

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

The Police Enquiry.

Contrary to general expectation, Governor Kennedy yesterday sent down a despatch to the House declining to permit the attendance of the Superintendent of Police before the Committee of Enquiry. This stand is taken in defiance of a precedent laid down by Governor Douglas and followed by Governor Kennedy in the Crown Lands affair. The refusal places Mr. Hankin in a very unenviable position before the public, and is not doing him justice. Nine-tenths of the people will now be forced to the conclusion that where there is such an evident attempt to prevent investigation there must be something worth concealing. The determination of the House to conduct the enquiry with open doors was reluctantly arrived at by the members, because it will permit all the evidence to be published, which will have a most damaging effect, for the reason that the examination is rendered ex parte by the non-attendance of the Superintendent. Mr. Hankin is debarred by the act of his "superior officer" from refuting the statements that may be made against him; and while we do not place any value on the small talk and tittle-tattle that has been indulged in lately at the expense of the heads of the Police department, we are still of opinion that an investigation is at all times a good thing, and is one that we would wish to see every official courting rather than seeking to avoid. The Assembly, if it has any power at all, is the proper authority to order the enquiry. If it has not the power it should dissolve at once, and the curtain should be rung down upon the miserable farce of representative institutions that has been played here so long. The motion for a committee to ascertain the real powers of the House is as wise a step as could well be adopted. The report will be awaited with impatience. In the meantime, let the investigation proceed, and the fullest publicity be given to the evidence. If it should have an injurious effect upon Mr. Hankin, he will have nobody to blame but himself or the Governor.

She was soon followed by the Berenguela, listed over to one side, and with smoke pouring from her ports. Just before she retired a puff of black dust had shot out at her water line on the side away from the battery. A ball had gone through her coal bunkers, I thought, and through both sides. We saw men over the side attempting to protect with canvas the ragged hole, which seemed some two feet square.

The Almanza moved to join the first division engaged with the southern batteries. Resolucion and Blanca at about 2:30 steamed away from the southern division, leaving the Almanza and Numancia still engaged. These vessels drew off at fifteen minutes before five o'clock, the Peruvians firing at them as long as their guns could reach them. The action brought on by the Spaniards was waged on both sides with courage and persistency. The Peruvian guns, which were all en barbette never ceased firing, and the Spaniards, I believe, only left off when their ammunition was exhausted. The killed and wounded in the batteries were said to number eighty. In one of the iron-clad batteries a shell exploded, igniting other powder and disabling the guns. By this explosion Galvez the Peruvian Minister of War and Marine, was blown to atoms. Next to the Dictator in power, of liberal views and marked ability, his loss will prove a serious one to the country. His Excellency the Dictator is said to have been everywhere in the thickest of the fight, animating, encouraging and directing the Peruvian batteries. I do not know the damage done to the Spanish fleet, but the loss was no doubt heavy. It was obvious that several of the vessels had been badly punished. The Spaniards, we thought, did not go very near the batteries, many of their shots falling into the water. The presence of torpedoes may have inspired caution. In coming away from a farewell visit Admiral Pearson picked up one floating adrift near our vessels. It was a red keg containing about fifty pounds of wet powder, with some yards of insulated wire attached inside to the arrangements for explosion by a galvanic battery. The senior Surgeon, Dr. Peck, was sent to the Villa de Madrid and Berenguela as soon as they anchored, with offers of assistance. His services were accepted by the Surgeon of the Villa de Madrid; but on board the Berenguela the officers gathered around him at the gangway and said they were deeply grateful, but needed no help. When the Numancia anchored Dr. Johnson was sent on board, while Dr. Peck, who had returned to the Vanderbilt, went on shore to tender his services to the Peruvians. I was sorry to learn through Dr. Johnson, that Admiral Nunez had been badly wounded by splinters, no fewer than eight injuries having been received in the head, arms, legs, and side. The Doctor was not permitted to see the Admiral, and I apprehend that he has been seriously hurt. The Peruvian batteries were but little injured. The authorities on shore were confident on the morning following the bombardment they would be better prepared than at the first to resist an attack. There were two iron clad vessels on the side of the Peruvians—one, the monitor Loa, with a single gun, a 68-pounder, in a turret, and one, the Victoria, built in the shape of the Confederate ironclads, covered with railroad iron and having a 68 pounder at each end. The monitor was struck ten times, but received no damage. I do not know how the other fared. There were several small men-of-war, but their artillery was too light to be used and they were secured in the mole.

I have the honor to be obt' servt, JOHN ROGERS, Commodore.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, July 3.

MINERAL SPECIMENS.—We are indebted to Mr W. V. BROWN, at present at work at the Queen Charlotte Coal Company's mine, for a handsome and valuable addition to our cabinet of minerals and curiosities, consisting of specimens of copper ore from the Island; Gold Harbor gold quartz; a splendid specimen of anthracite coal; and a number of fossilized and carboniferous clams. The latter were taken out of a tunnel one mile from salt water, and one hundred feet into the base of Mount Seymour, about 250 feet above the level of the sea. Our friend Brown, in forwarding us these specimens, facetiously says: "Hearing that times are very dull in Victoria, and much-a-muck scarce, I send you a mess of preserved clams, hoping your digestive organs are all right."

