

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 29, 1864. EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Diplomacy is one of those philosophic things that are never rebuffed, never ebullient. It is a science that is never exhausted. It is a science that is never exhausted. It is a science that is never exhausted.

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OUR LONDON LETTERS.

October 28, 1864.

I begin my letter with reference to "foreign affairs," because a strange and wholly unlooked for complication has arisen since I last wrote to you. Louis Napoleon has indeed made another masterly coup d'etat, wholly unprovided against, and no more suspected than that he is about to attempt the invasion of our island.

By this coup he has cut the knot of a difficulty that has for a long while made him suspected throughout Europe. He has, in fact, blown at the temporal power of the Pope, as he has made the poor old man now occupying the chair of St. Peter, and the whole hierarchy of Cardinals, with Antoinette to boot, to tremble in their shoes.

He has signed a Convention to the effect that in two years the French Republic will be withdrawn from Rome; that the Pope must provide an army of 16,000 men for his own protection; that Italy is engaged not to attack the States of the Church; and that no more shall be prevented doing so if so disposed; and lastly, that no more shall the Government of Victor Emmanuel will negotiate with the Pope, and that the Convention has been followed up by an explanatory letter from M. Drouin de Lhuys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Pope, in which he assigns reasons for his master's change of policy.

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PROBABILITY, HOWEVER, THAT THE RECENT VICTORIES OF OUR FORCES WITH THOSE OF THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN OVER THE JAPANESE AT THE STRAITS OF SIMONOSKI, WILL OPEN UP THE WHOLE OF THE JAPANESE TRADE, AND THIS GIVE AN IMPULSION TO THE ENGLISH MANUFACTURING INTERESTS GENERALLY.

It will, at all events, help to counteract some of the evils which the country is suffering by the war in the United States.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ALL CURBS MADE EASY!!



No description of wounds, sores, or ulcers can be given without recommending this excellent Ointment. The worst cases require its use, and its appearance whenever this medicine is applied, is a sound fish springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

These diseases and weakening diseases may be cured by the use of Holloway's Ointment, and it is with certainty cured by the use of the Ointment. It is well that it should be so.

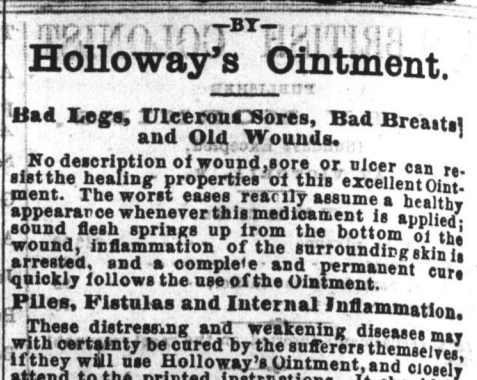
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SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

Only Good Sauce, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. BRYANT & MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches.

Protection from Fire. BRYANT & MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS. CROSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Her Majesty's Table. Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia.

CAMOMILE PILLS. THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

THE NEWS.

Tuesday, November 29, 1864.

The intelligence received yesterday from the Sierra Nevada up to the 19th instant. The election of a total majority in favor of Lincoln.

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WAR AND ITS CHANGES.

There is a strange mixture of the infernal and the noble, the inglorious and the sublime in war. When we read the "bald and disjointed" paragraphs that come to us in the shape of telegraphic news, we sometimes learn that a battle has been fought, an army defeated, and a country overrun by the conquerors; but the narrative is so tame and so common place that we scarcely bestow a thought on the dreadful scenes which lie behind the telegraphic "drop curtain."

When we leave the deplorable physical effects of the intestine strife which rages on the American continent, and turn our attention to the moral metamorphoses in the billiard-rooms, we begin to see that the fiery conflict has not been fruitless—that the besting of one combatant is undergoing a process to which the dross is subjected in the crucible. We perceive that insufferable braggadocio, by which the nation was generally characterized before the war, gave way to a modesty and humility more in keeping with a Republic and with a people who can afford to be unassuming.

