





officers of the national workshops who had received orders to leave Paris refused to do so. This morning they were seen among them carrying a flag in front of the Commission of the executive power to obtain the revocation of the decree which had been passed against them.

Little satisfied with the answers given they immediately paraded themselves in the rue Vivienne to the air of the lampons "Bonaparte... a la chambre." The workmen allege that they have been deceived; the logic was that they are to see a country where the ground is marshy and where they would die of hunger. Divided into several bands the workmen overran the city uttering exclamations. On the place du Carrousel they cried: "Vive la Republique! Vive la Republique democratique."

One of them having responded with the cry of "Vive! Vive Henry V." was a-r being cut down by his comrades; it was with greatest possible difficulty that he was conducted without injury to the guardhouses in the rue Bourbon Saint Salpêtré. A great fermentation manifested itself in every quarter. Ever where animated groups were formed where the question of the workmen was warmly discussed. At eleven o'clock, some groups kept below the Pont National, on the left bank. Some workmen said that in the morning at the Jardin des Plantes where the order was communicated to leave for Sologny to five hundred workmen of the national workshops that they immediately separated, refusing to listen to anything more. "They want to keep us," said they; "they are going to make us sleep in the water, under canvas in order to be rid of us; they promise us thirty sols per metre and they will give us twelve; this cannot be borne."

Five o'clock P.M. Groups continue to form in different parts of the city. According to the reports circulating since the morning, the grand point of rendezvous was to be the place du Pantheon; the workmen of the faubourg St. Antoine and of the faubourg St. Jacques repaired there by the principal thoroughfares or streets leading thither. Towards half past eight o'clock, the meeting became considerable; the measures announced for the national workshops continued to be the theme of conversation amongst all the groups. In going and coming, cries of divers descriptions were preferred; that of "down with Lamarine!" answered to that of "Vive Barbes!" while the strangest words were sung to the air of the lampons.

The prevailing idea seemed to be that of repairing to the Luxembourg, in order to demand work from the Commission of the executive power; the columns began to move in that direction, but the executive Commission which takes particular care of its members had taken the most minute precautions. The national guard, the guard mobile, the regiments of the line and the guardians of Paris had formed a cordon of the city; artillery had been placed in the court-yards of the palace and strong parties occupied the streets adjacent to the Luxembourg. The inhabitants, who had to traverse the quarter, were only allowed to pass one by one through the lines. The groups, probably informed of this by emissaries, then changed their direction, and crossed the bridges to arrive at the place of the Hotel de Ville and to the Bastille.

The boulevards beginning at the rue Montmartre, do not appear to feel any agitation which has been manifested during the day; divers points of Paris; but, at the porte Saint Denis, it is otherwise; the passage of carriages is nearly intercepted by the compact crowd stationed at that spot and which appeared very animated. It is the same at the Porte Saint Martin. The crowd however dispersed on the arrival of a column of police agents.

The boulevards, from the Porte Saint Martin to the Bastille, were very quiet; however opposite the Hotel de Ville a gathering was formed which appeared important. At the Bastille small groups were stationed on the place; they were examining divers questions, one of which touched the first principles of order very nearly; the question was to repair all of them together to Vincennes, to set Barbes at liberty.

"But," said the orator, "before we begin to act with force, we ought to put ourselves in communication with the officers and soldiers who constitute the garrison of the fort; we ought to impress upon their minds that the army is for the people; and convince them that there would be no danger in seeing Barbes at liberty; and then we must carry Barbes to the national assembly, and reinstall him by force, if they will not receive him by fair means."

At 11 o'clock P.M. We have just traversed a great part of the city: gatherings are still visible on both banks of the Seine; each group forms a veritable club, where the orators take successively the word in turn on the question of labour. If we are obliged to confess that we heard madmen developing the most strange ideas on property, we should also add that amongst them were met workmen who attempted to demonstrate to their comrades all the hollowness of the theories with which it was sought to cradle them, and who exhorted those who surrounded to seek resources from regular work.

