alls and operas, concerts
ight; visits in and out of
therings, sham-fights, re-
h deliveries, and a host of
s, every day, are the con-
s. They seem, however,
worse for this constant
hich insures for them the
mmunity, amongst whom
largely increases, if it
heir health. The manners
escending and affable, that
follow their steps where-

REVENUE.

urn, made up to the end of
s an increase upon every
y, except those subject to
the income tax. The cry
rosperity was never, per-
this return serves to in-
theless, cautious and far-
read anything like war, or
since speculation is quite
that dreadful year, 1846,
st of venturers afloat, the
le rumor would bring about
inevitable ruin of thous-
anything like the crash
appen in America, is to be
panic now in a week or
sort or kind, would fall with
bare contemplation of

E OF NEWCASTLE.

ewcastle is still living, but
be in a most dangerous
h so that his death may at
nce. His son-in-law, Lord
pest, died a day or two ago,
fficiently conscious for the
ade known to him. Both
the Prince of Wales have
m, and are understood to
leave of him with many in-
and regard.
to-day—for money, 90⅛ to
nt, Aug. 9, 90½ to 90⅝.

LIFORNIA.

TO 6TH AUGUST.]

o, Aug. 4.—James Fitzger-
s murdered this morning by
another soldier, at the bar-
Point. They were both shut
house, when Kennedy stab-
with a bayonet.
sian steam corvettes Ab-
ola, twenty days from Hono-

Wood has been ordered by
ell to the command of Fort

a Insurance Company incor-
: capital, $200,000. D. C.
Elgelow, L. Stevens, W. C.
Felk, William Norris, Albert
icknor, and Charles Main are

R. Harrold was arrested at
T.), July 30th, for uttering
guage.

Denmark.

ndet of 29th June, says: Ac-
er advices from Alsen it is be-
Copenhagen) that the embarca-
troops has been successfully

egiment has displayed grest

r of Marine on the 30th June
t in the late capture of Alsen
ke," although very hotly eu-
lt slightly injured. A ship of
t add two gun sloops, succeeded
d their escape from the Alsen
one gun sloop and a jolly boat
p to avoid capture, the crews,
g saved.

Afghanistan.

Bombay, 9th June.
Telegraph from Suez.)
of Afghanistan has defeated
thers, who has fled into British
The Ameer is now marching
her brothers.

WINSLOW'S DEMAND
HE CONFEDERAE AGENT.

From the London Star.]

U.S.S S. 'KEARSARGE',
Cherbourg, June 21.

EUR BONFILS: SIR,—Certain pi-
ich I, from feelings of humanity,
ave several prisoners when the
d gone down, took them into
These officers and sailors are
subject to the laws of war; they
oners, and I demand that they
rd the Kearsarge to surrender a
y should endeavor to free them-
this obligation under cover of the
h have been used for their es-
ust expect to meet with no mercy
e. JOHN A. WINSLOW,
Captain.

THE REPLY.

AIN JOHN A. WINSLOW: SIR,—
ved your letter of June 21. Your
ne which I have no power what-
tain, and should have been ad-
the French government, with
e unfortunates have found a re-
w of no law of war to prevent
escaping from the field of batt
rse, even although he had been
er, and I do not see why a sailor
himself by swimming, should be
ase. I must, therefore, refuse to
go-between toward certain indi
om you do not even name, bu
claim as prisoners. I cannot
nderstand how the authorities o
States can pretend to hold pri
e territory of the French empir
, etc., BONFILS.

OF CRIM. CON.—Felix O'Byrne
part proprietor of the *Irish News*
ried man, was found by his wif
d him, in a room with a woman
nment House at a late hour la
wife burst in the door and caug
spouse in *flagrante delicto*, an
skedaddled down stairs, his w
the womnn, who, with fear
creeches, alarmed the whole hou
separation is probable, as O'Byr
writ of habeas corpus to-day
sion of his children.—*Sac. Unio*

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864. NO. 41.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED

EVERY MORNING,

(Sundays Excepted,)

AT VICTORIA, V. I.

TERMS:

Annum, in advance,	$20 00
For Six Months,	6 00
Per Week, payable to the Carrier,	25
Single Copies,	10

Advertisements inserted on the most reasonabl erms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

furnished to Subscribers for $6 a year; $4 for six months; $2 50 for three months: payable in advance.

