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THE DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

The European telegrams which we publish this morning, and which we have been recently publishing, indicate unmistakably the growth of serious troubles in a portion of the United Kingdom. Irish rebellions have been so frequently the synonyms of Irish folly that any fresh attempt at insurrection is liable more to provoke our pity than our fears. The disturbances, however, which are at present agitating the public mind in the mother country are not the ordinary ebullitions of Irish discontent. The caldron is not bubbling this time merely from native sedition; another and more powerful ingredient has been thrown from external sources into the political pot in the form of American intrigue.

The United States authorities may feel that they have a grudge against France and England for their actions and demeanor during the recent civil war; although for the matter of that things are pretty nearly equal, for American sympathy and to a certain extent support were given to France and England's enemies during the Russian war; but supposing the Americans feel aggrieved, let them

times of profound peace into fomenting sedition in countries with which they are ostensibly in friendly relations. In war many horrible things are justifiable. However much we might be the sufferers by armed revolt in Ireland we could not, if we were in hostilities with America, reasonably object to American efforts made in behalf of that revolt; but at present, when not a breath ruffles the surface of national affairs, the Irish intrigue of the United States cannot be too strongly condemned. Assisting, as subjects of European powers did, for the mere love of gain, one belligerent against another—sending arms to the North and ships to the South—is only what we may expect from human avarice in any manufacturing and commercial country; but it is an avarice that takes its risks. Let England get into war with a European power to-morrow—let her even get into an Irish rebellion sufficiently gigantic to call for a recognition of belligerent rights, and the citizens of the United States could scarcely be blamed, according to the recent phase of international law in England, for incurring the risks of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." It is one thing, however, to take advantage of a neutral position by making money out of belligerents and another to foment discord and create rebellion. Had England or France encouraged disbanded soldiers to rush to America for the purpose of organizing an armed resistance to the authority of the country, no language would have been too strong in condemnation—no retaliation too severe.

We have in all this presumed that the Fenian disturbances in Ireland are of American origin. The thing could not possibly be otherwise. Had the Government of the United States been acting in a really friendly spirit towards Great Britain, it would have taken special pains to discountenance the movement. One word from Secretary Seward would let the Fenians know that America was not to be dragged into a war with Great Britain on their account. As it is we have two or three hundred thousand disciplined men, fired by an enthusiasm that can scarcely be understood by more staid and sober races, bent on testing their prowess on the first occasion with the forces of Great Britain, and only too anxious to bring on the conflict. With organizations through the North and South of the Republic, extending the net-work over even the adjoining British American Possessions, and with ramifications through the length and breadth of Ireland, it is a power not to be despised. The English Government are well aware of this. They know it

is not a handful of half-starved peasantry under inexperienced men like Meagher or O'Brien, but an army the majority of whom have shared the dangers of the most bloody war in the present century. The demonstrations in Ireland may be merely the hasty zeal and indiscretion of men in anticipation of a coming conflict and may, therefore, be quickly put down. But sufficient has been shown by the indiscretion to make the Home authorities more than usually anxious. When we find Fenian organizations in Liverpool sending brass field-pieces to their friends in Ireland, when we see towns and localities that have been always remarkable for loyalty becoming suddenly inspired with military notions and ideas of an Irish Republic, and lastly and more important than all, when we hear of soldiers in the British army sympathizing with the movement, we can have some idea of the anxiety of the Privy Council, and the state of affairs that brought together, under the auspices of the Lord Lieutenant of the County, one hundred and fifty magistrates at Cork.

Of course, no man in his sober senses can expect any Fenian movement in time of profound peace to succeed in Ireland; for, independent of the division of sentiment in the country, the Government of Great Britain was never more powerful than now; but the present disturbances may lead to warlike complications. If Fenianism can embroil Great Britain with America its immediate object will have been gained, and its final hopes strengthened. For while it is morally impossible during peace between these great powers, for any considerable force of men to be transferred from the American continent to the shores of Ireland, there would be by no means an insuperable difficulty in the way of the enterprise in time of war. This, then, must be the grand hope of the Fenian organization, and it is the thing most to be dreaded by Americans as well as English statesmen.

LATER FROM JAPAN & CHINA.

LOSSES IN THE CHINA SEAS.

The bark Aden, 345 tons, Captain Burt, arrived yesterday morning early from Hakodadi, Japan, having made a splendid run of 34 days. She sailed on the 5th September, but did not leave the straits until the 10th. She encountered the straits and encountered a weathered the hurricane without suffering damage. Experienced fine westerly winds across the ocean, sighting Cape Chasset on the 3d, and carried the breeze right into the straits, when it fell calm, and she was detained four days waiting for a slant to carry her into port.

