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"Here shall the Press the people's rights maintain, Unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain."

TERMS OF THE "FREE PRESS."

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
AND EUROPE.

By the arrival of the brig 'Eveline,' Capt. Goodwin, from the Sandwich Islands, we have received our regular files of the 'Polynesian' and 'News', from which journals we extract as follows:

The treaty of Peace between Mexico and the United States was ratified by the Mexican Congress on the 18th of May, by a vote of 56 against 35. The treaty establishes the boundary line to be the river Rio Grande, running north until it intersects the river Gila, thence to the Gulf of Mexico, crossing California in lat. 32° or one league to the southward of San Diego. The United States assumes all debts due from Mexico to citizens of the United States, about three millions, and pays Mexico a bonus of fifteen millions of dollars. The American troops completed the evacuation of the Capital of Mexico on the 12th of June and the National Guard had assumed garrison duty there.—Vera Cruz, Mazatlan and other ports have been given up to Mexico: the Custom House duties established by the American government in Mexico were to remain the same until the 20th of July when the old order of things was to go into operation. The whole country is said to be filled with robbers, some of whom are so bold as to enter Mazatlan at midday and plunder stores. Revolutionists have already commenced their work and there has been one or two "pronunciamentos." Gen. Paredes with a force of 2000 men was at Guanagauto in opposition to the government. Padre Jurata also headed a force of 2000 men at the village of Largos. The government had sent two Generals, Bustamente and Minon to put down the revolutionists but it was thought their troops would desert. A Mexican General had sallied forth from Guadelajara to give battle to Paredes but when 50 leagues on the road his whole force revolted and returned, leaving him alone with his servant only.

FRANCE.—The following, from the London Atlas, is a narrative of the first sitting of the National Assembly of France—

"In the evening sitting the proposal of M. Berger to proclaim the Republic, 'now that the returns of the representatives of the Seine were valadated,' was violently opposed by Barbes, Clement, Thomas, and

other decided republicans. It was in the name of the representatives of the whole kingdom that it should be proclaimed, and not because any particular set of representatives had been declared duly elected. "Let us proclaim abroad in presence of the people, in the face of heaven, with the evening sun shining brightly on us!" was the proposal of an humble deputy; and it coincided too exactly with the taste of the French for theatrical display not to be at once acceded to—but then the Provisional Government went, accompanied by the whole assembly, to the noble peristyle of the chamber facing the Pont de la Concorde, and there having disposed the colors of some of the legions of the National Guards between the pillars where the effect would be most telling, and having ranged on every side, and on the steps below them, crowds of troops and of National Guards, the temporary President of the Chamber read out the proclamation of the Republic amidst tremendous acclamations—not, however, before the colors of the line had been loudly called for by the people and National Guards, and brought in to figure with the rest. The whole of the space in front of the Palais Bourbon, the bridge and the Place de la Concorde, or as it is now called de la Revolution, was closely packed with the people, troops of the line, National Guards, Guard Mobile, Lancers, Dragoons, etc. Scarcely less than 200,000 voices could have responded to the cry of 'Vive la Republique!' which burst forth from the National Assembly when the Republic was thus formally proclaimed.

SPAIN.—News from Madrid to the 7th of May, states that on the morning of that day a serious insurrection, both military and civil, had broken out in the Spanish capital. The fighting lasted for four hours, during which time grape-shot was used. Fulgosio Captain General of Madrid, brother-in-law of Maria Christina, was mortally wounded. When dispatches left, Madrid was declared in a state of siege; the insurrection, for the time being, was quelled; another was, however, expected.

ITALY.—A revolutionary movement took place at Rome on the 1st of May. Pius IX. having assembled the College of Cardinals at a secret consistory, there pronounced an allocution, which threw Rome into the greatest anxiety. He commenced by declaring that as acknowledged head of the Church, he could not declare war against her children; that the mission of the Roman troops was to protect the States of the Church, and that for them to have passed the Po would have been for them to infringe his orders. Demonstrations having taken place in consequence of this discourse, the ministry, en masse, sent in its resignation, which the Pope refused to accept. The national guard was posted at the gates of the city, and allowed