DROWNED AT COWICHAN.—A young man named Thomas Botterell, brother of Matthew Botterell, butcher of this city, was accidentally drowned at Cowichan on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, while attempting to ford the river on horseback, after some cattle. The horse having got beyond his depth commenced plunging, throwing its rider and kicking him in the back. The accident was witnessed by a man in the deceased's employ, who was further up the river, but not being able to swim, he could not give the drowning man any help. The body was recovered by Indians diving for it.

COBONER'S INQUEST.—The adjourned inquiry into the cause of the death of "Jim," an Indian, alleged to have died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of Taylor, was resumed yesterday. Dr. Davie made a post mortem examination of the body and found extensive indications of disease; the right lung and the liver were in a bad state, and death ensued from this cause; there were no marks of kicks on the body, but death might have resulted from kicks received a month previously. The evidence of Dr. Davie, jr., was corroborated by the above. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Thursday.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Examination of the Boys' School, under Mr Jessop's management, will take place to-day, commencing at 9, in the morning, and will probably last till 3, in the afternoon. We learn that several gentlemen have volunteered to assist in the exercises, so that there may be no doubt in the minds of the public as to the really efficient state of the school. The examination of the Girls' School will be held on Thursday, and that of Victoria District School, on Friday. The holidays will commence immediately and will last four weeks.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.—Our new evening contemporary—a juvenile Phoenix from the ashes of the Post—made its appearance last evening at 6 o'clock. The paper is half the size of the Colonist and Chronicle, and contains eight columns of reading matter—a good beginning, if our young contemporary can keep it up and pay for telegraphic despatches as well. The names of the publishers and proprietors are not given, but they are understood to be Messrs. McClure, Mitchell & Co.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—We learn that the hon. Speaker has been pleased to appoint J. R. Stuart, Esq., late a captain in H. M. 19th Regiment, to be Sergeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Assembly, vice Mr. Armstrong resigned. Mr. Armstrong, we learn, will accompany the Collins' Telegraph expedition to the North—which will leave in a few days. He carries with him the good wishes of the members of the Press, who have always received courteous attentions at his hands.

THE POLICE ENQUIRY.—The select committee, consisting of Messrs McClure, (chairman) Trimble and Pidwell, met yesterday at 11 a. m., and after sitting with closed doors deliberating whether the enquiry should be thrown open to the public or not, decided that the question should be submitted to the House of Assembly. Messrs. Wilmer and Mitchell attended to give evidence.

INSPECTION OF THE FLEET.—Admiral Denman yesterday officially inspected the ships of the fleet now in Esquimalt harbor, consisting of H. M. ships Sutlej, Scout, Alert and Forward. The Grappler is laid up in ordinary, being unfit for service, and H. M. S. Sparrowhawk is still in Fraser river. The admiral found ships, men and stores in the most creditable order.

REMOVAL.—Mr J. L. Jungermann, the well known jeweler, has removed his stock to one of the handsome stores under Masonic Hall, opposite this office. Mr Jungermann has recently added to his extensive stock, and parties requiring articles in his line will find it to their advantage to call and examine.

THE "LINCOLN."—This U. S. enter came alongside of Brodick's wharf yesterday and took in fifty tons of coal. Towards evening, having lost several seamen by desertion, she moved out and anchored at the entrance of James Bay.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas will leave for the above port this morning at 8 o'clock. The steamer Emily Harris left yesterday at 4 p. m. for the same port.

THE ELIZA ANDERSON.—We hear that this steamer will leave again for the Sound shortly after her arrival to-day, in order to convey 4th of July excursionists to Seattle to-morrow.

PARADE.—The Volunteers had a big muster last evening at their parade. The band was present and performed several airs. The corps marched to Beacon Hill for skirmishing.

FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—The sloop Leonede, Capt. Hicks, will be despatched to-day for the Queen Charlotte coal mine with supplies, and powder and stores for the workmen.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL did not muster a quorum yesterday and adjourned till 2:30 p. m., to-day.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Alexandra left yesterday at 11 a. m. for New Westminster, taking passengers and freight.

RESIGNED.—Sergt. Wilmer, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Oughton, have resigned from the Police force.

FOR PORTLAND.—The steamer Fideliter will leave on Thursday at 10 a. m. for the above port, carrying passengers and freight.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.—There are only ten patients in this institution, who by a remarkable coincidence are all cripples.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.—A number of visitors yesterday took advantage of the invitation extended to them to inspect the new Masonic Hall.

CENTRAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—Boys' Department.

