

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, December 11, 1866

The Governor's Reply to the Municipal Address.

The very cordial manner in which the Mayor and City Council were received by His Excellency yesterday, and the assurance given of his good feeling towards our people, will, we are sure, be appreciated by the respectable portion of the population. His Excellency promises a speedy repeal of the Real Estate Tax, but says nothing of the Trades License and Salary Taxes—an oversight, probably, for with a departure from our former policy of Free Trade, it must be designed to sweep away every direct tax. The introduction of a liberal system for bonding goods will meet with general approval. Perhaps the Chilean system, which, we understand, is the most liberal in the world, would be more acceptable than any other. But whatever may be the system proposed, we trust that it will not be promulgated until a conference has been had with the Chamber of Commerce, appointed to address His Excellency on the subject of the Tariff. We are glad to number Governor Seymour among the supporters of Municipal Institutions, and to perceive that he pledges himself to do all in his power to advance the interests of the city, and to reduce the expenses of the public establishments, for until a general system of retrenchment has been perfected and combined with wise and wholesome legislation, we can hope for no improvement in our affairs. Experience has proved that the prosperity and happiness of a country depends as much upon the energy, capacity and liberality of the rulers as upon the intelligence, freedom and patriotism of the ruled. In other words, that no people who are cursed with dishonest or incapable lawgivers, can ever become great or command the respect and esteem of their fellow men. Bad legislation is a curse; let the people be ever so energetic or industrious, it will prevent improvement and progress. Perhaps no better illustration of this can be found than in this Colony, from which thousands of settlers have been driven by oppressive taxation and burdensome imposts to seek homes in other lands. The remark of His Excellency, that much more depends upon the success of the prospector than the skill of the Administrator or the wisdom of the law-maker, is a mistake. Had he reversed the sentence to read that more depended upon the skill of the lawmaker than upon the success of the prospector, he would have hit the mark. But to say that the prospector must find out new fields of wealth ere we can look for an improvement, is, we conceive, a very grave error. The history of the Gold Export Tax and the Law of Imprisonment for Debt, proves that thousands of a ready-made population were driven by their enforcement from our shores to seek livelihoods in a land where more liberal laws are in force. The efforts of all the prospectors in British Columbia will not make the country contented or prosperous, if Mr Seymour and those under him fail in their duty. Success depends upon the "skill of the Administrator and the wisdom of the law-maker." Without the exercise of those qualities we shall fail miserably as a Colony. Prospectors will, of course, do their share towards the development of the resources of the Colony; but the weight of responsibility rests with the Government. Wise legislation is the main-spring of all that is great and good in a country, and the efforts of the Government must be directed towards rendering those now in the Colony happy and contented before others from abroad will be induced to take up their abode among us.

The Judicial Question.

In another column will be found the reply of His Excellency the Governor to the people's petition, praying for the appointment of Mr Needham as

Chief Justice of the United Colonies. While we share in the universal regret that will be manifested at his Excellency's inability to satisfy the prayer of the petitioners, we confess that we cannot, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, see how the Governor could, with justice, act otherwise than he has done. The difficulty suggested itself to his mind in England, and His Excellency came to the conclusion that the best and fairest solution of the question would be that both gentlemen should temporarily be judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, each retaining his precedence in his own Court, the respective salaries remaining intact. This proposition appears to have met with the sanction of the Colonial Office, but the refusal of one of the parties concerned to accede to it places His Excellency in rather an awkward position. With an old public servant, whose claims he could not ignore on the one side, and on the other, a monster petition in favor of another officer, whose claims for preferment are based on his ability, integrity and popularity, he must needs give offence whichever way he decides, and His Excellency, unwilling to interfere with the judiciary of either colony, is anxious that his suggestion should be carried into effect, failing this, he finds himself unable to comply with the petition to appoint Mr Needham over the head of Mr Begbie, and there the matter rests for the present.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civic Address to the Governor.

