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THE BRITISH COLONIST

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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 Robson 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 petition are the true sentiment 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 lionlike 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 Governments and their retinues 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 actually 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 mis-statements 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 his impudence and mis-statements 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 Excellency's administrative acts." Surely the writer of this magnificent and diplomatic sentence must be no other than the editor of the *British Columbian*, for we have seen columns after columns of such stuff at any time during the past year.

ordinary fact 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 the narrow-minded and ill-natured assertion. Governor Seymour knows a great deal better than the few flattering 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 this 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 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 mere 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 Fata Strata. 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 Lieutenant-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? Short-sighted 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 for England.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Later Eastern News

FARHER POINT, Aug. 20.—The Belgium from Liverpool, Aug. 10th, London, 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 movement of interest or principal of the Confederate loan.

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 preference stock, and to issue additional shares to the extent of \$50,000, to complete and commence to lay down the second strand of wire.

FROM MEXICO.—The Matamoros 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 56,000 men on the Rio Grande."

THE *Times* special dispatch states, that at a recent political meeting in Charles County, Maryland, a negro, for cheering a speaker who endorsed the union, was beaten by a large number of whites.

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 the extent of 60,000 troops was on the point of being sent to Mexico, 30,000 from France and 30,000 from Algeria.

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 Howler, 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 Hermosilla, Sonora, by the Franco-Mexicans.

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. Frough 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 disorders and robberies.

The coroner's jury on the incident relating to the fatal collision on the Old 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 25.—J. G. Rockwell, late rebel Secretary of War, is confidently expected to arrive in Canada in a few days. Messrs. Commissioners of the Confederacy in London, will accompany him. Rockwell's nephew and son are now in England, and are expected to be in circulation in a few days.

FROM HAWAII.—A revolution is proceeding in Hawaii. A Prince is expected to be named. The Hawaiian Republic is expected to be established.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30th.—The Columbia from Havana, August 26th, has arrived. News from San Domingo announces that a revolution is going on in the island.

FROM CHINA.—The rebellion is spreading rapidly. Rebels advanced to within one hundred miles of Peking, where they occupied a strong position. The authorities of Peking have applied for British military officers to come to their rescue. Col. Raugierier [Burgvine] is in the custody of Mandarins, who refused to give him up on demand of the American Consul.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The City of Washington from Liverpool, August 16th, and 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 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.

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 consort. 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.

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