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And Victoria Chronicle.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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Treasure Shipments.

Astonishing as it may appear to our readers, it is none the less true that in the face of a depleted mining population the total shipments of gold for the first seven months of the present year exceed by upwards of $130,000 that of 1866; and when we take into consideration that at least $150,000 more has been kept in the country to pay for farm products and live stock raised by our farmers, and for flour ground by our millers, we think we are rather below than over the mark in stating that the yield of precious metal has thus far in 1867 exceeded the yield of 1866 by not less than $300,000. Should the increase for the remaining five months be correspondingly large, the total yield for the year will be fully $400,000 in excess of last. The following figures are courteously furnished by Wells, Fargo & Co., of this city:

1867—	January	$164,944 30
	February	40,033 90
	March	6,867 00
	April	14,562 33
	May	386,446 06
	June	52,979 74
	July	193,274 36
	August	248,519 38
		$1,107,627 07
1866—	January	$25,054 69
	February	1,842 95
	March	22,065 75
	April	109,695 74
	May	220,386 24
	June	151,779 63
	July	32,698 45
	August	412,968 09
	September	132,274 61
	October	163,140 40
	November	318,672 29
	December	34,732 35
		$1,625,311 19

Confederation in Nova Scotia.

The Halifax *Colonist* makes a strong and sensible appeal on behalf of Union men as representatives of the Province in the Canadian House of Commons; and, at the same time, affords us some exceedingly interesting information as to the mental, moral and political status of the enemies of Confederation. Our cotemporary says:—

"The Union now is an accomplished fact. It is both our duty and our interest to make the best of it—to work out its capabilities to the best advantage. And this can be done to the best purpose by its friends, not by its enemies. If it is to be a failure, then that failure will be a thousand times more complete, if it break down in the hands of those who have moulded and nursed it with so much care and anxiety. We may depend upon it, they will do their utmost to make it effect all that they have promised, were it only for their own sakes. The interests of its opponents would be in a direction quite the opposite. As lovers of our country which ought we to prefer? There can scarcely be two opinions. But when we look a little more nearly into the matter—at the personnel of the two parties, the difference becomes still more striking, as to whom we are to consider "the best men." If we look upon the political history of the last dozen years, and pick out the flower of the public men of both parties! of those who survive, how many can be claimed by the Anti-Union party? It is true there have been some defections on the Conservative side—but of what account are they? Not one of them, so far as we are aware, could even lay claim to being considered a public man—that his party or the country put much confidence in. We know what Mr Johnson's opinions are and always have been, about Union, and we know what Martin I, Wilkins, Q. C., *would* have been in other circumstances—these circumstances being very much the same as those which weighed so strongly with another deserter from the camp—R. L. Wetherby. The *real* men are one and all sound and true. Take away the discontented malcontents, because they could not get an office, and all that remains on the Anti-Union side worth looking at, are Joseph Howe and William Annand. Where then are we to find the best men for Ottawa? In the Union or Anti-Union ranks?"

Monday, August 26th.

Terrible Collision in the Straits.

Information reached town last night to the effect that the Hawaiian ship Silas Greenman, Capt Lawrence, put into Royal Roads on Sunday evening in distress, having collided with the American ship Elizabeth Kimbal, from Port Gamble, off Neah Bay. A dense fog prevailed at the time. The Silas Greenman was standing on the starboard tack when she was struck in the waist on the port side by the Elizabeth Kimbal, and cut to the wales eight inches from the water's edge. The accident occurred at about eight o'clock p.m. on Saturday, and the fog prevailing through the night the vessel was kept on the port tack, backing and filling, until noon on Sunday, when the fog cleared off and the captain put the ship's head for Royal Roads, where she waits orders from San Francisco.

FIREMEN'S DRILL.—The three fire companies proceeded, at the tap of bell, on Saturday afternoon, to the corner of Yates and Government streets, where the Tiger and Deluge engines drew water from the public water tanks, and forced it in powerful streams over the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Hooks and Ladders were unlimbered by the truck boys, who used them in scaling walls and pulling down imaginary obstructions. After "taking up," the companies, in obedience to a second alarm, ran the apparatus to the Hudson Bay Company's wharf, and then proceeded homeward. The drill, which was conducted under the direction of Acting Chief Burnes, proved highly successful and was witnessed by many interested spectators.

NOT DEAD.—Several weeks ago we announced, under the usual heading, the demise of a Mr C., formerly well-known as a resident of Victoria, who, it was said, had died on an out-of-the-way creek at Cariboo. The friends of the "departed" man mourned him as "one numbered with the dead," and donned the usual habiliaments of mourning in respect to his memory. On Saturday last, however, a gentleman doing business on Fort street, received a letter of late date from the reported dead man, who, from his vigorous style of writing, would lead one to suppose that if he really be dead he has not yet become aware of the fact himself, and being the party most interested, it is reasonable to suppose he would have the earliest information on the subject.