The Aden brought one passenger from Hakodadi en route to Mexico, Baron Stillfried, Secretary to the Swiss Legation in Japan. She comes consigned to Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co. for freight or charter, and has only a small freight of hardwood and rice on board.

JAPAN.
We are informed by Captain Burt that in Japan matters were assuming a more peaceful and satisfactory aspect. The Tycoon and Prince Satsuma were on the eve of adjusting their differences and concluding peace. There was no interruption to commerce at the three principal ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki and Hakodadi, and the other ports would probably be soon thrown open to foreign trade. Business of every kind was, however, very dull.

CHINA.
There had been a series of typhoons in the China seas that had caused great loss of life and valuable property. The P. & O. Company's steamer Korea and another called the Santa Clara, founded with all hands. A third steamer, the name of which our informant does not remember, was also lost. They were all coasting. Trade was also very stagnant in the Chinese ports. Ships were loading for England at the miserably low rate of £1 per ton.

NEW WESTMINSTER VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS PRIZE MEETING.

The first Prize Meeting of the New Westminster Volunteer Rifle Corps was held at their Butts, commencing on Thursday, and will terminate to-day. The day was ushered in with a murky sky, causing some apprehensions; but before noon the clouds passed away and the day turned out to be a most propitious one for the occasion. The Corps came up to the Butts in good time, and shooting commenced shortly after 9 o'clock. The following is a list of the prizes shot for:—
FIRST PRIZE.—The Silver Challenge Cup, presented by His Excellency the Governor.
SECOND PRIZE.—A Challenge Cup, presented by His Honor A. N. Birch, Administrator of the Government.

THIRD PRIZE.—The Ladies Purse, to be shot for by the Corps at 300 yards, eight rounds each, the person making the highest score taking the purse.
FOURTH PRIZE.—A Sweepstakes of \$1 each, open to all comers, with any description of rifle, at 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards, five rounds per man at each distance.
It may be stated that the target used was 4 x 6 feet, the centre 2 x 2 feet, and the bull's eye eight inches square; and the rifles were the Lancaster, or the short Enfield, having a minimum pull of 6 lbs.
As will appear from the scores Corporal Wolfenden carried off the Governor's Chal-

lenge Cup in the first shooting, and the purse in the second, while he tied Private Butler for the Ladies' Purse, and in shooting off the next day won it; while Private Butler won the purse in the second shooting, and Private Franklin carried off the Hon. Mr. Birch's Challenge Cup. It will thus be seen that all the prizes shot for on the first day fell to ex-Royal Engineers, three out of the five prizes having been won by Corp. Wolfenden, and four out of the five having been carried off by printers.

FROM BIG BEND.—Several French Creek miners arrived yesterday, being obliged to leave for want of "grub." The miners on the creek held a meeting and passed a resolution to lay their claims over till the 1st June, with five days' grace, an arrangement which it is hoped will be respected by the Government.

FROM CARIBOO.—The news from Cariboo is unimportant, if we except the discovery of rich diggings in the hills near Williams Creek, where several companies were taking out excellent pay.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM INTemperance.—One of the H. B. Co.'s packers, a French Canadian, retired to sleep on Thursday night at Hope in a state of extreme intoxication, and was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

The third and conquering match between the U. V. C. Club and the City players came off on Saturday on the Beacon Hill ground, and was won easily, as the subdued score will show, by the Club. The latter were first sent to the wicket to the bowling of Lieut. Macaulay and Sergt. Levett, and ran up a good score of 98 runs. Mr. Whittaker, whose batting was much admired, carried out his bat for 28 runs, and Messrs. Richardson, Nesbitt and Plummer, who likewise played well, added 16, 15 and 14 respectively. The City team, who showed a determined front to the steady bowling of Messrs. Richardson and Howard, were unfortunate in sending the ball into the hands of their opponents, and were disposed of for 52 runs, six out of the eleven being well caught out. The only high score (23) was made by Mr. Wallace, who made some slashing hits. The Club eleven, in their second innings, were again disposed of as one after another left the wicket without adding much to the score, and when the shades of evening began to draw in the stumps were pulled with 9 wickets down for only 28 runs. The first innings, therefore, decided the game. The following is the score—

U. V. C. CLUB.	
1st Innings.	
Donner, c Wallace	7
Wilson, c Ellis	4
Howard, b Levett	5
Richardson, b Levett	1
Daniel, b Levett	16
Bacon, c Levett	2
Whittaker, not out	28
Plummer, b Macaulay	14
Clarke, b Macaulay	0
Nesbitt, h w	15
Wides	5
Total	98