The approaches to the Luxembourg are still occupied by military forces. The place of the Pantheon is, so to say, about to be deserted; but numerous groups are still stationed in front of the Hotel de Ville. On the line of the boulevards, from the Bastille to the port St. Denis, one only meets, and rarely, with a crowd often composed of curious spectators than rioters.

We must unhappily add that the general sentiment of the national workmen seems to be, to obey faithfully the word of command; and that they only retired on being told that tomorrow was the great day. (Assemblée Nationale).

We translate from an evening paper, the Nouvelle of Marseille, dated the 25th, 27th, and 28th of June the following Telegraphic despatches dated Paris the 24th June 1848 at 2 o'clock P.M.

"The chief of the executive power to the prefects and sub-prefects. By decree of the national assembly, Paris has been placed under martial law. The National Assembly is declared permanent. The executive power is confided to General Cavaignac; the Executive Commission has resigned. Barricades still exist. The union of the national guard, of the army, and the guard mobile issues certain that order will soon be re-established.

The national guards of several cities have already arrived; their example ought to be imitated. The Republic will quickly triumphantly in this last struggle against anarchy.

Paris the 24th June 1848, at 7 o'clock P.M. The Minister of the interior to the prefects and sub-prefects.

"The commission of the Executive Power has resigned. The national assembly has concentrated its powers of government on General Cavaignac, Minister of War. That authority is completely master of his position.

"A true copy. The prefect of the Republic, -EMILE OLLIVIER."

"PROCLAMATION. Citizens—These two despatches confirm those which we received yesterday.

"Thanks to the energetic measures of the assembly order has triumphed at Paris. Let us hope that this trial will be decisive, and that the anarchism will at length comprehend that the Republic is not disorder and violence. Vive la Republique.

"The Prefect of the Republic.

"EMILE OLLIVIER. Marseille the 25th June 1848 at 11 o'clock A.M.

Numerous arrests continue to be made at Marseille, several depots of arms have been seized. Search has been made at the club of the Montgardi, where very insinuating documents have been found; amongst others a list of the initiated, and voluminous files of motions signed, each more extraordinary than the last. But among the most important documents we have been assured long lists of proscriptions were found.

Paris 25th June at 5 o'clock P.M. The Minister of Justice to the Attorney General. Order is again being restored in Paris; the concurrence of all the good citizens will secure the triumph of the Republic."

Our mail from Paris brings us the continuation of the horrible events which have dyed Paris with blood. At the opening of the session of the 23rd General Bodeau proposed to the Assembly to delegate some of its members to assist military operations in order to excite the "morale" of the national guard and of the army. M. Leydet opposed his proposition.

Finally M. Senard crossed the tribune, when the most profound silence was restored. The president expressed himself in these terms:—"Citizens, I bring you the news of what is passing in Paris—they are encouraging; two barricades have been carried with a high hand in the place Miraby, by the republican guard, united with the national guard. The barricades raised on the boulevards and on the quays have been demolished without much resistance.

"The troops of the line made several platoon discharges near the porte St. Denis. It is said that some shots were fired from windows in the rue de la Huchette. In general the emsute does not find much sympathy."

Afterwards M. Senard communicated the following report to the Assembly. "I shall read to the Assembly several reports from the prefect of police which I received every 10 minutes.

"At 11 o'clock A.M. several members of the republican guard appeared amidst the groups of workmen crying, Vive la republique rouge!"

"At 12 o'clock—They try to erect barricades in the city. The barricade at the porte St. Denis has been taken by the national guard.

"At 1 o'clock—The barricades in the faubourg St. Antoine were taken in the most resolute manner by the national guard.

"The absence of the troops of the line is observed. At 1 o'clock—On the boulevard Bonne Nouvelle the national guard united with the line have the upper

hand and are keeping up a platoon fire. A number of other barricades remain to be taken.

"Here is another bulletin of the Emment. The evening of yesterday gave us a presentation of what was to come. At 11 past 11 p.m. the crowds dispersed at the voice of the principal rioters, who said to them "tomorrow" the great day. They kept their word... that day came.

"The battle announced by Mr Clement Thomas is now fighting. The chief commandant erred only in a few days; he was not deceived. For the last 10 days they do nothing but beat the recall and the generals.