THE PRICE OF GAS.—A movement is on foot among the consumers of gas to procure a reduction in the price of the illuminator. It is stated, we believe correctly, that gas is higher here than elsewhere, and that notwithstanding coal costs much less at Victoria than at San Francisco, the rates charged by our gas company ($7 50 per thousand feet) is far in excess of that imposed at the Bay City. The promoters of this movement, failing to induce a reduction in the rate, will pledge themselves to burn coal oil, which, it is claimed, even at $1 per gallon, is one-third cheaper than gas. The feeling is general, that a considerable reduction, in view of the hard times, ought to be acceded to by the Company.

PERFORMANCE AT THE THEATRE.—The performance at the theatre on Saturday evening was largely attended, and gave the greatest satisfaction to those present. Miss Virginie's acting was received with frequent manifestations of approbation, while her singing and banjo solos threw the house into raptures. The young lady danced a highland fling and a clog dance in a style that has never been surpassed, if equalled, on our boards. The Tanner Troupe and M. Hermann were exceedingly good in their various parts. We understand that another entertainment will be given by the troupe in a few days.

THE SCURVY CASE.—We learn, on the doubtful authority of our Sunday cotemporary, that the men from the Aid, now in the hospital, have been questioned by order of the Magistrate, and have declared that the food furnished them was most excellent. We hope, for the sake of humanity, that this statement is true; but, true or false, inquiries ought in future to be held upon scurvy-infected ships, if only for the purpose of ascertaining the cause and adopting measures to prevent other vessels from sharing a like fate.

DESPATCHES FOR CARIBOO—It is rumored that Government, on Saturday, received confirmatory intelligence of the last outrage on Grouse Creek, and that despatches of an important nature were forwarded by special messenger on the Leviathan, which left this on Saturday night, at ten o'clock, for New Westminster. The nature of these despatches has not transpired; but it is hinted around that vigorous steps are at last to be taken to suppress this incipient rebellion and bring the participators to punishment.

CHERRY CREEK SILVER MINES.—Amongst the passengers who arrived from Yale yesterday were Mr. Claudet, Superintendent of Assay, and Mr Geo. Deitz, who have just returned from the Cherry creek silver mines—the Washoe of British Columbia. Mr. Deitz brought down with him a lump of the ore (54 pounds in weight) which had been broken from a section taken from the lead, 150 pounds in weight. It is of the rich blue ore to which we alluded a few weeks ago as having assayed so satisfactorily. The lead is three feet in width and looks exceedingly well as far as it has been followed. The men now employed on the lead are engaged in directing the waters of the creek so as to admit of further working. Mr Deitz, one of the heaviest shareholders, appears greatly elated at the prospects of these mines.—*N. W. Examiner.*

THE FLY returned from New Westminster on Saturday morning with 25 passengers and a small express from Quesnellemouth with $120,000 in gold. The passengers came through in eighteen hours from Yale. The Fly leaves again on Tuesday for New Westminster.

PRAIRIE LAND—We learn that a discovery of 8000 acres of valuable farming land in Cowichan District has been made by a settler, who has cut a trail from Harris' to the tract, for which he has received a gift of 200 acres from the Government.

FROM THE EAST COAST SETTLEMENTS—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived on Saturday evening from Comox, Nanaimo and Cowichan settlements with passengers, live stock and agricultural produce. Messrs. Alston, Bishop, Franklyn, Baker, and a prisoner charged with being concerned in Mr Frankel's robbery, came down by her. The crops are reported as fine.

DEPUTATIONS.—A deputation from the Board of Education will wait upon His Excellency at 12:30 o'clock, and a deputation from the Fire Department, at 1 o'clock, today. Both deputations will represent to the Governor the pecuniary needs of the departments they have the honor to represent.

THEFT OF A COW.—A cow was stolen from Davies' Cattle Yard sometime during Saturday night. The fence was broken down with an ax. The animal was in pound, and was advertised to be sold to pay for damage inflicted on private property while running at large.

THE ACTIVE, we understand, will have a full freight on her next trip to this port—the market being unusually bare of goods. The steamer will probably leave for Victoria on Wednesday, her regular sailing day.

A LARGE SHIP, supposed to be in ballast from San Francisco, and bound for Nanaimo or Burrard Inlet, was reported in the outer harbor last evening.

THE telegraph wires were down yesterday. The Active, we think, must have reached San Francisco on Saturday evening.

THE bark Mameluke is on the way from San Francisco for Nanaimo to load with coal for San Francisco.