There is something significant in the Southern proposition to arm the slaves and give them their freedom; not only because it shows how hopeless Slavery has become even in the eyes of the Confederates, but because it brings them to nearly the same point of view as the North. With Slavery gone there would be really nothing for the South to fight for, and she might as well save her valuable blood and her equally hard-earned treasure. It is because things are approaching this point that we have hopes of a speedy cessation of the strife. When we read of the sacrifices and of the straits to which this self-denying people are put the hope is further strengthened.

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It is true, but with a more permanent health, a more vigorous strength in the future—when mob law will never more supersede that of the State; when the knife and the pistol, the companions of a race conscious of physical weakness, will no longer disgrace a people with Anglo-Saxon blood in its veins; when "tar and feather," "riding on a rail," and other practical jokes upon the overpoken, will disappear beneath the new order of things that will embrace freedom of speech; when rowdiness will become extinct, and when the best instead of the worst citizens of the Republic will become its law makers and its law administrators.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. A numerous and most respectable assemblage met Friday at Huskinson's Exchange Rooms to organize a Mechanics' Institute. Among the gentlemen present were Captain Lang, V.R.C., G. M. Sprout, Esq. Rev. R. J. Dundas, Lieut. Varney, R.N., T. L. Wood, Esq., Attorney General, E. G. Alston, Esq., Registrar General, Messrs. Harvey, Haslington, Daniel Scott, B. Wallace, Fell, R. Lewis, Sifton, Ewing, Troncoso, Corin, Wm. Wilson, A. Wilson, Fawcett, Elford, and a large number of the leading mechanics of the city.

Mr. Alston said he was glad to see so large and respectable a meeting, although the night was unfavorable. He was happy to see that \$118 had been already contributed, \$200 of which had been collected by his friend Mr. Richard Lewis. He thought the meeting should at once proceed to the election of officers. As His Excellency had shown a warm interest in the movement, and had given \$100 towards the funds, he would give him as Patron.

Mr. Wallace seconded the resolution, and Mr. Alston was unanimously elected chairman and Mr. Alston Secretary. The chairman on rising to make a few remarks was greeted with applause. He said the lack of an institution of the kind proposed was one of the first wants which struck him on his arrival in the colony. He alluded to the great advantages of such institutions, and urged the audience and the citizens generally to put their shoulders to the wheel, and do the good work to the utmost of their power.

Mr. Alston said the committee would appoint a committee to carry out the details. He begged to propose the following resolution: "That a society be established in Victoria to be called 'The Victoria Literary Institute' which shall have for its object the formation of a reading-room, library and museum; the delivery of lectures and the diffusion of literary and scientific knowledge among the people of Victoria."

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to manage the financial affairs of the Institute. Mr. Fell made a few sensible and pointed remarks on the necessity of such an institution as the one proposed.

Mr. Pearson moved the next resolution: "That the annual general meeting of the Institute shall be held on the first Monday in November in each year, when the officers of the Institute shall be elected and its general and financial position laid before the members."

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CITY COUNCIL.

The Council held a special meeting yesterday at 4 p.m. Present—His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Fell, Smith, Allatt, Jeffrey and Munro.

The following communications were read and ordered to be placed on file: VANCOUVER ISLAND, 16th Nov. 1864. The following communication was read and ordered to be placed on file: VANCOUVER ISLAND, 16th Nov. 1864.

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forward to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Colonial Treasurer pointing out that the list of defaulters required by the Victoria City Half per Cent Tax Act to be furnished to the Treasurer has not been furnished.

The following resolution was also passed: Mr. Alston said he was glad to see so large and respectable a meeting, although the night was unfavorable. He was happy to see that \$118 had been already contributed, \$200 of which had been collected by his friend Mr. Richard Lewis.

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THE INCORPORATION BILL.

The first reading of Mr. DeCosta's Incorporation Bill came on in the House yesterday. The bill is too voluminous to give to our readers anything more than a mere glimpse at its contents. It provides for the incorporation of the town of Victoria into a municipality, and all forms one of the most formidable bills that ever came before a public body called "An Act to repeal the Victoria Corporation Bill of 1862, and to make provisions in lieu thereof."