NOTICE:

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the ollecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

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Barnard's Express,	Quesnelle, B. C.
" "	Lytton
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" "	Richfield.
" "	Barkerville.
" "	Camerontown.
" "	Clinton.
W. R. Burrage,	Comax
L. P. Fisher,	San Francisco.
F. Algar,	Clement's Lane, London
G. Street,	30 Cornhill, London.

Later Eastern News.

Grant fighting near Richmond.

Special Despatches to British Colonist

Monticello, August 20, 5½ p.m.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Correspondence from Grant to the 16th, 6 p m, says: The fighting on North James River to day, resulted favorably but without any decisive result although the enemy were driven back with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and forty prisoners.

Rebel Generals Chamblin and Gerard were killed and their bodies left in our hands, also a number of wounded This morning we are north of the river. Our loss in killed and wounded is nearly a thousand, many slightly owing to thick woods. Enemy's loss very severe.

A dispatch from Sheridan dated Winchester, 17, 10 a m, reports that Merrill's Cavalry were attacked yesterday at noon on the north side of the Shenandoah, by G R Shaw's division of Longstreet's corps, and Wickhams and Lennox's brigades of cavalry. The enemy were beaten. Loss, 500 stands of arms, 24 officers, 276 prisoners.

Sheridan lost heavily in the cavalry fight in front of Royal Point.

Great credit is due Generals Merrill, Custar and Col. Devenold Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Letters from the Army of the Potomac at noon of the 17th, says the 2d corps having been unsuccessful in the attack on the north side the James on the 14th, fell back to a safe position and remained till yesterday. An other assault was determined on and carried out successfully. The enemy were driven from their works, 700 prisoners and some heavy guns were captured. Our loss is severe. We hold the position.

Gregg's cavalry had an engagement and drove the rebels around the works near New Market road, but were forced back.

The Vanderbilt from City Point reports that the rebels opened a furious cannonade on all our lines last night. The rebels fell back without attempting to assault. Loss small.

A reconnoisance sent out yesterday by Hancock reached Fair Oaks, five miles distant.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Reported at Halifax,—U. S. gunboat outside harbor.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—The steamer from Mobile arrived on the 11th. Farragut had prepared his fleet for action, and ordered an attack on Fort Morgan. It was to cover the firing from the fleet. The land forces invested wherever they got ground to stand upon. The rebels destroyed all the outbuildings, and burned the fort. Only one vessel lying under the guns. Everything indicates a determination to contend to the last.

Farragut demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort. The rebels closed communication by saying they had six months' provisions, and would resist to the last moment.

Granger in the rear cut the communications from the fort.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Richmond Sentinel of the 17th, contains the following:

MOBILE, August 15.—Two Monitors and five gunboats crossed the Dog river bar, coming within two miles of the obstructions. The rebels opened fire for three hours on our batteries. No damage done.

One gunboat replied. Battery silent. Enemy withdrew. Firing was heard in the direction of Fort Morgan to-day.

The Mobile *Register* of the 14th says that Chambers whipped the enemy at Abbyville, Miss., capturing 25 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—News from Shanandoah to-day is favorable.

Sheridan is pushing Early from point to point at every encounter. The reinforcements of Early by Longstreets corps are doubted, as he is believed to be in Grant's front.

HAGERSTOWN, August 19th.—Exciting and conflicting rumors from the Valley were received here to-day. Averill held Martinsburg. No rebels in sight; but indications showed that they were moving toward the Shenandoah. Refugees are arriving bringing intelligence of rebel advances.

SYRACUSE, August 18. — Vallandingham addressed a mass meeting to-day, and said he expected the nomination of the Chicago Convention to be pledged for a suspension of hostilities, and a convention of the majority of delegates from the North-West committed to that doctrine. This evening the principal speaker was John B. Weller of California, who reviewed the history of the Administration, denounced the arbitrary and unconstitutional character of many of its acts, and expressed himself in favor of an armistice and a convrntion of the States, believing both Sections wanted peace and would have it. He believed a reunion possible. The South has proposed, through its President and his agents, to meet us, and see if we could not agree, and instead of war wants an armistice and a convention. He considered, with a Republican form of Government it was impossible to keep States together by force of arms. He was for trying reconciliation, and compromise. The resolution was unanimously adopted, declaring the country as passing through a fearful political convulsion and that violence by force of arms had been exercised under the mask of patriotism.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The steamer Persia has arrived.