THE brig Josephine Miller sailed on Friday last from San Francisco for Burrard Inlet *via* Victoria to load with lumber at Moody's mills for Callao.

Paris Letter.

(Special Paris and Continental Correspondence.)

PARIS, July 7, 1867.

ALL PLAY AND NO WORK!

It is indeed high time that the Imperial and Royal visits to Paris should come to an end, for the arrivals of Czars, Kings, Sultans and Viceroys succeed each other in such rapid succession that the Parisian is being constantly called away from his work to assist at either the reception of some potentate at one of the railway stations, or at a review or some other festivity got up in honour of the numerous sovereigns who this year visit the most beautiful capital in the world, thanks to the untiring efforts of Baron Haussmann. The lion of the day is still the Sultan, who arrived in Paris on the 20th of last month; and he had no sooner arrived than he was required to begin the rather fatiguing pleasures which await all sovereigns in the French capital. On Monday he showed himself to the ever curious Parisians in the grand or gala coach, on his way from the Elysee Bourbon, where he has taken up his residence, to the Palais de l'Industrie to assist at the distribution of prizes to exhibitors at the Champs de Mars. His Highness was of course the centre of attraction, and very little attention was paid to the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Arthur of England and other notabilities, who, too, were present at the solemnity which took place at the Palais de l'Industrie on Monday.

THE EXHIBITION.

The world's fair may be said to be a decided success and everything has gone on most swimmingly since the end of April. However, the building is so vast, and the constructions in the park so numerous, that even half a dozen visits do not suffice for one to see all that is to be admired and wondered at. It would even take more than a month to properly examine the different schools of fine arts represented at the Champs de Mars. Many a picture which—should our residence not be Paris—has been made familiar to us by means of lithograph and photograph will strike us as we wander through the French gallery. Gerome's "Duel after the Masked Ball," where we see the unfortunate Piorrot lying bleeding from the wound caused by his adversary the Harlequin, who himself is being led off by his seconds to a hackney coach which we see waiting in the snow in the background. Also his pictures of the "Roman Gladiators in the Arena," and his exquisitely finished views, perhaps too porcelain like, which represent scenes of Eastern life. Opposite to Gerome's pictures we have the *chefs d'œuvre* of the great *animalicoe*, or cattle painter, Rosa Bonheur, who exhibits pictures the result of her wanderings in the Highlands of Scotland. Amongst others we have a lovely piece representing a flock of sheep being rowed across one of the lochs at the foot of Ben Nevis? But the finest of all the works this wonderful female exhibits is the "Highland Pony," so full of life and truth. Fromentin, who delights in portraying scenes taken from the life of the Bedouins in the French African possessions, has a very fine show of pictures at the Champs de Mars. One, especially, representing a Fantasial, attracts considerable attention. Corat Daubigny and Froreais are the representatives of the modern French school of landscape painting, and Cabanel, though not *de le premiere force*, is a very respectable painter of pictures on a large scale. Spain shows as many good pictures and is not so backward as French artists would wish us to believe. Its school is independent and seems to be forming itself after the chef-d'euvre of Nelesquy, Rebera and Murillo, such admirable specimens of which are to be found in Madrid. In Denmark we have another independent school that is antithetical to the art of Spain, comparatively poor in conloring and void of the results of craft of the palette. The painting is a straightforward, opaque manner, without glazing to any extent. The Scandinavian artists have limits set to their pictorial success which they cannot pass while maintaining their current mode of executing. Sweeden and Norway differ from each other in a slight degree, and but little more from Denmark. The line is broadly drawn between these sections and that of Russia. Sweden—the greater part of its artists having studied in Dusseldorf and in Paris, shows more of the influence of the German and French schools. Hockest, their greatest artist, who died about two years ago, was a pupil of the well known Couture, whose studio in the Rue Fontaine is so familiar to many American artists who have studied in Paris under the great Thomos. The King of Sweden appears as a very creditable painter of landscapes on a large scale and in an effective manner.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN PARIS.

It is expected that the Queen of England will honor us with a visit in a few days, but it is the intention of Her Majesty to observe the strictest *incognito* during her stay in the capital. It is stated that the British Queen has at last yielded to the very pressing special invitation of the Empress of the French. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Prince his son, left most liberal presents in money for the poor of Paris, and a host of snuff boxes, rings and other trinkets for the servants who attended upon them during their stay in the French capital.

ISABELLA OF SPAIN AT THE EXHIBITION.

Our correspondent in Madrid writes us that great preparations are being made in that city for the departure of the Queen and a large suite for Paris. Her Majesty while in France will visit her mother, Queen Christina, who has bought a magnificent marine villa in the neighbourhood of Havre.

THE CHAMPS DE MARS.