2nd Innings.	
Clarke, b Levett	1
Whittaker, run out	8
Nesbitt, c Weaver	0
Donner, c Haynes	0
Howard, b w	0
Card, b Levett	0
Richardson, b Levett	13
Daniel, b w	1
Wilson, c Levett	0
Bacon, b Macaulay	7
Plummer, not out	0
Wides	4
No Balls	1
Total	55

CITY CRICKET CLUB.	
1st Innings.	
Ellis, c Howard	7
Lieut. Macaulay, b Howard	5
Weaver, c Howard	1
Hemmingway, c Richardson	1
Wallace, c Richardson	23
Levett, c Richardson	5
Haynes, b Richardson	1
Thompson, c Nesbitt	2
Havelock, b Richardson	0
Warren, b Richardson	0
Shaw, not out	0
Byes	4
Leg byes	2
No balls	1
Total	52

2nd Innings.	
Shaw, c Nesbitt	2
Levett, c Donner	0
Weaver, b Richardson	0
Lieut. Macaulay, run out	0
Wallace, b Howard	9
Ellis, b Richardson	0
Thompson, h w	0
Haynes, b w	6
Hemmingway, b Howard	0
Warren, not out	1
Havelock, absent	0
Wides	1
Leg Byes	1
No balls	1
Total	28

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Extensive New Diggings Discovered.

[From Saturday's Columbian.]
Capt. Hennessy, who arrived from the interior yesterday, has kindly furnished us with the following information: Capt. Hennessy, who is an experienced miner, and is perfectly reliable, is one of a party of five who penetrated the country north-west of Williams Creek last summer, for the purpose of prospecting for new diggings. Two of the party, with the aid of a couple of Indians, were employed in packing provisions, &c., while the remaining three were engaged in prospecting. They did more or less prospecting upon seven different streams, upon all of which they found gold in paying quantities, but on none of which they went down to the bed-rock. The creek which they selected for permanent operations they named 'Old Dominion,' and upon it they commenced operations. They had not reached the bed-rock, but the ground paid at the rate of \$30 a day to the hand from the surface down to the blue stratum, a depth of 12 feet.

This creek is about 90 miles north east of Williams, and about 7 miles north east of the creek upon which the Vaughan party are at work. Captain Hennessy and his party were anxious to avoid attracting notice until they had time to thoroughly test the ground and locate their claims; but in this they were defeated by the Government exploring party recently from Williams Creek, dropping into their camp. The party spent a day or two with them, and then proceeded on in a northerly direction, where it is surmised they have struck at least equally attractive diggings as they had not returned to avail themselves of the proposal agreed to by Captain Hennessy's party. Their provisions being exhausted Capt. H. and party came in to Williams Creek, re-recorded their claims, and had them laid over till spring. It is the conviction of these parties that the country in question is the most extensive and promises to be the most remunerative gold fields they have yet seen in the colony, after three years experience in Cariboo and other localities. The country lying between Williams Creek and these diggings is not rough, and it would be a comparatively easy task to make a good pack trail. The

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GOOD NEWS FROM ROCK CREEK.

From Mr. Pooley, who arrived from Osoyoos Lake yesterday, we learn that diggings, prospecting 30c. to the pan, have been struck on South Fork of Rock Creek, above the crossing, and the men were busy getting out lumber for sluices. The news was brought in to Gold Commissioner Haynes, by parties who came to record their claims, and Mr. Haynes was preparing to visit the new diggings when Mr. Pooley left. The stream in question had not, we are informed, been prospected before.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EUROPEAN.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

The Telegraphic despatches published in the Columbian contains the following additional news:

Upon invitation of Lord Terry, the Lord Lieutenant of County Cork, a meeting of more than 150 magistrates took place recently in Cork, to consider the security of public peace as menaced by Fenian movements. The proceedings were private, but the Cork Examiner says they resulted in the unanimous adoption of a memorial to the Government praying for an increase of the police and military force of the country. The fact of a secret organization, dangerous to the public peace is generally admitted. It was supposed that the adoption of the proposed steps would be sufficient to maintain order. On Friday evening, the 15th, in Dublin, a large force of police proceeded from the Castle to Parliament street, where they divided in two parties, one at either end of the street, some detectives then knocked at the door of the paper called the Irish People, an alleged Fenian sheet, and were refused admission. The police then broke open the door and took possession of the press and premises and secured 12 or 15 prisoners who are said not to be compositors, and conveyed them to the Castle. The police then retained possession of the premises. The Irish People is a weekly journal and was about to be published that evening.

