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THE BRITISH COLONIST

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AGENTS.

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Clarkson & Co., - - - - New Westminster
Barnard's Express, - - - - Quesnelle, B. C
" - - - - - - - - - Lytton
" - - - - - - - Vanwinkle
" " - - - - - - - Richfield
" " - - - - - - - Barkerville
" " - - - - - - Camerontown
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L. P. Fisher, - - - - - - - San Francisco
F. Algar, - - - - Clement's Lane, London
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A "TOOLEY STREET" MANIFESTO,

"The three tailors of Tooley street" is a never-failing application to the ludicrous assumption of a few egotistical individuals arrogating to themselves the power and opinions of the people. In looking over the last number of the *British Columbian* we find a document that well represents the Tooley street characteristic. It appears that a public meeting took place at New Westminster to draw up an address to Governor Seymour on his departure for England, and that at such meeting Mr. John Robsou was chairman. Whether ten men or a hundred men assembled to discuss the matter, the *Columbian* does not inform us, but we find at the bottom of the address presented to His Excellency the amusingly pompous signature of "John Robson, chairman of public meeting *for and on behalf of the people*." Mr. Robson we believe to be a modest man enough, and no way desirous of assuming honors to which he is not entitled, and we must therefore attribute this little fraud as well as folly to the rather laughable conceit that the expressions contained in the address will be regarded by the Imperial authorities as the true emanation of the people of British Columbia. Surely the gentlemen who assembled to do honor to His Excellency have not forgot the fable of the ass and the lion, and how naively the unfortunate beast of burden exposed his anything but leonine characteristics. We do not pretend of course to say that there is any such comparison or rather disparity between the New Westminster animal and the animal of William's Creek, but every one, and none better than the Home Government, knows that nothing can be more diverse than the opinions of the two populations with regard to the present and future condition of British Columbia. A number of persons in New Westminster—we would not like to do the capital the injustice to say all—have got the rather novel idea into their heads that union is weakness, that joint efforts create waste, and that two Governmental staffs are cheaper to feed and clothe than one. The miners of Cariboo think the opposite. They believe in the old-fashioned doctrine that union is strength, they see practically borne out in their mining operations that a combination of capital and labor is economy rather than extravagance, and they know, without the aid of *a posteriori* reasoning, that two Governors and their retinue are more difficult to pay than one. The position, therefore, of "John Robson" signing an anti-union document "for and on behalf of the people" is, to say the least, a little presumptuous. It would be presumptuous had New Westminster four times her present population, for then she would still be in a minority on the union question; but when we know that her opposition to what has become an Imperial policy is the most fractional antagonism—that it does not actualy bear the ratio of one to six, the assumption of the people amounts to the "Tooley street" absurdity and nothing more.

When men become monomaniacs, everything is subordinated to the subject of their aberration, and so we find a dozen or so anti-union fanatics insulting the Governor of their colony by making an apparently complimentary address the vehicle for misstatements and political attacks. It is not only this that makes the document unworthy presentation to any upright man, but there is the childish and clandestine attempt to steal a march on the mining portion of the population by asking the Governor the rather ridiculous favor of using his influence with the Home authorities against uniting the colonies. The whole address is merely a "salted invoice" of fulsome frippery with which to decorate their anti-union "dummy," and Governor Seymour appears to have appreciated it thoroughly. The "Chairman of a public meeting for and on behalf of the people" receives a very quiet but very significant snub for the impudence and misstatements of some portions of the address. Says this remarkable document "the only opposition to your Excellency's policy has had its origin in a neighboring colony, and has proceeded from a quarter which invests it with the character of a compliment rather than a disparagement of Your Exxcellency's administrative acts." Surely the writer of this magnanimous and diplomatic sentence must be no other than the editor of the *British Columbian*; for we have seen column after column of such stuff at any time during the last nine months in the New Westminster organ of flunkeydom. How any men with ordinary tact could have been induced to put such a slur on the people of a neighboring colony while addressing complimentary phrases to their Governor is almost beyond belief. Did these foolish people really fancy that Governor Seymour would take such an expression as a compliment? If they did we hope His Excellency's response will teach them a little more diplomacy and a higher idea of human nature. "I am not aware of the opposition to which you allude" is the curt gubernatorial reply—a fitting snub to a narrow-minded and ill-natured assertion. Governor Seymour knows a great deal better than the few fluttering parasites who surrounded him in New Westminster, that whatever action the people of Victoria took on British Columbian matters was simply the action of those who were more deeply interested than any others in the gold mines of Cariboo, and who wished to see the miners taxed as little as the circumstances of the colony would allow. The miners themselves, the only producers in the country and on whom all other occupations fatten, expressed themselves in similar language to that of the inhabitants of Victoria; but in neither the latter place nor on the mines of Cariboo has there been anything displayed like a factious opposition to Governor Seymour's policy.

