in a wagon along the boulevard toward the Bastille. Several barricades were immediately thrown up in the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre, the Rue Montmartre, and other streets close to the Boulevards. Some cabriolets, trees, barrels, and other articles were also slung together across the Boulevard des Italiens, so as to form a kind of barricade; but the pavement had not been torn up as in other places mentioned. At the hour at which we write, matters have become more tranquil.

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 little time convinced him, as it has frequently done others. He, therefore, let one-half of his estate to a person who was punctual in paying his stipulated rent. About ten years after this arrangement, he found difficulties increasing, so that he was forced to raise money, and having great confidence in his tenant, he consulted him upon the best manner in which it could be done. "Why, by selling that part of your estate which you still occupy." "Yes, but money is scarce; where am I to find a purchaser?" "Myself." "You, who came in circumstances to occupy at a high rent only half the property upon which I, the proprietor of the whole, was nearly beggared by farming! How are you enabled to purchase a moiety of my estate?" "Simply

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 slaves no longer. England is acknowledged as the freest and most liberal monarchy in Europe. Yet behold the tyranny of her system of taxation! Read the following, ye grumbling Republicans, and forever after hold your peace:

From the Correspondence of the Philadel'ia Ledger, LONDON, Feb. 25, 1848.

Dear Ledger,—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. Should your pride be offended by this remark, it may be soothed by the reflection that to know any thing before you have learned it, implies prescience superhuman, and this, I presume, you do not arrogate to yourself.

You know, of course, that the people of England are taxed, (who does not know this?) that they are taxed heavily, that their direct taxes are enormous, notwithstanding all the indirect taxation borne for ages under the flattering garb of "protection" in commercial restriction, and you know also that, if not an undue proportion, at least a heavy burden of this taxation is thrown upon those to whom the newspaper press of the country is indebted for support.

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, of one penny a sheet for being printed, and that each and every advertisement, though ever so short a notice, is required to pay a still further government tax of one shilling and six pence sterling for being inserted in it. All this I say you may know, for it is not a difficult matter to learn the facts thus far from the plain letter of the law, and you know, for I have seen you state, that "ignorance of the law excuseth no one," to which I have learned enough to add that some constructions of the law ought to excuse the ignorance of any one.

Taking it for granted from the quotation above which I have made from your face, that you cannot fail to know what the law is, I will furnish you as a matter of curiosity with a specimen of construction.

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.—Apply to GEORGE JONES, &c."

This notice is construed to constitute five advertisements for taxation, in consequence of that little word "also" being used instead of the copulative conjunction "and," and for a single day's insertion in a newspaper, the tax upon it, instead of being one shilling and sixpence, as would be naturally supposed, is seven shillings and sixpence sterling. Suppose it to be inserted for one week, the tax, instead of being nine shillings, amounts to two pounds and five shillings, or nearly eleven dollars!

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, HOSIERS, &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, Pittfield-street, West-ham, Hampstead, Blackfriars-road, Piccadilly, Hartley-row, King-street, Holborn, Camden-town, Pentonville, Windsor, Uppingham, Mile-end-road, Kensington.

For particulars apply to Mr. W. E., accountant, 5, G—S—, late 35, K—S—, C—."

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. If my estimate is wrong, correct it. Now, what think you is the amount of the government tax upon this notice, if inserted in any English journal for the period of time proposed to you as above?—Now, going to the letter of the law simply, and mathematics, you figure it up after this wise, viz: One day is eighteen pence, in one month there are twenty-six days, nineteen shillings; three months is of course three times this amount, or five pounds and seventeen shillings, equaling a little over twenty-five dollars. Then, by your calculation, the government tax alone in England is twenty-five dollars upon an advertisement, which your charge is about half that amount for publishing! Rather severe, isn't it? But hold a minute, if you please, and let us see what are the real facts.

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. Besides, the publishers of respectable newspapers consider it their duty to instruct such of their customers as may be ignorant upon the subject, when afforded an opportunity to do so. But the liability of those are ignorant to the infliction of such a tax, is an abuse which would not long have to be borne by your customers without the exertion of your efforts for a remedy.

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. They are now, however, beginning to consider the matter of newspaper taxation in its right light, of an onerous burden imposed for the dissemination of information, and the result which will be a great reduction, if not an entire abolition, I consider only a question of time.

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.

The London Times uses a paper weighing ninety pounds to the ream. Its regular daily edition is about 29,000 copies, and it, therefore, consumes upon this 5,437½ pounds of paper per day. Besides this, it is compelled by its crowd of news and advertisements to issue a supplement of one half the size and weight of the regular sheet almost daily the year round. During the session of Parliament, daily and constantly. But suppose it to average only four days in the week, or two hundred and eight days in the year, a amount of consumption of paper supplement 565,500 lbs., regular issue 1,696,500 lbs., making the total 2,262,000 lbs. of paper, upon which there is in the first place an excise tax on the manufacture of 1½ per pound. Here is to begin with 3,393,000 pence, or £14,137½, equal to about \$68,500. Then the second item of taxation is in the stamp duty. This being one penny per copy upon the regular paper, and a half penny per copy upon the supplement, makes a handsome total of £50,266 12s., or the handsome amount of \$245,793 per annum.

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. If this be correct then, here is the moderate sum of one hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars more.

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, \$68,500; stamp duty, \$245,793; advertisement tax, \$156,000; grand total of three items of over four hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars!!!

Government derives a handsome revenue does it 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. On expressing my surprise to the driver, he replied, "The wind is very high, and during a great many years that I have been upon the road, I never know it to be dark on a windy night." The observation was at that time new to me; but subsequent experience has convinced me that it was true.—*London's Magazine of Natural History.*

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."

The *Chronotype* says that Webster is "an English nobleman, born in this country by mistake."