"In the morning, barricades were constructed in the faubourg Saint Martin, and in the faubourg Saint Denis; also in the quarters of Saint Math and Saint Denis.

"Almost all the issues to the boulevards between the porte Saint Denis and the porte Saint Martin are barricaded, and the barricades are each guarded by from 30 to 40 of the rioters.

"At 12 o'clock the national guard attacked a barricade with a smart fire and took it. A sanguinary combat took place at the porte Saint Denis. Some of the National guards were wounded. About 30 rioters were killed and wounded."

Exasperation of the rioters.—They swear to return in the night to Paris from all quarters and to combat to death the municipals of the republic, (so they call the call the national guard). In the mean time the national guard kept up a brisk fire upon the rebels for 15 minutes without ceasing.

Paris, June 24th. Towards 11 o'clock A.M. a sanguinary conflict occurred in the rue Planche Miraby, near the rue des Arcis, at the end of the rue St. Martin; one man killed.

Barricades were erected in the faubourg Saint Antoine and in the quarters in the neighbourhood of the cemetery Pere la Chaise. Barricades were also constructed in the quarter St. Jacques.

At 11 A.M. an engagement took place in the rue Paradis—Paris anionim. The national guard fired on the insurgents. We don't know the result. In the faubourg Poissonniere there was a sanguinary conflict. Two sergeants of the national guard were disarmed. The rioters wanted to slaughter them; one of them however interposed, protected them and gave them an opportunity of escaping.

On the boulevard Poissonniere some national guards suffered themselves to be disarmed and run away.

The troops of the line fired on the place Meaubert. Two men were killed. Another dangerously wounded in the shoulder. It is now announced that the number killed on both sides at the Porte Saint Denis amount to about 60.

There is in the quarters St. Jacques and St. Morceau reported to be an immense chain of barricades. The circumstances are impossible. A woman was killed at the porte St. Denis.

A butcher in the faubourg Montmartre was mortally wounded. Towards 2 o'clock the 12th legion of the national guard fired on the insurgents in the rue St. Jacques and destroyed the barricades. Four or five men were killed in the rue Rambuten near the Halle.

At this moment the barricades of the porte St. Denis and the porte St. Martin are destroyed. At 3 o'clock troops are marching to the place des Victoires in the Marais, now occupied by the insurgents.

Charges of cavalry in the rue St. Denis.—Other details of the events of the day. At 12 o'clock General Lamoriciere, at the head of strong battalions of cavalry and infantry of the guard mobile and 2 pieces of cannon came and re-enforced the posse of the 23 legion of the national guard near the porte St. Denis, charged and took a barricade defended by the insurgents who were well armed. A division of the mobile guard had been forced to retire. A battalion of the 23 legion of national

guard, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Roussin, loaded their muskets on the boulevard Poissonniere, and continued firing until the evening on the barricades. Three national guardsmen were killed. At 4 o'clock.—They are fighting furiously in the rue de la Harpe; we hear the roaring of cannon in the direction of the faubourg Montmartre. Discharges of musketry are heard in the quarter of the Palais Royal.

Paris, June 25th 1848. Today Paris resembles a fortified place. At 8 A.M. a report was spread that barricades had been erected along the boulevards, from the porte St. Denis to the faubourg St. Antoine. And it was added that other barricades had been raised in the faubourg St. Germain and in the faubourg Saint Marcel; however, up to 9 o'clock the physiognomy of the interior of Paris of the National Guard of the 1st and 2nd legion beat to arms. The shops shut in every direction. Already since yesterday there was much alarm: the report of a considerable agitation being manifested by the workmen in the national workshops, was spread abroad. At 11 o'clock the drums beat the general order to arms. At 12 o'clock the 2nd legion commenced its march to the porte Saint Denis. It was composed of about 3,000 men. When they arrived at the height of the boulevard Poissonniere the Lieutenant Colonel, who commanded in the absence and for the work of the Colonel who is to be elected, ordered the arms to be loaded. After which they marched in quick time towards the porte St. Denis. When arrived within two moments of the barricade, they halted for a moment. A few instants afterwards some shots were fired from behind the barricade. It is even said that some shots entered from the windows on the boulevard. These National Guard no longer hesitated. Four companies of grenadiers charged the barricade. A smart fire was now kept upon both sides which lasted about 10 minutes. Finally the factions vigorously assailed behind their entrenchments took flight, and tranquility was momentarily restored to this quarter.