With regard to the question of union, the great question in the address, His Excellency's reply must have been also deeply mortifying; for instead of going into the matter and denouncing everything approaching to incorporation with Vancouver Island His Excellency quietly says "he has publicly expressed his views on this question more than once. They are known to the Secretary of State." We all know how carefully His Excellency did touch on the question publicly—how dissatisfied were the people of New Westminster with his remarks at the time, and we can easily imagine what the Secretary of State is in possession of. If, however, the opposite condition of affairs existed, and Governor Seymour held as ill-digested and as narrow-minded opinions as are entertained by some of the more addle-headed people of the capital, the policy of the Home authorities would be no more affected by the circumstance than the Cascades are by Fuca Straits. The great imperial doctrine from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island now is union; so determined indeed have the British Government become on this matter that we learn by recent mails that despatches were received in some of the North American colonies implying that an effort would be made to *coerce* the refractory provinces on the other side of the Rocky Mountains into Confederation, and that a Lieut.-Governor, opposed to the Confederation scheme, had been recalled. Do the handful of anti-unionists in New Westminster fancy that Mr. Cardwell, now that he has the power to unite the colonies, will refrain from exercising it, until the colonies become like the eastern ones beyond Imperial control, and able to thwart Imperial measures? Shortsighted as they are they cannot blindly imagine such a policy. If they examined the question like reasonable and practical men they would see that union is as desirable as it is inevitable, and that whatever difficulties lay in the way of its accomplishment last year—whatever injustice there would have been in union on the terms previously proposed by Vancouver Island, and we are ready to admit the injustice,—there is no earthly obstacle or injury standing in the way of its consummation now.

For Australia.—The bark Royal Charlie, Capt. Ross, was towed out into the Straits yesterday by the Diana, and proceeded on her voyage to Sydney. A number of the friends of Mr. H. Nathan, merchant of this city, who proceeds to Sydney in her, were on board the Diana, and after toasting that gentleman in bumpers of champagne took leave of him off Race Rocks. The only other passengers were Mrs. Ross and Mr. Stevenson.

In Town.—The Hon. Mr. Birch, Colonial Secretary of British Columbia, arrived by the Enterprise on Saturday to meet His Excellency Governor Seymour previous to his departure fer England.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Despatches to the Columbian.]

Later Eastern News

Farther Point, Aug. 20.—The Belgium from Liverpool, Aug. 10th, Londonderry, 11th, arrived.

Negotiations had commenced in London for a new Brazilian loan of four millions sterling. The following is a summary of the news by the City of Baltimore:—The *Daily News* says, there will be no further payment of interest or principal of the Confederate loan.

The *Times* highly eulogizes Gen. Sherman for his modest speech at St. Louis.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has memorialised the Postmaster-General to have the Cunard steamers sail on Friday instead of on Saturday.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* states, the popular subscription of ten centimes for gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln is still progressing. There were 2,500 subscribers. A committee was appointed to raise the number to 10,000.