The receipts of the Exhibition continue to increase far beyond what was expected. The estimated expenditure was twenty millions of francs; of that sum six were furnished by the state, six by the city of Paris, and eight subscribed by the guarantee association. The latter amount represents the probable receipts. If they do not make up the eight millions, the society makes up the difference. If, on the contrary, they exceed that amount, the surplus is divided between the three contracting parties, in proportions determined beforehand. The guarantee association has no active control. The Imperial Commission is bound to do all in its power to prevent any loss to the members, but no one is entitled to interfere on behalf of the society should any measure prejudicial to its interests be taken. Much has been said of the conception and the eagerness for gain of the Imperial commission, which is confounded on this point with the guaranteeing company. The object of the commission in seeking to let everything it could and as high as possible was simply to remain within the limits of the authorized expenditure of twenty millions.

THE POLISH ASSASSIN.

It is stated upon good authority that the Czar before leaving Paris requested the Emperor Napoleon to spare the life of the assassin. The unfortunate man has constantly a guard with him in prison. He is confined in one of three chambers, which serve especially for men accused of great crimes, or who are condemned to death. That which the prisoner occupies is situated just above that part of the chapel which became, in 1793, the last dungeon of Queen Antoinette. The cell, which is of a considerable size, was formerly that of Marshal Ney, and more recently contained Berger and Orsini. The features of Beregourki are said to present the ordinary type of his countrymen. He is fair, the nose rather *retrousse* and the nostrils moveable; he has small moustaches and very little beard, is rather the ordinary height and speaks French fluently. A plan is being taken of the Bois de Boulogne, where the attempt was committed and experiments are being made to ascertain whether it is possible for Beregourki to reach, by running from the race course, the place where he had posted himself, when he saw the Emperor of Russia taking that direction.

An American on the Paris Exhibition.

Dr Prime, writing to the New York *Observer*, says:—

"It is no secret that the thing is in the hands of the French, and that all the profit and most of the glory are to be secured for the grand nation. For this the Exhibition was conceived. So far from being a fair and generous rivalry or competition of the world's art and industry in which the weakest and farthest island or kingdom might show its noblest work, and obtain the reward it might deserve, it proves to be a mighty scheme for the glorification of the French at the expense of mankind. Eight gold medals were to be awarded to the best painting. The Jury, on which were twelve Frenchmen, decided that these medals should be distributed among several countries according to the amount of work they had contributed to the Exhibition! Not according to merit, but to the square yards of canvas each had daubed and hung in the Palace. Was anything so absurd ever conceived in the world of art? But it had a purpose. The rule gave four of the premiums to the French Department, for they have easily put up as many pictures as all the rest together. And on the Jury were four of the greatest painters of France, and the four medals were divided among these four Jurymen, who were also exhibitors of pictures. It is a scandal of the lowest order. It is enough to taint the entire exhibition. What can be more dishonorable than to award a premium to a jury who is appointed to judge of the merits of others? It is said that these painters deserved the distinction, and perhaps they did, and would have honorably attained it, if they had not been in the way to vote it to themselves. But as the thing now stands, the offence is rank, and will not be soon forgiven or forgotten.

He pays the following fine tribute to England:—

If you were to ask me what country makes the best appearance in this competitive display of nations, it would not require an instant for me to answer, England. France fills half the whole space, making alone a collection as large as all the rest of the world besides. And it was easy and natural for her to do so. Her silks and her chrystal and her jewelry, her fancy work, her ministry to the taste for the beautiful, admit of no rival. Paris is the capital of the world of taste. France is the cradle and home of the arts that embellish the life that now is. The French worship beauty and glory. The walls of her picture galleries blaze with paintings of naked women and battle scenes. Woman the perfection of beauty, and glory the reward of victory, these are the divinities of Paris, whose titular hero gave the golden apple to Venus. And the taste of the French is seen in all the works of art and industry, the fabrics in every department of human skill, that makes up the half of this Exposition. Next in extent and number of objects is Great Britain. And in the production of whatever makes a people great and happy, distinguishing it for material, intellectual and moral progress among all the nations, the crown of the earth, if awarded here and now, would be placed on the brow of our mother country, England. Her factories, her porcelains, her gold and silver work, her mines, her machines, her books and newspapers, display her wealth, her taste, her high civilization, her sober estimate of the substantial, the comfortable, as well as the beautiful. There is much for us to learn from England. We are buying land and stretching our arms like seas, and lusting for territory to extend from pole to pole. But that little Island, a dot on the surface of the ocean, has within itself the elements of moral greatness and moral power that circles the globe with each revolving sun."

A FINE lot of cattle from San Juan Island are expected on the Fly to-night. They will be sold at Davies' cattle yard on Saturday next.