The midsummer examination of this school, which is under the superintendence of the Mr Jessop, took place yesterday, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning. A large number of visitors attended, among them Rev. Dr. Evans, Rev. Mr. Garrett, Rev. Mr. Somerville, Rev. Mr. Browning, His Worship Mayor Franklin, Messrs. Tolmie, Cochran and Dr. Powell, of the Board of Education; Registrar General Alston and Mr. Williams, Vice-Principal of the Collegiate School. A letter was read from the Governor expressing his regret that he could not attend. The number of ladies present was also large. Several of the visitors took an active part in the examinations, which were most satisfactory. The answers in several branches elicited great applause. In geography, history, philosophy, mechanics, geometry and algebra, the pupils showed great aptitude. When the examinations were concluded, several short allocutions were delivered by the Superintendent, Dr. Evans, Mr. Jessop, Rev. Mr. Garrett, Rev. Mr. Somerville, Mr. Williams and the Rev. Mr. Browning. At the conclusion, Mr Jessop named the most deserving scholars, there being no distribution of prizes. These were, in the fifth class: 1st Master Rowbotham, general proficiency; 2d, Moote, do; 3d, Watson, do; 4th, Jamieson, do; In the fourth class—1st,

W. Cameron; 2d, Eyre; 3d, Morley; 4th, McMillan; 5th, Latham; 6th, Davies; 7th, T. Robinson. Third class—1st, C. Cameron; 2d, Dodd; 3d, Bone; 4th, Fox; 5th, Burgess; 6th, Hatch; 7th Copeland, 8th, Masters Floata and McMillan. Second class—Humber, Scott, Watson, Lange, Fleame. The boys having sung a lively holiday air, were sent home with blithesome hearts to spend their vacation, and with directions to re-assemble on the first Monday in August. The examiners in general were much struck with the ready answers and progress of the pupils, and if one or two points of the examination were rather weak, taken as a whole, it might with justice be considered as most creditable to the teachers.

A Revolving Steamship.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

Some years ago, when Thomas Wicars projected his wonderful cigar ship, the attention of the maritime world was excited for the result of his invention, which he is still prosecuting. But before that is perfected another invention has been given to the world by George F. Snyder, of this city, which promises to be a still greater wonder than anything that has yet appeared upon the face of the waters, not excepting even the application of steam by Robert Fulton for the propulsion of vessels. The vessel invented by Snyder is a cylinder, and has a rotary motion. A working model of the vessel is now lying at the shipyard of Brewster & Potter, at Canton, and the trials made with it have been entirely satisfactory, a speed of six miles per hour having been made by hand power. As stated before, the vessel is a cylinder, through the center of which passes a shaft, which is stationary, and supports the decks for freight, passengers and machinery, and which remain in the same position, whatever may be the motion of the ship. In the working model there is a cog wheel in the centre of the lower interior surface, working into a cog which entirely belts the interior, and is the motive power propelling the rotary progress through the water.

It is now designed to build a vessel of forty feet diameter, into which will be placed two steam engines of fifty horse power each, and with that it is expected to make a speed of from forty to fifty miles an hour. The vessel will draw, when lying still, not more than ten or twelve inches of water, and the draft will be reduced when the machinery is put in motion. On the outside surface will be paddles set two feet apart, besides which there will be four keels, one at each end, and two at the centre. These keels are intended to prevent the vessel from drifting in time of high wind, and to protect the paddle in the event that the ship should strike upon the bottom. The new "revolver" as the style of vessel has been called, will be of 300 tons burden, and, besides freight, will have capacity for about 300 or 400 passengers. Her steering apparatus consists of a small inclosed boat, the bow of which is worked by pulleys attached to two beams running from the centre shaft around to one side, or the stern of the ship, and it is claimed that she can be turned in the space occupied by her length in the water. A number of gentlemen in this city have taken hold of the thing and will push the new vessel to completion, so that she may be ready to make a trial trip on the 4th of July next. A model of the new wonder is at the office of John S. Selby, No. 71 Second street, where it may be seen by those who feel an interest in the advancing science of the age. The small draught of water will render the vessel, if successful, of incalculable value for the navigation of the rivers which penetrate the heart of the great West, while its speed far outruns that of any other ship. The same principle may be applied to land vehicles on ordinary roads, and may be guided as easily as those drawn by horses. Some prominent engineers who have examined the principle declare it feasible, and much curious desire will await the advent of the new vessel in the Patapsco.

The Visit to Leech River.

VICTORIA, V. I., June 2d, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—I was somewhat surprised to read in your report of the Governor's visit to Leech, that some men had shown the party four dollars in gold washed from a few buckets of dirt taken from the bank indiscriminately, about 30 feet above the stream. The parties who did so can be no other than the two, who stated to the Governor that they could not pay \$1 per day, among at that time 5 men, for sluicing, and \$1 50 for 60 inches, for ground sluicing. By their own showing these two can make from \$40 to \$50 per day sluicing, to the hand, yet could not afford to pay for their water and wanted it free. Those two men who are now there, must evidently have salted the boxes or the pan, if not, they have shown that they have got first rate diggings and yet can not afford to pay for water, or perhaps they took a very wrong step to induce the Governor to carry out the big ditch scheme.

R. J. McDONNELL.

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Who suffers from the racking pains of rheumatism and gout this ointment will prove invaluable. After fomentation with warm water, the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds.

His class of disease may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scoury.

This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scoury Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin disease to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act so powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings.

Be aware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slight oedema or puffing, or trifling jaundice, of which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very actively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsical cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

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These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, false delicacy concealing them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for years from piles and similar complaints when they might as well be cured by the use of Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect their own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailment to anyone.

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