The illness of the King of Spain had assumed a more serious aspect, The cholera has been spreading at Constantinople.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The condition of the Atlantic Cable was unchanged, no news has been received over it from the Great Eastern or her consort.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company, held in London, Aug. 9th, it was resolved to convert the preference shares into consolidated one per cent preferenee stock, and to issue additional shares to the extent of £80,000 to complete and commence to *lay down the second!*

FROM MEXICO.

The Matamoras correspondent of the *Tribune* states, "It was reported that Gen. Doblado would march north with from 6,000 to 10,000 men. It was also reported that in a conversation Minister Rolley stated that if trouble occurred with the United States the French would throw 50,000 men on the Rio Grande."

The *Times* special dispatch states, that at a recent political meeting in Charles Country, Maryland, a negro, for cheering a speaker who endersed the union, was beaten by a large number of citizens, including among them a magistrate named Mudd, brother of the conspirator. Another magistrate afterward sent the negro to jail for attempting to defend himself. Gen. Schoenfeld has been granted two years leave of absence.

It was rumored in Paris that reinforcements to ihe extent of 60,000 troops was on the point of being sent to Mexico, 30,000 from France and 30,000 from Algiers.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—The str. John L. Stephens arrived from Mazatlan this p m., large numbers of secessionists had arrived at Mazatlan from Texas, among them were Capt. Kapp, Edward Grayson, Dan Howleter, and other old Californians, Judge D. S. Terry and family, Judge W. W. Porter, D. S Terry, nephew of the Judge, and Wilkes, formerly a Confederate senator from Arkansas, were in Mexico. Another party of 75 or 80 men are *en route* for Mazatlan.

Reliable information has been received of the capture of Hermostilla, Sonora, by the Franco-Mexicans.

RIOT IN NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 21.—At a fire last night in this city a fearful encounter took place between engine companies P. and 41, in which pistols, knives, and bludgeons were freely used. One man was killed, 4 were shot and a large number were wounded. The police have taken possession of the engine-houses and engines. Twelve arrests have been made.

The Richmond correspondent of the *Tribune* states that the recent action of the Government, ignoring the election, is having a salutary effect. It is estimated that there are 40,000 negroes on the peninsula who have followed our armies during the war. Orders have been issued to muster out seven more regiments. It is intimated that only enough military force has been kept in the state to prevent vagrancy. The Christian Commission Agency has been broken up.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

Frightful Railway Collision—Nearly 200 Killed—Cruel Treatment of Freedmen in North Carolina—Gov. Brough of Ohio Dead—Troubles in Mississippi

Cairo, August 27—Page & Co's. cotton factory was burned August 24th. Loss, $10,000.

The work on the Mississippi Central Railroad is progressing rapidly. It will probably be completed and in operation by the 1st of October.

Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi has called on the people to form two companies in each county, one of cavalry and one of infantry, for the purpose of restoring order and putting a stop to the frequent marauders and robberies.

The coroner's jury on the inquest relating to the fatal collision on the Oil Creek Railroad, on Thursday last, returned a verdict that it resulted from negligence on the part of the engineer and conductor of the freight train, and instructed the Coroner to issue warrants for their arrest. The jury also say the lives of the passengers are constantly endangered in consequence of insufficient accommodations.

New York, August 28—J. C. Breckinridge, late rebel Secretary of War, is confidently expected to arrive in Canada in a few days. Mason, Commissioner of the Confederacy in London, will accompany him. Breckinridge's nephew and son are now in New York.

The *Times* says a subscription is in circulation in Richmond for the relief of Mrs. Jeff Davis and family, who it is said are in indigent circumstances. So far it has met with little success.

From a highly intelligent gentleman from South Carolina we learn that the South Carolina politicians are embarrassed in settling the basis of representation in that State. A strong party will be in favor of fixing it on a white basis while the lower counties, which have heretofore controlled the legislation of the State by preponderance of slaves, will insist upon negroes forming portion of the representation.