Yesterday, after a short special meeting of the City Council, the Mayor and Councillors (Messrs Hebbard and Layzell being absent), repaired to the Government buildings and presented the address which appeared in our columns yesterday. His Excellency, who received the deputation courteously, replied to the address as follows:

Mr Mayor and Gentlemen of the Council of Victoria:

I feel much obliged for your goodness in presenting me with an address of welcome to your city and fully appreciate the sentiment of loyalty towards our Sovereign which has dictated it.

I fear that so long as gold remains the principal staple of the Colony much more will depend upon the success of the prospector, than the skill of the Administrator or the wisdom of the law-maker, but I may assure you that you may depend upon my anxious desire to carry out such measures as may appear beneficial to the community at large. A greatly regret to perceive abundant evidence that the year about to close has not been one of prosperity, yet I allow myself to hope that the present despondency will be dispelled, and a revival of confidence take its place. Though the finances of both sections of the Colony are much embarrassed, I trust that reductions in the Public Establishment, aided by the daily diminishing demand for expenditure on public works of magnitude on the mainland, may bring matters to a more satisfactory condition.

You may rely upon my constant desire to strengthen and support your municipal institutions and promote the best interests of Victoria.

Though all that remained of the once complete freedom of your port is gone, I do not think that the commerce of Victoria will suffer in consequence, as the most liberal system of bonding will be introduced. I trust that the prosperity of your city as well as of the Island generally, may be soon promoted by the abolition of a tax on real estate which presses heavily in times of difficulty.

Mrs Seymour joins me very sincerely in the expression of obligation with which I commenced my reply to your address.

The Chief Justiceship.

The following is His Excellency's reply to the people's petition respecting the Chief Justiceship of the United Colony.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Victoria, Dec. 4th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor to receive your petition of the 29th ultimo, expressing your full confidence in the administration of Justice in the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island, and praying that Mr Needham may be appointed Chief Justice of the United Colony of British Columbia.

It is very beneficial for a community when such confidence is placed in the integrity, honor, and ability of its principal Judge, and I at once say that I have had no wish in any way to interfere with the administration of Justice or the local position of Mr Needham.

To appoint that gentleman, however qualified, to the position of Chief Justice of the United Colony, would interfere with the position, and possibly invade the rights of another judicial officer who has done good and valuable service on the neighboring main land for several years antecedent to the arrival among us of the one you would desire to see placed in the more prominent position.

Mr Begbie proceeded to the more restricted British Columbia with the well grounded expectation that he was at a future date, to be the Chief Justice of that portion at least, of the territory comprised within the ancient limits of the Colony. Numerous petitions would, I doubt not, were it thought necessary, testify to the public

confidence in Mr Begbie. Under these circumstances the claims of the two gentlemen appear to me to be about equal, with a slight balance, perhaps, in favor of Mr Begbie, on account of the superior length of his service.

Entertaining this opinion, I proposed that these two gentlemen should, for the present at all events, be Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. The one retaining his precedence in the Courts of the Island, the other in those of the mainland. The salaries to remain untouched. This proposal, which appeared unobjectionable in Downing street, does not, I regret to say, satisfy your wishes nor the expectations of one, at least of the Candidates.

Regretting that I cannot at once comply with the prayer of so numerously and respectfully signed a petition.

I have the honor to be,

your most obedient servant,

FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

J. S. Helmeke, Esq., and other signers of petition of 20th November.

Church of Scotland Address to the Government.

The following address was presented yesterday by Rev. A. Somerville and the Managers of St. Andrew's Church:

To His Excellency Frederick Seymour, Governor of British Columbia, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c.

MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—We the undersigned, Minister and Managers representing the St. Andrew's Church established in the City of Victoria, and in connection with the Church of Scotland, desire most heartily to congratulate you on your Excellency's present advent amongst us as the representative of our beloved sovereign Queen Victoria, and as Governor of the United Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

The branch of the National Church to which we belong was established by Act of Parliament at an early date in the history of our Protestant faith, 1560—was solemnly ratified and confirmed by act of King James VI, 1592, and act of King Charles I, 1644. During the 300 years of her existence she has been distinguished by her loyalty and moderation in the struggles she has undergone in maintaining a well defined Union of the Church and State, the illustrious names of those who have taken part in her ministry and the successful education of a pious, intelligent, and industrious people.