The French journals continue to harp on the impending sea fight between the Federal and rebel cruisers in the Channel.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard said England intended to recognize the new Mexican Empire, without waiting for States and Territories under Juarez to be brought within the authority of the new government.

Lord Howard called attention to the enlistment of emigrants in America, and complained of British subjects being entrapped. He urged the necessity of watchfulness to put it down. Mr. Layard admitted there were great complaints, but the government could not do more than it had done. He trusted that the American authorities would endeavor to check the abuses. Several other speeches were made, including one by P. Taylor, who defended the Federal government, which was determined, he said, to put down the slaveholder's rebellion.

On the 29th, Parliament was prorogued.

The Queen's speech was read by a Commission. It deeply regrets a continuation of civil war in America; promises a continued strict neutrality, but would rejoice to see a friendly reconciliation. It expresses satisfaction at the influx of cotton from all parts of the world, and consequent mitigation of the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts. It regrets the Dano-German war, and hopes that negotiations at Vienna will be successful. The rest of the speech enumerates accomplished facts, and rejoices at the continued prosperity of the country.

Nothing is known as to peace negotiations at Vienna. The Copenhagen *Journal* says that the report of the alleged armistice for nine months is premature. Prussia agrees to the entry of the Federal troops into the Rensburg.

The Bank of France has gained over 6,000,000 francs in specie during the week. The Bourse was flat.

FARRHER POINT (Canada East), August 15—The steamer North American, from Liverpool the 4th, and Londonderry the 6th, has just passed: The political news is almost a blank.

The U. S. war steamer Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 5th instant, and was received with a salute from the British war steamer. Majesty.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from Richmond, dated June 27th, in which the writer expresses his belief that Grant knows full well that neither Petersburg nor Richmond can be taken by fighting, and that he will make no more onslaughts on the Confederate's breastworks, but quietly assume the defensive. He says the question is one of subsistence; but that Richmond can never be starved out until the two railroads from the South, as well as the James River Canal and the railroads from the North be utterly annihilated; which he contends Grant is not strong enough to do. He admits that Grant's operations may cause the Confederates to be placed on half rations, but this will not affect the result.

The Alexandria (Egypt) correspondent of the *Times* gives the particulars of a quarrel between the American Consul and the Egyptian Government. An American, in erecting a steam engine, partly destroyed an aqueduct for supplying the town with water. The Consul, on being applied to by the authorities, stopped the works, but subsequently permitted them to proceed. The Government then forcibly interfered, and ejected the men from the works. The Consul thereupon demanded a satisfactory apology for the insult to the American flag. He refused to accede to the proposal that each party should send an engineer to inspect the alleged damage, agreeing to abide their joint decision, and threatened to strike his colors unless satisfaction was given in 24 hours. Accordingly after that time elapsed the flag was hauled down, and a despatch from the Government, which arrived almost immediately afterward, was returned unopened. The Consul has telegraphed to Constantinople, and the matter rests for the present.

The *Times* says it appears likely that America will recognize the new Government of Mexico before England.

Vienna despatches state that an armistice has been concluded with Denmark for three months, to terminate on six weeks' notice.

The House of Lords has decided that Yelverton failed to establish the validity of his marriage.

A CELEBRITY.—We learn from a private letter received by a gentleman in this city last evening, that Dr. Bellows, the talented and eloquent President of the United States Sanitary Commission, intends to visit Victoria, and may be expected here in a week or ten days. He will be in Portland about the 20th, where he will remain two days, and after a trip to the Dalles, make his way across to this city via Olympia, lecturing at his different stopping places. Our citizens may, judging from the notices in our American contemporaries, expect an oratorical treat when this eloquent and patriotic gentleman arrives amongst us.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