Marseille, June 25th, 4 P.M. At last anarchy has been crushed in Paris. The rioters take every where their drive back, and have fled in all directions to the fields, both pursued. The courage of the National Guard, and of the army, has saved the country which was within an arm's reach of the friends of the Republic Rouge. The following Telegraphic despatch has just been received.

Paris, June 26th, 10 A.M. The insurrection is concentrated in a part of the faubourg Saint Antoine; in a few hours it will be completely put down. The insurgents, quite dispirited are lying in all directions to the suburbs and the country where they are arrested by the National Guard. The troops of the Line, and the National Guard of Paris and the Provinces, the Guard mobile and the Republican Guard have fought with greatest courage.

"A correct copy. "E. PICARD. ("for the Prefect.")

Here are the two last despatches from Paris arrived at Marseille the one yesterday in the afternoon the other this morning.

Paris, 26th June, 4 P.M. "The chief of the executive power to the prefects and sub-prefects.—The insurrection is completely vanquished; all the insurgents have laid down their arms or have fled across the country. The cause of order has triumphed. Vive la Republique.

(Signed) CAVAIGNAC. "Certified to be an exact copy. The prefect of the Republic.

"EMILE OLLIVIER. Paris, 27th June at 5 1/2 A.M. The minister of the interior to the Prefects and sub-prefects.

Today Paris enjoys the most perfect tranquility. Every thing is again returned to order.

SHANGHAI.

(STATISTICS OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, PUBLISHED BY THE SHANGHAI BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.)

IMPORTS FROM 1st TO 31st JULY, 1848.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Wm Jardine, Messageries, Queen, Holland, Hongkong, South, Amoy, Penang, Java, Sir Edward, Rangoon, Ersk, Hongkong, Total, Imports. Rows include Cottons, Woollens, Sundries, etc.

Skins, Seal, Fox, Bovr. & Co.

WANTED to borrow the above sum for TWO YEARS on valuable secured and increasing SECURITY, applied to one of the best facilities with the Bank of Victoria, for which a Liberal Rate of Interest will be paid.

For further particulars apply to M. GASKELL, Solicitor, Victoria, 3rd August, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED. An assortment of Ladies White and Colored Muslin dresses. HOLMES & BIGHAM, Victoria, 25th August, 1848.

FOR SALE. A PIANO made by COLLARD & COLLARD, London. Apply to ROBERT RUTHERFORD, Queen's Road, 20th August, 1848.

FOR SALE. An excellent assortment of Clothing and Hosiery. Run to match, just received from Helen Stewart, SMITH & BRIMELOW, No. 1, Woodman's Buildings, 15th August, 1848.

SMITH & BRIMELOW have received a large supply of Dutch and American Butter, in 15 lbs. Kegs, of superior quality, and which they can highly recommend. No. 1 & 2 Woodman's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

FOR SALE. PRIME Columbia River Beef in Casks, and Columbia River Salmon, as Usual. Paint Oil in Demijohns. SMITH & BRIMELOW, No. 1, Woodman's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd February, 1848.

SHIP CHANDLERS STORES. And supplies of every description required for Ships use, on sale by the undersigned. SAILS Made and Repaired. JUST RECEIVED. A large Assortment of Canvas, Bleached and Unbleached, also, Real Edinburgh Ale, East India Pale Ale, &c. &c. Good dry STONK with water frontage.

CHARLES BUCKTON, Shipping and Commission Agent, Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1848.