As in duty bound, and as a Christian Church, it is our earnest desire, and will be the subject of our constant prayer, that the great Head of the Church—the only source of true wisdom to all rulers, both civil and ecclesiastical, may endow your Excellency with every requisite gift and grace, and abundantly bless your administration of the affairs of the now united colonies, so that, peace, prosperity, and happiness may distinguish the whole course of your Excellency's rule.

That your Excellency may be long spared to fulfil the high functions with which you have been invested with satisfaction to yourself, and benefit to the people at large, is our earnest prayer.

Signed by the Rev. Thomas Sommerville, Minister, and the Managers of the Church. His Excellency replied as follows:

Gentlemen:—I thank you very deeply for the address that you, the Minister and Managers representing St. Andrew's Church of Victoria and in connection with the Church of Scotland have just delivered to me.

I am well aware of the history of the Church of Scotland; in whose worship I have often joined with devotion, and I trust with benefit, during my happy visits to the North. I am well assured of your loyalty to the Sovereign whom I have the honor temporarily to represent in this Colony, and I know that that loyalty and your Christian spirit will induce you to give me credit, for good motives at least, in the performance of the duties which are before me.

I sincerely join you in the prayer that peace, prosperity and happiness may flourish within the United Colony.

CANNIBALISM.—Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po, Mr C. Livingston, was at last accounts on a visit to the Bonny and New Calabar rivers in Her Majesty's ship Oberon for the purpose of endeavouring to reconcile the turbulent natives in that neighbourhood, whose quarrels have for some time greatly interfered with the palm oil trade. It is, however, doubtful whether he will be successful or not. The quarrels, though of old standing, have recently been greatly aggravated by the Creeks men having made a raid upon New Calabar, and captured a large number of prisoners, upwards of 100 of whom were killed and eaten at a cannibal feast; and the New Calabar men have signified their determination to retaliate in a similar manner.

COLLECTIONS SUSPENDED.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor has given instructions to the Harbourmaster to suspend the collection of dues under the Stock and Carcass Act; and the landing permits in connection with the Harbour Dues Act, until such time as the existing tax laws of Vancouver Island can be adjusted by the next Legislature. This is another step in the right direction, and shows that Mr Seymour is not only a man of words but also of deeds.

VICTORIA TURN VERBIS.—At the half-yearly election of officers held on Monday evening the following members were elected: H. F. Heisterman, President, (re-elected); F. Stemmler, Vice-President; E. Jungermann, Treasurer; J. Gillon, Secretary, (re-elected); Robt. Lowenberg, Zeugwart; Chas. Dechant, Teacher; Edward McQuade, Assistant Teacher. The Verein numbers 70 members and is in a flourishing condition.

The reported loss of the Active proved to be a canard.

THE NEW MINES AT KOOTENAY.—The new mines on the Kootenay river are proving very good. A gentleman who arrived on last evening's boat informs us that they may be called \$10 diggings, although some claims have proved very rich. The diggings thus far opened are shallow, and are consequently easily and quickly worked. The gold is very good and troubled with much base metal.—*Portland Herald.*

THEATRICAL TO-NIGHT.—Assist the sick and needy by attending the Hospital benefit tonight under the patronage of the Governor and Mrs Seymour. The curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock; doors will open at 7; box office open from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m.; to secure seats an early application is necessary as the house will be full.

THE BELLINGHAM BAY MINES.—We learn from a miner recently arrived from these mines, that work has ceased and will probably not be resumed till the spring. It is the intention of the manager to drown out the fire still raging below. It is intended to sink a fresh shaft about a quarter of a mile further on the lead.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Capt. Wm. Honey, a native of Scotland, and well known in British Columbia, died suddenly on Monday evening, aged 54 years, of rupture of the bladder. An inquest was held yesterday, and after hearing the medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

FROM THE SOUND.—The Josie McNear arrived yesterday afternoon from Olympia and way ports with a number of passengers, and a large freight of live stock as per marine report.