Mr. DeCosta said he would see the Treasurer in the morning and ascertain what was required. He then moved for the bill to be read a second time, which was agreed to.

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NEW BRUNSWICK

The Gazette publishes a comparative monthly statement of the revenue collected at St. John's for the months of August and September, 1863 and 1864...

CANADIANS FOR MEXICAN SERVICE

It would appear by a letter published in the Miners, that certain graduates of the Military School at Quebec have been tendering their services to the Mexican government...

THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE MASONRY

Editor Colonist—Allow me as one of the highest Masons in this colony, through the medium of your paper, to stand by the side of my brother Mason who has so ably taken up his pen in the defence of Free and Accepted Masons...

THE SPANISH SQUADRON IN THE PACIFIC

Reuter's Telegram, dated Madrid, October 7th says that at a Council of Ministers held the previous day the recall of Admiral Pizarro was decided upon...

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THURSDAY, Nov. 24

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present: Messrs. DeComos, Franklin, Young, Southgate, Dickson, Goshorn, Bayley, and Denness.

COOPER'S BILL

The House went into Committee on this bill. Mr. Bayley in the chair. The Committee on the bill introduced by the Hon. the Attorney General...

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FRIDAY, Nov. 25th, 1864

The Council met at 3 p.m. Present: The Hon. President, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Hon. H. Rhodes.

THE WATER SUPPLY AT THE LATE FIRE

Editor BRITISH COLONIST.—I regret very much the necessity of having to appear in print in order to state my remarks made by our worthy Mayor in the Council Meeting, Nov. 22nd...

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

A general meeting of the proprietors in this company was held (Sept. 26th), at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, Mr. T. W. L. Mackenzie, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

By the statement of accounts which the directors have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders, it will be seen that after paying current expenses the amount of undivided profit at the conclusion of the half-year ending 30th June last, was £11,105 16s. 6d.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

Table with columns for Liabilities and Assets, including items like Capital paid up, Reserve fund, and Balance of profit and loss.

THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

Mr. J. W. McKay, Hudson Bay Company's agent in charge at Fort Kamloops, came down from British Columbia by the Enterprise on Saturday night.

GOLD NEAR KAMLOOPS

A party of Frenchmen have been working during the past summer on Tranquille river, about eight miles from Fort Kamloops, and have been making from \$2 to \$3 per day, crevicing and rockering.

HEAVY WEATHER

The steamer Fidelity experienced extremely rough weather on the last run down from New Westminster to Nanaimo. On leaving the Kinnaird wharf, the Fraser side on Friday afternoon the Fidelity started across the gulf for Nanaimo...

TENNYSON ON THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY SITUATION

Correspondents have succeeded in laying Tennyson under tribute to the cause. Here is a bunch of poetry culled from The Lady of Shalott and "Maud."

THE CROWN LANDS

Mr. DeComos introduced a bill to incorporate the City of Victoria. He hoped the bill would be found very correct, although it would require some trifling amendments and clerical alterations.

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THE FEMALE INFIRMARY.

Laying the Foundation Stone.

The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Female Infirmary at the east end of Pandora street...

The Rev. E. Cridge then stepped forward and said that he had been requested by the Mayor and also by the ladies through whose exertions this building was being erected...

This day, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1864, was laid in dependence on the blessings of Almighty God, the foundation stone of the Victoria Female Infirmary...

Enclosed herewith is the first public appeal on behalf of the Institution, and the first annual report, conveying information as to its progress, objects, and early working...

The present members of the Association are:-Patronesses, Lady Douglas, wife of Sir James Douglas, K. O. B., late Governor of British Columbia and Vancouver Island...

This document would be deposited in a bottle and placed in the Corner Stone. He then proceeded to enlarge upon the subject, and said that most of those present would remember that some two or three years ago a movement was set on foot under the auspices of the Lord Bishop of the diocese for the purpose of promoting female immigration to these shores...

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Class 10, giving the coroner power to admit prisoners to bail, was passed. Class 11, giving the coroner power to forfeit recognizances, was passed.