July 16th, 1864.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

The Palmerston Government has had a narrow escape, for although a majority of 18 was managed to be caught in the House of Commons, by which Mr. Disraeli's resolutions were defeated, the majority of 9 against them in the Lords on the same evening, the 8th inst., was tantamount to telling them that they must go to the right-about. Lord Palmerston, however, has completely ignored the vote of the Upper House, and carries on his course of proceeding just as if nothing whatever had been said or done against his administration. Of the debate itself, and of its results in the House of Commons, I am able to relate several particulars, for I will not say it was my privilege, but rather my misfortune, to be present in the Reporter's gallery, the four weary nights through which it dragged its very slow length along. On opening the case against the Government, I felt persuaded that Mr. Disraeli was aware of his going in for "a forlorn hope." His manner, which never gives any very positive indications of sincerity, was more constrained than I had ever before witnessed, evidently arising from a conviction that his method of attempting to upset the Government was neither straightforward nor honest. The resolutions he had cleverly framed, were of the usual tricky construction to which he invariably resorts, when he intends to fight a great political battle, and were so designated by many of his own followers. Then, as he proceeded to animadvert upon the treatment of Denmark, he did not attempt to define any policy should the Government be displaced, and the party to which he belongs become dominant. He was as loud too in the expression of a desire that peace should be maintained as any one of the peace, at any price, party could be. No wonder, therefore, that when Mr. Gladstone immediately rose to reply to him, he was utterly demolished; but Mr. Gladstone lost his temper, and was painfully personal, as his speech will show; but he hit the blot in his antagonist's tirade, and taunted him with the want of a policy till he had ripped all his remarks to pieces. The result of the debate was decided by this passage of arms between the two great chiefs of political contention. Nevertheless, a vast number of members must have their say, and thus four nights were, I have no hesitation in saying, wasted. That the Government can really take any credit to themselves for the result is inexplicable. Not a single member, unconnected with the Government, said a single word in their behalf. No one was more severe upon the "meddle-muddle" of Earl Russell's foreign policy than Mr. Cobden; and Mr. Horsman and Mr. Bernal Osborne were even more bitter than was the great free-trade plenipotentiary unattached. Lord Palmerston's defence of his colleague was, without exception, the most painful exhibition I have ever witnessed. He evidently felt the degradation of his position, and yet he has so much of the *esprit de corps* in his composition, that he would not desert a colleague, or leave him to defend a policy for which he is mainly responsible, single handed. What he said was, as the lawyers assert, *nihil ad rem*! Fighting shy of Denmark, he appealed, as it were, *ad misericordiam*, and in unconnected sentences, and with stammering utterance, made the whole scene as pitiable to witness, as it was tedious to listen to. Mr. Disraeli's reply was a better specimen of oratorical power than was his opening speech; but the same fault was as clearly manifest in this specimen of special pleading, as the other. There was no sincerity about it. The division itself was a scene, such as never has been witnessed in the new Palace of Westminster. Accustomed as I have been to the transactions of parliament for nearly half a century, I have never been present in such an uproar since the stormy Reform Bill days. The halt, the lame, and the blind, were literally dragged up to vote for ministers. Baron Rothschild, who has not been once present in his place for two years, owing to severe illness, tottered into the House, and Lord Robert Clinton was positively carried into the lobby on a litter, and allowed to record his vote, not by passing through, but merely touching the turn-stile. Ministers knew that it was a matter of life and death with them, and they should not hesitate to resort to practices to save themselves, which were only worthy of a severely contested election, in the most corrupt anti-Reform Bill days.—However, they are safe for another year at least, and the country bears with them, because if there is little confidence in them, there is none at all in Mr. Disraeli, and those who would come into office with him, could the two parties change places. The business of the two Houses is now being hurried through as fast as possible, and in another fortnight, the few ministers who remain behind for it, will join those in moving away, who have already fled before them.

DENMARK.

But what has become of you, ill-used, down-trodden Denmark, whilst this strife of parties has been going on? She has found at last, and to her cost, that there is nothing whatever to be expected from England. She is therefore busy in striving to make terms with her opponents, and to obtain from them as much of their "tender mercies" as they may be persuaded to bestow. Louis Napoleon has, however, at last made some sign of taking up a cause that he has helped to sacrifice quite as much as Earl Russell has done; and he can do what he is disposed to venture upon with a much better grace, inasmuch as he has not bullied anybody, and then left those whom he pretended to help in the lurch, but has merely showed an apparent indifference, which can at any moment be thrown off. I say "apparent indifference" since nobody believes that he has not some *arriere pensee*, or other, and will, when the opportune moment arrives, astonish Europe by some *coup d'etat*. which insures glory to France, and permanence and stability to himself. The dismissal of his war-cabinet by the King of Denmark is attributable solely to the advices he has received from Louis Napoleon, to whom the King's brother Prince Hans, has gone in his difficulty. Negotiations for peace are proceeding as I write to you, and doubtless ere another fortnight calls me to report the latest news, the dread of war will have entirely evaporated, and arangements be entered into to save Denmark from any repetition of those horrors which have desolated a large portion of her provinces, and destroyed so many once happy homes.