The Greenport train and Hunterpoint train on the Long Island railroad collided this morning about one o'clock near Jamaica Station; the Greenport train left Jamaica 10 minutes before time and met the other train at full speed about a mile west of that place. The eastward bound train was completely smashed to pieces. The scene was so frightful to those that escaped injury that some fainted with horror. Men were hanging between parts of the wreck by the tendons of their legs, both of which had been torn away; others were suspended by the throat across which the string of cars had been crushed. Others were lying beneath tons of crushed cars. The shock was so great that the trains rebounded two or three hundred feet from each other. Both engines were smashed. The firemen of both engines escaped uninjured. 100 or 200 persons were killed; quite a number were injured.

New York, August 29—The Petersburg Railroad bridge spanning the James River at Richmond which was destroyed by fire on April 3d, will soon be reconstructed in a substantial manner.

Cleveland, O., August 25—Gov. Brough of Ohio, died in this city at 1 p. m.

Raleigh, N. C., August 30—Lieut. Hapen has arrived here from a trip through the north easaern portion of the State; he reports that the people refuse to recognise the freedom of the blacks who are whipped and tortured in the most fiendish manner for even expressing a desire to be free, and that the shooting and killing of these creatures appears to be the order of the day. He also says a perfect reign of terror exists in that portion of the State on account of the absence of military.

New York, August 22—The *Times* Washington special says: The proceedings of the Mississippi State Convention are attracting much attention and comment here. The general feeling prevails that the Convention is doing all it can to keep the State out of the Union. The President however is known to have the highest confidence in Governor Sharkey, and believes his loyalty and ability will give a proper direction to affairs.

New York, August 23—The *Herald's* Jackson, Miss. correspondent states under date of August 21st that the Constitutional Amendment has just passed the Convention by a vote of 46 to 10—the institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than for the punishment of crime, shall hereafter exist in the State. The Legislature at its next session, as the public welfare may require, shall probably pass by-laws for the protection and security of the person and property of the freedmen of the State and guard them and the State against any evil that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

Jackson, Miss., August 23—An ordinance passed the Convention yesterday designating the first Monday in October for the election of Congressmen, Legislators and State officers.

FROM CHINA.

Rebellion Spreading—Advance of Rebels on Pekin—British Officers Applied to.

New York, Aug. 28.—Latest advices from China are to June 22nd. The rebellion is spreading rapidly. Rebels advanced to within one hundred miles of Pekin, where they occupied a strong position. The authorities of Pekin have applied for British military officers to come to their rescue. Col. Ruegrierins[Burgevine]? is in the custody of Mandarins, who refused to give him up on demand of the American Consul.

FROM MEXICO.

Defence of Vera Cruz—Repulse of Austrian Troops.

New York, Aug. 29.—The Brownsville correspondent of the *Times*, under date 5th, says, "This evening Senor Roblez, Mexican minister of public works, was over the river on a visit, and was received by Gen. Steel, who gave the distinguished visitor a quiet dinner at Millan's Hotel. Among the guests were Generals Weitzel and Draper. After a pleasant repast, at which friendly sentiments were exchanged, the party broke up. Senor Roblez recrossing the river. Senor Romero and Gen. Ortega are said to be on the point of visiting the distinguished Liberals. This seems to point to something about to be done on the Rio Grande.

The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent, under date 13th, says, 500 men have arrived with good rifles, and are maintaining the independence of this section, which is too difficult of access to be easily conquered. A force of 200 Austrians recently marched from Orizith with the intention of whipping them, but fell into ambush and was forced to retire, leaving 30 dead on the field. A few days ago the Austrians met with another repulse north of Pueblo, in which, according to the city of Mexico papers, one colonel of infantry and 50 Austrians fell victims to the ferocity of the Republicans.

FROM HAVANA.

Revolutionary Proceedings—A Protector Named.