Class 12, providing that the judge of the Supreme Court shall have power to issue an order compelling any coroner to hold an inquest, whose such inquest should be held, in case of his refusal to do so, was passed.

Mr. DeCosmos moved as a new clause, that every firm engaged in setting duty shall be exempt from service on coroner's inquests.

Mr. Franklin objected to this question being reopened, as the frames were already satisfied with the provision made.

Dr. Helmcken said he feared if anything of the kind were inserted, the bill would prove like the barrier's bill, interminable. The clause was lost.

Mr. Franklin again brought up the question of the number of persons summoned on a coroner's jury. It was a great inconvenience to the public, and a cause of general complaint.

Dr. Dickson said it was quite necessary to summon twenty-three persons on a coroner's jury. The committee here rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned at half-past five o'clock till to-morrow.

Dr. Dickson moved an amendment giving discretion to the coroner to pay all reasonable expenses incident to holding inquests, the amount to be repaid by the Colonial Treasurer. Amendment agreed to.

Mr. DeCosmos introduced an amendment that the coroner be paid at the rate of \$28 per such inquest held during the year. This motion was carried.

Dr. Powell said the fairest way would be for the coroner to be paid by fees, and for the work actually done. Dr. Dickson said the proposed allowance of \$28, was just the amount now received by the coroner, viz. \$20 for each inquest...

Mr. Franklin said the question of a fixed salary was already settled by the passage of a previous clause. The further discussion of the clause was deferred till the completion of the bill.

Dr. Helmcken moved that juries be paid a shilling per diem and witness nothing. Mr. DeCosmos moved that every juror should receive \$1 50 per day; and every witness other than medical witnesses, \$1 50 per day.

Mr. DeCosmos opposed the proposition as a most unheard of thing, and totally without precedent in England, Scotland or Ireland.

Mr. Franklin called attention to the great grievance of calling so many jurors on an inquest. The present mode of calling twenty-three jurors, especially in country places, was most absurd, and he hoped the motion of the bill would introduce a clause adapting this point to the circumstances of the colony.

Dr. Dickson said although the whole twenty-three were summoned, it was with great difficulty that twelve or thirteen could be assembled. He objected to the reduction of the number as it might involve a serious matter the fixing of the coroner's inquest in certain cases not requiring to go before a Grand Jury.

Mr. DeCosmos said the coroner as Justice of the Peace, had authority to send his special constables, which he thought ought to be sufficient. He objected to creating another birth of \$28 a month and that for every coroner in the colony.

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Supreme Court. The two mutineers of the John Stephenson, brought up as prisoners in H. M. Charybdis, were tried yesterday before the Chief Justice, Mr. King...

THE LATE INDIAN MUTINY.—Mr. DeCosmos, M. L. A. for Salt Spring Island, waited on the Governor yesterday with a petition from some of the settlers of Chemaloun, praying that the sentence of death passed on Quantal should be commuted; and that he should be put in the chain-gang for life...

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.—We are gratified to learn from private sources that there is every prospect of the West India Mail Company putting on a line of steamships from Panama to this city, probably within three months from this date.

CAPTAIN.—A writ of capias was understood to have issued yesterday against Capt. Governor of the Sierra Nevada, on an alleged claim for a case of cigars short delivered some months ago. Security was given for the appearance of the defendant next required.

TRAVELING TRIP.—The following amounts were shipped yesterday by the Sierra Nevada to San Francisco: Bank British North America, \$17,209 94; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$15,000 73; Total, \$32,210 67.

FRIGHTS.—The net proceeds of the tea meeting held by the Presbyterian Church on Thursday last, amounted to the handsome sum of \$850.

NEW WESTMINSTER IRMS.—The Indian, Chaatookah, was hanged on Monday last for the murder of Jack Holmes at Bella Coala. Sales of Lillicoet, was robbed late of \$1065. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of the thief.