NEW HOLY ALLIANCE!

In the midst of "wars and rumors of war," the public have been startled by an announcement in the *Morning Post*, that Russia, Prussia and Austria, have formed a solemn league and covenant, to act together defensively and offensively, and to withstand the progress of liberal principles, not only in their own dominions, but in every other country of Europe. The manner in which this announcement was put forth in a journal, generally supposed to draw its political inspirations from the Premier himself, has induced a universal belief in its accuracy. Each of the supposed allied powers, however, has positively contradicted it, using the strongest terms of denial, so strong, indeed, that most people are disposed to think, that like the lady of the play,

"They do protest too much."

The *Morning Post* adheres to its first statement, and continues to circulate a correspondence, which bears upon its face every feature of truth and accuracy. The real state of things between those powers is doubtless, in effect, that a tacit arrangement has been come to between them, but it has not been put upon paper, by which means they can deny in one sense, that which they could not repudiate in another! The time is coming, when doubtless the great antagonism between the systems of the past and present will take a more positive and critical position than has ever yet been attempted. Diplomacy may strive to avert such an European catastrophe; but it looms in the distance, and a spark of any kind might in an hour be fanned into a furious flame. What the results would be, it is not easy to conjecture; but the struggle, whenever it commences, will be short, sharp and terrible. Expect, from the assertion that such an alliance has been formed, great news of the utmost importance.

NEW ZEALAND.

The troubles of the northern part of this prosperous colony are very far from being ended. The news by the last mail is very sad, relating as it does the defeat of Her Majesty's 43d Regiment by the Maories, and the death of many gallant officers, both military and naval. General Cameron, nothing daunted, however, by the repulse which has been so disastrous was preparing to pursue the natives and to attack them in another stronghold to which they had fled, availing themselves of the darkness of the night, after their successful resistance to the European troops. That they will in the end be hunted down cannot be doubted; but it will cost the mother country, no less than the colony, much blood and treasure ere tranquillity be restored. It is reported that the native chiefs have again resorted to cannibalism, and that has so exasperated the British that we fear very little quarter will be given them when it comes to close hand to hand fighting. As usual it now turns out that the natives have been well supplied with rifles and powder by the very colonists, who are now urging on the Government to a process of extermination. Such is the morality of greed!

HOAX ABOUT A NAVAL FIGHT.

The whole town was set upon the *qui vive* on Wednesday by a report being circulated that the Federal steamer Kearsarge which sunk the Alabama, had come to grief off Jersey, having been encountered by the Florida and so disabled as to have sought shelter in port Goree, also 15 miles above St. Helen's. But a few hours served to dispel the general excitement which this report aroused, inasmuch as there has not only been no fight at all, but the Kearsage was all the while lying at anchor off Dover. By the bye, efforts have been made again by Mr. Mason, the Confederate agent here, to induce Lord Palmerston to do something in the way of interference. Mr. Lindsay, the ship builder, introduced Mr. Mason yesterday to the Premier, but nothing came of the interview beyond an exchange of civilities, and an assurance—which very safely might be said—that when matters appeared more ripe for consummation interference might be thought of. Lord Palmerston having already had his fingers burned by interfence in foreign affairs, has no intention whatever of departing from that neutrality which has been determined upon with reference to American affairs.

THE LONDON SEASON.

The London season is coming rapidly to its termination. Places of public amusement are beginning to be closed. The opera houses are playing their last pieces, and making promises for next year. The principal thoroughfares at the West-end are less and less thronged every day, and houses are putting on that autumnal appearance which makes the squares and better inhabited districts wear all the semblance of a deserted village. Her Majesty has left Windsor for Osborne, and next week the Prince and Princess of Wales will flit to the country to obtain something of that rest for which, after the enormous exertions to which they have been week by week subjected, they must pine. It is now currently asserted that Her Majesty will next year appear amongst her people, and that the present is really to be the last of mourning. Heartily glad will the public be, if it is so; but, if it be not, it is not to be denied, no more note will be taken of her than if she were not. The festivities of the season have been greater than they have been for many years past, and the absence of the chief of royalty has scarcely been felt at all. Then a lesson has been taught, which they who run may read, if they wish to do so.