JUST RECEIVED PER "MOHAWK." CHAIN Cables, from 1 1/2 to 1 inch; Tapsheet sheet Chain, from 3 to 17; Common Anchors, from 20 Cwts. to 2 Cwts., and a few of Porter's patent Anchors, all the above with Proof Certificates. An Invoice of superior London-made Blocks, also, a few small York Hams and Cheese of the very best quality. Almanacs for 1849, and Murray's Signal Books. BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co., Victoria, 18th August, 1848.

DERMI, CHROMOSTER and WATCHMAKER, begs to inform the Public, that he has removed his Establishment from Macao to Shanghai, and he has the pleasure of addressing his best thanks to the Community of Macao, Canton, and Hongkong for the patronage he has received. He hopes by his exertions, to deserve in his new situation, the same support from the public. He is well supplied with a variety of Goods. Shanghai, 15th July, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Office of the "FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE" has been removed to the premises adjoining the "Oriental Bank" on the Queen's Road. Victoria, 8th July, 1848.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2, Hariner, Danish, from Shanghai 22nd Aug. 2, Sarah Louisa, Oldman, from Shanghai 22nd Aug.

Juliana (Breton), Dutch, Put back, having left here the 28th ultimo. 4, Constant, Carcock, from Whampoa, 1st June. 5, Cleve (Am), Bearre, from Whampoa.

AT MACAO. 26, Clo, Perkins, from Singapore 15th August.

PASSENGERS. Per Samuel Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Messrs H. Kellogg, J. W. Middlefield, and B. E. Carnera, Jr.

REPORTS. The brig Sarah Louisa encountered a severe typhoon just outside the Grand Ladrone—Barometer 28.65 at 1 1/2 m., Grand Ladrone bearing N. W. 3m.

The Sloop was at anchor outside Green Island since the 21st ultimo—suspected the strength of the typhoon from 1 1/2 to 2 m.—went away his mast.

The Atlantic brigs his rigging during the gale.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 8, Daniel Wilson, Whampoa. 21, Fox Air Steam (Dutch), Manasson, Macao. 23, George Leung, Macao.

Sept. 27, Sarah Louisa, Oldman, Whampoa. 28, George Leung, Macao.

Sept. 29, George Leung, Macao.

Sept. 30, George Leung, Macao.

Sept. 31, George Leung, Macao.

Table with columns: VESSELS OF WAR, Ship, At, Tonnage, Master, Consignee. Includes ships like H. M. Ship Cambria, Sloop Swift, etc.

Table with columns: MERCHANT VESSELS, Ship, At, Tonnage, Master, Consignee. Includes ships like Adelaide, Aala, Charles Forbes, etc.

Table with columns: MERCHANT VESSELS, Ship, At, Tonnage, Master, Consignee. Includes ships like Anne Melan, Arel, Auriga, etc.

Table with columns: MERCHANT VESSELS, Ship, At, Tonnage, Master, Consignee. Includes ships like Arrow, Emily, Isakoff Queen, etc.

Table with columns: MERCHANT VESSELS, Ship, At, Tonnage, Master, Consignee. Includes ships like Indian Queen, Kitty, Mary, etc.

Table with columns: MERCHANT VESSELS, Ship, At, Tonnage, Master, Consignee. Includes ships like Despatch, Fox Air Steam, etc.

Table with columns: SHIPING IN CHINA, Ship, At, Tonnage, Master, Consignee. Includes ships like Hakone, Sprinkle, Julia, etc.

Table with columns: VESSELS LOADING, For, Ship, Consignee, Intended Despatch. Includes destinations like London, Liverpool, Calcutta, etc.

Table with columns: VESSELS EXPECTED, FROM LONDON, Date, Ship, Consignee. Includes dates like February, March, etc.

Table with columns: VESSELS EXPECTED, FROM LIVERPOOL, Date, Ship, Consignee. Includes dates like May, June, etc.

Table with columns: VESSELS EXPECTED, FROM BOMBAY, Date, Ship, Consignee. Includes dates like June, July, etc.

Table with columns: VESSELS EXPECTED, FROM MADRAS, Date, Ship, Consignee. Includes dates like June, July, etc.

Table with columns: VESSELS EXPECTED, FROM CALCUTTA, Date, Ship, Consignee. Includes dates like June, July, etc.

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