RECEIPTS.—The Customs receipts at New Westminster for the past week amount to \$3660. The editor of the North Pacific Times has been presented with a large quantity of the best quality of the remarkable fertility of the soil round New Westminster.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS.—CAUTION.—Have considered in this office an information received from a principal person in the United Kingdom, that he and his associates were manufacturing and selling a large quantity of goods of a quality inferior to those of the goods manufactured by us, and in violation of our trade marks...

THE IRISH ENGAGEMENT.—The Sub-committee met yesterday at Mr. Crutcher's office and passed the following resolution: That in answer to all questions asked as to seats, the public be informed that no particular seats can be at present secured by any one, but only the locally named; and that in proportion to the seats reserved, no distinction whatever shall be shown.

THE BENTON ARM MASSACRE.—In response to the request contained in the letter addressed by Mr. John Higgins, of Stoke Newington, London, to the Colonist, which appeared on the 19th inst., a correspondent, who was one of Judge Brew's party of volunteers, has kindly sent us all the particulars regarding the death and burial of Mr. Higgins' son, Clifford, which came to his notice while upon the expedition, and has further undertaken to seek information regarding the business affairs of the poor murdered man.

CRINOLINES AND CORSETS.—The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and quality of goods, awarded to us, was for our Crinolines and Corsets. We have secured the best material, and the most skillful workmen, and our goods are guaranteed to be of the highest quality.

THE CARPENTER PATENT JAPON.—Obtainable at the slightest pressure, and dresses its shape when the pressure is removed. For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break and will wash and wear.

CASTLE'S PATENT VENTILATING CORSET.—Obtainable for the Bed Room, Equatorial, Etc., and Warm Climate. It is made of all Druggists, Milliners, and Skirt Makers, and is sold at a moderate price.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.—These dyes will also be found useful for imparting colors to various articles of clothing. For instance, Green, Grass, Sea-weed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow, Shavings, &c.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A Bath of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colors on all kinds of material.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The first shipment of color from the Harwood mine arrived yesterday by the schooner Alpha.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.—The Colonist and Times, 61, Market Street, London, E.C.

BURGONE & BURDIGES. Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

SPORBORG & RUEF. Commission Merchants, Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

TOYS! TOYS!! IMPORTANT NEWS. Mr. S. ZINN.

FANCY GOODS. Willow & Wooden Ware.

Brushes and Toys. French, German and Domestic Market Brushes.

All Kinds of Toys. Being in receipt of the most of these goods from our own house, and having no Agent to purchase from any other house in the colony...

THE VOLUNTEERS. A Good BEGINNING—Governor Kennedy has acquainted Mr. Ward that he may count upon his engaging the usual box for the six nights of Mr. and Mrs. Keen's engagement.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. These dyes will also be found useful for imparting colors to various articles of clothing.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM. A Bath of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colors on all kinds of material.

THE VOLUNTEERS. The first shipment of color from the Harwood mine arrived yesterday by the schooner Alpha.

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, November 29, 1864

ENGLISH ITEMS

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF GRANT AND LINCOLN.—Mr. Lincoln has a very published a correspondence with General Grant...

THE DISTURBED STATE OF EUROPE.—If there be dead calm in politics as it is business amongst us, it is not the same in all parts of the little planet we inhabit...

IRELAND DON'T PAY.—Mr. Lawson, in an admirable letter to the Times, compares the revenue which is paid by Ireland with the Government expenditure upon Ireland...

THE ENGLISH REVENUE.—The "Revenue Returns" are on the whole favorable. They show for the half year in all £33,066,688...

THE OFFICE OF CORONER.—The following petition has been presented to the House of Assembly at 3 o'clock: To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly of Vancouver...

THE OFFICE OF CORONER.—Its quite common to find in the female sex, without any special organic disease, a nervous system which is highly modified by the influence of the blood...

COMMERCIAL

FOR STOW.—The bark Kinross, Sinclair, master, was towed down from New Westminster on Thursday last by the Fidelity...

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The mail steamer Sierra Nevada arrived last evening at seven o'clock in seventy-four hours from San Francisco...

FROM NANTUO.—The steamer Fidelity arrived from Nantuo and way ports yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, bringing 20 passengers...