IMPROVING.—We are glad to know that since his return to this Island, Governor Seymour's health has improved materially, and that there is every prospect of his being restored to full health in a few days.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—Late English papers having a brief telegram announcing that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta had been drowned in the Ganges.

THE CABLE.—The Mumford will leave to-day with Mr Haines on board to repair the damaged cable between Lopez and Pidalgo Islands.

NAVAL MILL.—A "Salt" named Shiock was yesterday fined \$5 or 14 days imprisonment for attempting to slave in the top-lights of a comrade named Selmes.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Isabel arrived down yesterday in tow of the ship Revere, which proceeded on her voyage to San Francisco with 1100 tons of coal.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR yesterday attended a meeting of the Executive Council at the Government Building.

We understand that payment of last month's salaries has been again temporarily stopped at the Treasury.

The ship Prince of Wales left Royal Roads for England yesterday.

NAVAL.—It is stated that H. M. S. Olio will leave for the South early next week.

A Good Opportunity for Victoria.

EDITORS DAILY COLONIST:—It is impossible that the brief hurried statement which has reached us concerning the sudden and appalling calamity which has fallen upon the fine old city of Quebec can be regarded by our people with indifference. However absorbed in their own troubles the rest may be, the sad spectacle of twenty thousand of their fellow countrymen robbed of everything, and in one short hour driven from their firesides into the rude blast of a Canadian October to keep body and soul together as best they might, must have made one portion of the community pause and reflect. Who that for a moment has thought of a population four times as numerous as all Victoria, flying to the neighboring hills from before the flames, while their dwellings were swiftly swept from the earth, and the aged and infirm crushed on their own hearthstones,—who, I ask, but has felt a shudder at their horror and a throb of pity for the unhappy victims. But the terror and excitement of such a conflagration are easily endured compared with the misery and wretchedness which follow.

What might can be more pitiable than that of a poor hardworking man—his affectionate and happy family torn from the home that his industry had reared for them, his strong arms paralyzed by the loss of his shop, his tools, and his occupation, the food and clothing of his little ones snatched from before his eyes; all that made his home homelike or enabled him to provide for it, gone in a moment; his tender wife dying on the cold earth from fatigue and exposure amid the cries of his shivering children,—what more heartrending than to see this frenzied impersonation of Despair gazing around for that sympathy and succour for which, among such a vast aggregation of misery, he must look in vain. And yet how many just such are standing to-day in the face of the hard advancing winter in the old city of Quebec!

Those of your readers who have read the bare published facts know well that I am not "piling on the agony," nor exaggerating one jot or tittle. They know that among 20,000 homeless fugitives there have been hundreds of such cases, and the Canadian portion of them must know what a Canadian winter means for a poor beggar and his family. What must it be for two thousand families!

Now I wish to enquire what is to hinder us making the case of these people our own? There is a great moral effort in help sent from

alar. Quebec may be very far away, but is a principal city in a young and rising nation—our sister city, full of suffering, the hearts of her people softened by sore affliction and keenly sensitive to acts of kindness, her public charity strained to its utmost in grappling with a terrible foe. Why cannot we send her a word of cheer, and something to show that when one British American city staggers under a blow the rest feel it and come to the rescue? Is not Quebec in ruins as dear to the heart of British America as Portland in ruins was to the United States? Unless gold hunting has absorbed every generous emotion, or an annexationist "jack o' the lantern" dazzed our wits and choked our patriotic impulses, we ought to answer this question by sharing even our last crust with the poor children and women of the brave old city. Why can we not, for even a couple of days, cease blubbering at an ignorant Colonial office and a couple of awkward Governors, and surprise ourselves and warm the hearts of others by a noble, generous deed? Perhaps our almost neglected firemen may not always snatch our wooden town out of the flames, and we may one of these drizzling mornings, have something worse than Governor Seymour to howl over. What I propose is that the Canadians organize and lead off in opening a channel through which public sympathy and aid can flow. Let them call out the girls to give a concert, the boys to give a "benefit," the clergyman to preach, and the citizens to subscribe to a "Quebec Relief Fund," and if, after they have got His Worship to telegraph their distressed countrymen a Christmas cheer, "if the blessing of him that was ready to perish should come upon us because we delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless and him that had none to help him," at least one of your readers will feel it no dishonor to be called

A NORTH AMERICAN CHINAMAN.