New York, Aug. 30th.—The Columbia, from Havana, August 26th, has arrived. News from San Domingo announces that a revolution was going on in the Island. The capital and other towns having pronounced against Gen. Remantal, and declares in favor of Gen. Jose Maria Cariebiel, naming him protector of the Republic, and authorising him to take immediate and supreme command until a new Government can be established. Gen. Remantal was charged with conducting himself in complete defiance of law and order. Prominent members of the Provisional Government and leading citizens are threatening the rebels with death. Setting aside the election of delegates to the National Convention and ordering their arrests, causing members to be elected subservient to bribery, publicly offering rewards for the head of Gen. Palance, who before him was at the head of the Government, threatening the Government of Hayti as intimating a war with that country. These and many other like charges are preferred against him. Gen. Cariebiel has accepted the office and appointed his secretary and other civil and military offices. At last accounts Cariebiel, at the head of a body of troops, had gone to put down the opposition to him in Cuba. Indications of petroleum had been discovered in Cuba and a company has been organised.

CALIFORNIA.

Steamline to China and Japan via Honolulu—Ball to Hon. S. Colfax—Shipping News.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—A grand ball given in honor of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax takes place at the Occidental Hotel to-night.

The steam screw propeller arrived to-day from New York, the 13th, bringing a cargo of goods and three passengers. She touched on the way at Rio Janiero, Valparaiso and Callao. Legal tenders were nominally 73 bid and 73¼ asked. Sailed, ship Elizabeth Kimball, Puget Sound; bark Malvina, Port Angelos; British bark Mermaid, Port Angelos; bark Jennie, Pitts, Port Angelos; bark Naramissic, Port Townsend.

The Postmaster General has accepted the tender of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. [the only one offered] for a mail steamship line between San Francisco and China via Honolulu; the sum to be paid is half a million dollars for twelve round trips between San Francisco and Hongkong, touching at Honolulu and Kanagawa. The first steamer to leave San Francisco with the mails for Japan and China on or before the first January, 1867; term of contract ten years from date of sailing of the first steamer from San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE.

The Great Eastern Returned—The Cable prospects hopeful—Cattle Plague in England—Ravages of Cholera—Potato Disease in Ireland—Important Continental Rumors.

The Persia from Liverpool 12th and Queenstown, August 13th, has arrived; nothing has been heard of the Great Eastern or her consorts. There was nothing new regarding the cable. The latest tests confirm the reports that the fault is about 1,200 miles out. Lord Lytton (Lyons?) succeeds Sir Henry Bulwer Lytton as Ambassador to Constantinople. The *Times* editorially points to the advantages and necessity of the free trade policy both to Canada and the United States. Napoleon had gone to the Camp of Chalons. Some foreign journals have invented rumors that Napoleon contemplates the annexation of Belgium to France after the death of Leopold, giving the Duke of Brabant Mexico instead of the Belgian Crown, and also giving Venetia to Italy, the Danubian Principalities to Austria, and territory in Northern Germany to Prussia.

The Bank of France lost seven million francs during the week. The Bourse is heavy. At Rome the army is te be increased to 30,000 men. The cholera continued its ravages. The negotiations between Spain and Rome on account of the recognition of Italy are satisfactorily completed. Spain promises to protect the Pope and the interests of Rome in Spain. A good deal of rain has interfered with the harvests. There are also some reports that the potato disease is appearing in some parts of Ireland; under the circumstances the corn market had been firmer and prices advanced.

New York, Aug. 28—The City of Washington, from Liverpool, August 16th, an Queenstown, 17th, has arrived. The cattle plague continues to be a permanent topic in England. The disease is spreading. The cholera continues its ravages at Constantinople. The mortality had increased to nearly four hundred deaths daily. The weather in England continued unsettled; heavy rains interfered with harvest operations; prices of breadstuffs were higher. The Great Eastern arrived at Cork Haven on August 17th. The cable prospects were generally regarded as hopeful; shares had improved from three to five per cent. It was thought that arrangements would be made for the immediate renewal of the efforts to recover it.