FROM THE SOUND.—The ship John Thornton arrived from Seabeck yesterday morning with a small lot of produce, &c. She did not lose a deck load of lumber as reported.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Jenny Jones, Captain Jones, arrived on Saturday from Olympia with a few passengers and a cargo of live stock.

FROM WHIDBY ISLAND.—The schooner Growler, Captain Rarrington, arrived on Saturday from Whidby Island with 120 live hogs and a cargo of produce.

FROM PUERT SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from Olympia and way ports yesterday at 12:30 p.m., with passengers and a cargo of stock and produce.

FOR THE NORTH.—The steamer Fidelity will sail for Nantuo, Comox and way ports this morning at eight o'clock.

FOR THE NORTH.—The ship Alpha arrived yesterday with a cargo of seal from the Harwood mine.

FOR THE SOUND.—The steamer Jenny Jones will leave this morning at 7 o'clock for Puget Sound.

FOR NANTUO.—The steamer Fidelity, Captain London, will leave to-morrow morning for Nantuo and the Settlements.

FOR PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Sierra Nevada left yesterday at about one p.m. for San Francisco via Portland, with a number of passengers and a large freight for the latter port.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived last evening from New Westminster with 205 passengers, some of whom had a considerable amount of gold.

FOR THE NORTH.—The Fidelity left yesterday for Comox and the way settlements.

FOR NANTUO.—The steamer Caletonia will leave (weather permitting) at 8 o'clock this morning for Nantuo.

FOR PUERT SOUND.—The Eliza Anderson left yesterday morning for Olympia and way ports.

VICTORIA MARKETS

Business for the past week has been unusually quiet in flour and grain the sales have been slow and in small amount, at former rates.

THE EXPORTS OF TREASURE by the Sierra Nevada were \$32,210.

Jobbing prices are as follows: Lard—Extra \$14 1/4; superfine, \$12 1/2; No. 1, \$11 1/2; No. 2, \$10 1/2.

THE ABOVE PROPERTY IS OFFERED in one of the best business positions in Victoria, being directly opposite the store of Messrs. Janion, Green & Rhoads.

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TOYS! TOYS!!

IMPORTANT NEWS

Mr. S. ZINN TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING the inhabitants of Victoria that he is constantly receiving direct from New York, San Francisco, and our own manufactory in Europe, a large quantity and well selected stock of...

FANCY GOODS, Willow & Wooden Ware,

BRUSHES AND TOYS, consisting of French, German and Domestic Market Baskets; Travelling, School, Dinner, Fruit, and Work Baskets;

Infants' Baskets, Cloth Baskets and Hamper, and Fruit Baskets; Fancy and Willow Children's Carriages, Go-Carts and Cradles;

Baby Jumpers, Nursery, Rocking and Children's High Table Chairs, Rocking Horses and Propellers;

Fancy Vases and China Ornaments; Ladies' Leather Reticules; Portemonnaies, Portfolios;

Pocket Companions and Photographic Albums; A large assortment of Beads, and all sorts of Brushes and Combs;

Feather Dusters, Accordions, Walking Canes; Checker and Crib Boards, Dice and Dice Boxes;

Staple Brooms, Maps and Cloth Pouches.

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF All Kinds of Toys!

Being in receipt of the most of these goods from our own houses, and having no Agent to sell them, we are enabled to sell them at least 20 per cent less than any other house in the Colony.

Having received orders from our Houses to sell the present stock at San Francisco, we have therefore reduced prices twenty-five per cent below former charges.

Note the address, S. ZINN, Santa Claus Headquarters and Fancy Goods, 101 GOVERNMENT STREET, (Next to the Hotel de France).

CROCKERY

LAMP DEPOT. Coal Oil Lamps, Coal Oil (Downer's brand), Lamp Chimneys, Globes & Shades in variety.

LINDSAY & FISHER, FORT STREET.

Coal Oil Lamps for the Million! J. & F. HAVE JUST OPENED THIS season's second importation of COAL OIL LAMP DEPOT, and all of the newest designs and best construction. These goods they can offer at Wholesale and Retail at prices GREATLY BELOW former rates.