MURDER IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

The whole city has been all the week in the greatest state of excitement and consternation, on account of a most deliberate and horrible murder committed on the evening of the 9th inst., in a first-class carriage of the North London Railway. I will not attempt now to enter into the details, which will be supplied to you by the papers I forward to you by this mail. I may, however, just as well tell you, that not only are the murderer or murderers undiscovered, but that the police have really no positive clue to them. If the criminals should escape, this is only another specimen of the inefficiency of our police force, in spite of all that is said of its being perfect in all its details.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Things are getting slack. but the assurance that war has been prevented, is having its effect upon all classes, and prognosticates a prosperous amount of business after the approaching autumn holidays.

LATEST PRICES.

Consols for money—90⅝ to 90¾. Ditto, for account, Aug. 9th, 90⅞ to 91.

RESIGNATION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr. Cary yesterday sent in his resignation of the Attorney-Generalship, which was accepted by His Excellency. The vacancy thus caused will doubtless be filled provisionally at once, from among our local barristers, although the appointment rests with or must be confirmed by the Crown. We hope that His Excellency, in making his selection for the Acting Attorney-Generalship, will consult the feelings and wishes of the community, and avoid the odium that would inevitably attach to an unpopular and unsuitable appointment. It is possible to secure for the position a gentleman of integrity, ability and colonial experience, qualifications that unfortunately have heretofore been "conspicuous for their absence," and the want of which in the official adviser of the Crown has caused so much dissatisfaction to the public generally.

LEECH RIVER JUSTICE.

LEECH RIVER, Aug. 20th.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The following bare description of the manner in which cases before our Gold Commissioner are conducted will be a novelty to your readers, if not very edifying to them. As the case will be brought under the notice of a higher authority than Mr. Golledge, I abstain from entering into its merits. I laid a written report before Mr. Golledge on Wednesday last, setting forth fully the wrong I had to complain of, and in accordance with his desire, on the following morning went down to his camp with my witnesses—a distance of 2½ miles. I met a constable who requested me to return with him to the claim, I did so, and then again started for the Commissioner's tent; before reaching it, I met Mr. Golledge, who told me he had adjourned the hearing until Friday. On that day Mr. Golledge heard the case for my opponent, but on my calling a witness to disprove their statements, he refused to hear him, and at once gave the decision against me. I requested him to swear the witness on the other side, on the ground of false evidence, which he refused to do. I add no comments, these facts tell their own story. I complain of the hardship of obliging me again to bring my witnesses 2½ miles away from their work, and as my opponents were working the claim in dispute, I requested him to lay it over; his answer, if not intentionally rude and over-bearing, was anything but satisfactory or gentlemanly.

Yours very truly,
T. EVELYN VENABLES.

NEW WESTMINSTER EXPLORING ASSOCIATION.—This association has despatched the first regularly organized exploring party which has gone out from New Westminster. The party left this morning and is composed of four of our citizens with as many Indians to do the packing, &c. The company is not numerically strong, but is composed of men possessing both scientific skill and a practical experimental knowledge of prospecting, and quartz as well as placer mining. The route laid out for them is to ascend the valley of the Coquitlam river until they arrive at the watershed from whence a number of rivers take their rise, where they will be guided by circumstances and indications as to the course they may take. It is proposed that they remain out about a month; but, of course, in this as in other matters they will necessarily be guided very much by circumstances. Recent prospectings of the most superficial character would lead us to hope that gold may be discovered in paying quantities, on the Coquitlam river. A party of pleasure seekers happening to be about four miles above the Pitt river road on that stream a few days ago washed up several pans full of surface dirt from which they obtained prospects which although small yet were of a character to indicate the near proximity of the source from which the particles of gold had come. The pieces were not of the class of flour or scale gold, but minute nuggets of that sharp angular description which proves that they had not been washed any considerable distance from their native bed.—*Columbian.*

FEDERAL PRISONERS.—The Richmond *Examiner* says that there have been 97,000 prisoners received at Libby since the battle of Bull Run.

A GOOD PRIZE.—It is stated that by naval laws, when an inferior vessel sinks a superior one, her entire value goes to the victors. The Alabama being estimated to be worth $500,000. Captain Winslow will be entitled to from $70,000 to $100,000, while the seamen will get from $1,200 to $1,500 each.