"Unbecoming and Degrading."

EDITORS BRITISH COLONIST:—Such was the expression of the celebrated Louis Spohr in reference to the treatment of musicians. Now, if music, the most heaven-born, soul-inspiring science of all the fine arts, is worthy of any consideration at all, then I claim a word or two on behalf of the musician, for an art is a nonentity without an artist.

This is unbecoming and degrading, said Louis Spohr, as he was conducted from the orchestra to the larder, or to the servant's hall, or pushed into the kitchen amongst the cooks, pots and kettles, there to refresh himself upon the fragments and flat wine from the banquet table. Now an artist is supposed to be a being of superior mind and finer feelings than the pursuers of the more common vocations of life, and therefore would feel the degradation of such treatment more than another man. I am sorry to be obliged to say that I have not found my profession so treated only in England and where English customs prevail. Music is the life and soul of all our gatherings. You must have music on the battle field, and music o'er the tomb; music in your ball room, and music in your churches. Aye! and you dream of ethereal music in the realms of bliss where dwells the "Great I Am." I wonder if the musician will be cramped into the back kitchen there? If I thought this mode of treatment extended beyond this sphere, I would quit my profession and seek a livelihood by a more respectable calling, for it is better to be a brainless respected listener, than an intelligent degraded artist. However, the treatment of musicians is of no consideration in British Columbia, for if H. M.'s Navy continue to furnish bands for balls, &c., we shall all have to migrate shortly.

I cannot close without a word of comment on the letter written by the correspondent of the *Commercial*, referring to the souls lost on the Evening Star, he says: "But how sad the thought that a single burial case should have taken down into that deep which nothing disembogues, so much of sin and wickedness as the Evening Star contained. Few single interments ever have included a hundred harlots, an opiate troupe and a circus company." So he declares the opera house with the brothel, the harlot with the prima donna. The fool!

The opera house and the theatre are institutions authorised by the Government, and patronized by the learned and best people of the nation, even up to our Lady Sovereign the Queen. Is virtue in an opera house impossible? Sin in heaven is not. I am sorry I am an artist, but as God has made me, so I must remain, and as regards degrading treatment, engagement, and scurrilous classifications by newspaper correspondents, why we must philosophise as the man whom the jockass kicked: "Put it down from whence it came."

For the profession.

Victoria, Nov. 1866.

The Post Office.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The question is often asked, why don't we have the Post-office as near the centre of the city as possible? When we have to go to the Post-office for letters, the location should be as near the centre of the town as possible, so that all parties could have easy access to it. The Government own a splendid site, admirably adapted for the purpose, situated on Government street, where Messrs Franklin and others are located, which, with a very slight alteration, would make a fine office, centrally located, and easily accessible to all. The Government are paying a considerable rent for the present building, and it would be a great saving in money and time to the public if the Post-office was on Government street. L.

A WITNESS REJECTED.—In a London Police Court the other day, a witness about to be sworn said that if he kissed the book he should feel bound to speak the truth; but he did not believe in the doctrine of future reward and punishment, according to the sense in which men ordinarily understood it. He did not believe he should be punished in a future state if he did not speak the truth. The Justice declined to administer the oath to a man entertaining such opinions, and his evidence was not received.

A Boston reviewer is severe on "Griffith Gaunt." He says: "It might have been written in the latitude of Salt Lake City by a Mormon elder of a literary turn, with a seraglio of fifty concubines to furnish him inspiration."

By Electric Telegraph

DELAYED DESPATCHES.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The propeller I La Belle and steamer Milwaukee collided Friday evening. The propeller sunk immediately. Ten lives lost.

James Brownlow, son of Governor Brown, has been appointed captain in regular army, and ordered to San Juan.

Stephens, the Fenian Chief Organizer disappeared from New York, and political excitement runs to an alarming high. Ireland, where the British Government making a great show of strength.