Coal Oil Lamps, with Chimney complete, 40 cents each; do do for table, with Globe and Chimney, at \$1 and upwards.

Paper-hangers, Painters and House Furnishers. LINDSAY & FISHER, 15th November, 1864.

Napoleon's Cabinet

PIETRESON'S DE ST. AUBIN! FIRST SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED OF these highly priced, and most celebrated first-class Champagne Wines; a small invoice of each for sale by the wholesale and retail.

W. H. OLIVER, Importer, 101 GOVERNMENT STREET, (Next to the Hotel de France).

PURE APPLE ORCHARD CIDER

Imported from the Cider Press, and the only purest and best cider in the market. It is a most refreshing and healthful beverage. For Sale in lots to suit by W. H. OLIVER, Johnson Street, opposite Wharf, Victoria, 15th Nov. 1864.

HENNESSY BRANDY, For Sale

ONE ORIGINAL INTEREST in the Adams Claim, ONE FULL INTEREST in the Adams Claim, ONE HALF INTEREST in the Rankin Claim, ONE FOURTH INTEREST in the Dead Broke Claim, ONE HALF INTEREST in the Moffat Claim. For particulars, apply to A. F. MAIN, Government Street.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST

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Advertisements inserted on the masthead or elsewhere, at the rate of 1s per line for the first week, and 6d for each subsequent week.

Agents: W. B. Burrage, 30 Cornhill, London; L. P. Fanning, 101 Government Street, Victoria.

THE END OF A GREAT REBELLION

In the turmoil of local politics we are to overlook important incidents which place in other portions of the globe. We the last few months events have occurred the Eastern or Asiatic world which, taken whole, must produce on the great nations of the world effects of the most important character. In our own little island and in our sanguine moments, we aspire high condition of prosperity from a connection with the Chinese and other Eastern trade. We hope that time, aided by British wealth and energy, will place the position of a channel for conveying a portion of that immense traffic which will be the course of years, run between China and Europe. So long as we entertain that hope and we are not prepared to say that it is all groundless, the movements of England the East must have for us a special interest. Every obstacle to trade that is removed and every new avenue that is opened, is, however remote, our commercial fortune.

On the 19th of August last, the city of Nankin, which was held for ten years by Chinese rebels or Taepings as their capt was taken by the Imperial forces, under direction of English officers. With the fall of Nankin disappears the last great organic resistance of the rebels. The restoration, comparatively speaking, of peace and order will speedily follow, and beyond the depositions of isolated banditti the Chinese Empire will emerge from the contest as an empire longer subject to internal disturbance—stable than it has been certainly for a number of years, and more progressive it would have been, if left to its own efforts to suppress the rebellion, for a century. The mysterious Taeping Emperor, has hitherto been the soul of the great rebellion, was found poisoned by his hands when the Imperial troops had taken the city, and the rebel commander was taken prisoner. The question now arises with English Government when is intervention necessary. So far, Great Britain has been its assistance to the Imperial Government in the suppression of the rebellion because it found that the China trade suffering seriously from the distracted state of the country, and that the destructive unscrupulous character of both combatants promised anything but safety to the British and British property in the Celestial Empire. Now that the rebellion has ceased, however, the ostensible object, at least British intervention has also ceased; we question very much whether Her Majesty's Government are prepared to carry out Asia those non-intervention principles policy which found so ardent an advocate in recent English diplomacy in Europe. Commerce is more exacting than politics or dynastic interests—more greedy and, we say it, just as unscrupulous. With all talk about its peaceful influences, we find that when it wants to force a trade, it has scruples about battering down obstacles by Armstrong guns. However wrong its coercive civilization may be in the abstract, we must confess it has beneficial results more than compensate mankind generally the armed interference. We find as barbarism is made gradually to conform to civilization, that poverty decreases in the most populous countries, and that employment comes more plentiful and more remunerative. With the opening up of China generally to the European trade we see at once an immense prospect given to British industry; we see a commerce that is now counted by tens of millions of dollars increase to hundreds of millions.