At the Quarterly meeting of the British Freeman Aid Society held at Bristol, C. C. Leigh of New York, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Martin of the American Missionary Association attended, as a deputation from America. The Times' American correspondent reports that the Fenians in America

were collecting large funds, sending money to Ireland and spending money in America to aid the purchase of arms.

The Dublin Express of this a.m., says after the arrest at the Irish People last night, orders were issued to the Irish platoons at the military barracks for men to be held in readiness in case of any attempt to resist by the populace. A police constable was also stationed in each telegraph office for the purpose of stopping any messages relating to Fenianism.

The Privy Council is said to be sitting to determine what course the Government will take in the prosecution and sentence of arrested parties. Great excitement prevails in Dublin and arrests are being made in other parts of the country.

New York, Sept. 30.—News from Mexico states the expectation that Matamoros will soon be attacked. Some of the troops in that town fight. The French in those parts do not number over 10,000 men. The handful of men could not aid Matamoros in case of an attack. The French gunboat L'Active has arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The bodies of Mrs. Gen. Wright and others arrived here yesterday.

At Bay View Park the race between Honest Anne and May Queen was withdrawn in consequence of illness of driver Eoff. May Queen walked around course in 246 and took half the purse \$400.

Greenbacks, 37½
Coffee, 21½c.
Coal Oil, \$1 60 @ \$1 65.
Flour steady; extra, \$6 25 @ \$6 50; superfine, \$5 75 @ \$6.
Potatoes, sales choice, Humboldts, first of the season, \$1 37½.
Sugar, China, 10c.

PORTLAND, Oct. 3.—The steamer Active arrived this evening from Victoria.

The Sierra Nevada leaves San Francisco on Thursday next at noon.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

EXCITING NEWS FROM IRELAND.

FENIANS AND FENIANISM.

New York, September 29.—Additional intelligence from Ireland states that the Fenian excitement increases, and that grave apprehensions are entertained. The soldiers of the army are boasting of their connection with the Fenians. This causes the English papers to demand the rigid enforcement of discipline. Fears are entertained that

on the coast gained credit that a body of disbanded Volunteers had already landed near Dublin. Nightly drillings are reported in all parts of Ireland. The conspiracy was rapidly spreading and finding friends and sympathizers everywhere.

New York, September 29.—The London correspondent of the Commercial says it is reported that the Barings have made arrangements for a Massachusetts State Loan of one or two million pounds sterling.

New York, September 29.—The Dublin Express, of the 15th, says: We learn that in many of the garrison towns of Ireland are to be found those who, under the Queen's color, openly announce themselves "Fenians." They are found amongst those lately arrived from localities where the Yankee missionaries established themselves. If it were allowed to go abroad that there were signs of disaffection among the Queen's troops in Ireland, it would be very prejudicial.

The Dublin Evening Mail, of the 16th, announcing the seizure of the Irish People newspaper, says: It has been suspected, and the attention of the authorities was directed to the existence in Dublin of a circle of Fenians or arca of the American "National Brotherhood of St. Patrick." In the progress of their examination, the police came to the conclusion that the office of the Irish People, an avowed Fenian organ, was the locality to which nearly every returned Irish-American threaded his way on his arrival in the country. The paper was seized, and no strange person was found in the house. There were no less than 10 principals and employees arrested.

LATER.

No disorder occurred at the trial, and the city is perfectly quiet. The Mail says it has seen a copy of the suppressed paper. It had a variety of articles calculated to cultivate disaffection, but the correspondence is the strongest feature. It extends over nearly three pages, and is so pungently written that it is impossible to classify it into ordinary news letters. It is probably prompted by opposition to ecclesiastical influence, which has been a marked feature of the paper. The communication also contains such paragraphs as "the liberty the Irish will have when they seek it. It will be in a different place than the Parliament of their oppressors, and will use different and more forcible arguments."

THE METCHOSIN CONTEST.—On Saturday evening, at six o'clock, Mr. Alfred T. Elliott attended by appointment at Brown's hotel, Parson's Bridge, to address the electors of Equimal and Metchosin Districts. About thirty of the settlers were present. Mr. C. B. Brown was called upon to preside. Mr. Elliott gave an able outline of his political creed, which met with the cordial approval of the meeting, and was followed by Mr. Brown, who made an excellent speech, expressing himself highly pleased with Mr. Elliott's views, and calling upon the electors to support him at the poll.