CHICAGO, November 25.—Washington says the Government is yet without a line in reference to the arrest and escape John Surratt, announced by the cable. The man, however, was known, thus Surratt was traced to Richmond, and from thence he supposed to have gone to Scotland via Canada, where he took refuge in a Catholic Convent. It is not considered probable that he will ever be returned to this country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Two more distilleries seized yesterday. The distilleries distillery yards hereabouts are astonished. The arrest of Ortega proves to have been Sheridan's voluntary act, but has since been approved by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—France asks for further time in which to withdraw her troops from Mexico, which our Government will grant, but insists upon the original agreement being carried out.

The President has completed the great part of his message, and for the first time the message and documents will be printed and ready for the members of Congress at the opening of the session.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Secretary Seward sent a dispatch of 5,000 words over the cable on Sunday the 26th, supposed to relate to Mexico.

The condition of the Mexican Empire continues to be the leading topic of conversation in Europe and America. There are fresh reports that Maximilian formally abdicated last week and is now en route to Havana.

Special dispatches say that a steamer has sailed from New Orleans for Tampico and Vera Cruz with dispatches for Campbell and Sherman. The report of important Liberal successes in Puebla and Oaxaca are confirmed.

Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The condition of the Mexican Empire is the leading topic.

A hostile paper says the Empress Carlotta's health is unchanged. The Sunday Gazette of this morning says the Royal Commission to consider the neutrality laws will soon commence its session. Lord Cranworth will be President of the Commission, and amongst its members will be Lord Moughton, Sir Radcliff Palmer, Sir R. Philip Munt, Dr. Wiswold, W. P. Gregory.

They are vague reports that the Government intends sending 20 regiments of militia to Ireland.

The Daily News of this morning publishes a letter stating that the Government has voluntarily re-opened the Alabama case. Seward demanded a settlement of the claim for damages two months ago.

Canada.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24.—A large number of temporary sheds have been erected in the burnt district, in many of which those burned out by the late fire will find shelter for the winter. A great many are emigrating to the United States.

Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, dates to the 14th Nov. say the home trade has been revived.

The Jamaica Legislature met on the 6th. Complaints were made about high taxes and obnoxious laws.

California.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The British iron bar Coya, of Liverpool, laden with coal for Sydney, was approaching this port under every sail, the captain supposing himself near the Farallones, the weather having been thick the two previous days when struck at 7 o'clock, on Pigeon Point, six miles south of this point. Walter Cooper, one of the three saved, arrived in this city last night. He describes the scene after she struck as terrible in the extreme. An attempt was made to launch the long boat, but she was instantly swamped by the waves which were constantly breaking over her. The captain and officers did all in their power to save the passengers, but all to no purpose. No boat could be launched such a sea. It was evident to all on board that the only hope of being saved was in clinging to pieces of the wreck as the ship dashed to pieces on the rocks. Cooper hid on only his undershirt, drawers and cravat, when he reached shore, and others were equally as scantily clothed. They were nearly benumbed with cold, and crawled at of reach of the waves with great difficulty. In order to protect themselves from the cold they dug a hole in the sand, and the three survivors crawled into it, covering themselves over with bushes, where they remained until morning, when they found the whereabouts a mile from the wreck. One of the crew, that of Mrs Jeffrey, had washed ashore, while Cooper left. The hull of the vessel had entirely broken up and disappeared, while the beach was strewn with the fragments.

The following is a list of the passengers of the bark Coya.—Dr. Rawson and wife, London; Mr. Jeffrey and wife and baby, Portsmouth; George Byron, Sydney; Miss Laseca, Napa Valley; Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Page and daughter. Crew of the Coya—Captain R. Page; Thomas Beaton, first mate; Wm. Carr, second mate; James Skelton, smith; Frank Bashby, carpenter; J. Smith, steward; James Cook (name unknown); John Smith, Tom Smith, Walter Cooper, P. Macnamara, P. Bromery, John Bones, George Owens, John Cooper, Oliver Loeb, Peter Johnson, Peter Shimmens, seaman. Saved—George Byron, passenger, Sydney; Thomas Beaton, first mate; Walter Cooper, seaman.