

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL 10.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869.

NO. 44.

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DAVID W. HIGGINS.

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Three Months do 4 00
One Week do 0 25

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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One Year \$6 00
Six Months do 4 00
Three Months do 2 50
One Week do 0 25

AGENTS.

B. D. Levi.....Nanaimo, V. I.
C. D. Clark.....New Westminster
Barnard's Express.....Yale B. C.
do do.....Lytton
do do.....Vancouver
do do.....Richfield
do do.....Barkerville
do do.....Cameron town
do do.....Oilton
do do.....Olympia, W. T.
do do.....Seattle, W. T.
do do.....Port Townsend
do do.....New York
Hudson & Menet.....Clement's Lane, London
Z. Algot.....30 Cornhill, London
L. P. Fisher.....San Francisco

A Sailor's Home.

Nature has so placed Victoria in the track of the commerce of the North Pacific, whether that commerce pass over the continent or around it, that it must be the fault of the people if she does not attain maritime greatness. The subject of the establishment of a Sailor's Home is one of sufficient importance, we think, to justify our again inviting the attention of our readers to it. It need hardly be stated that commerce is most sensitive, and that the slightest obstruction will often suffice to divert it from natural channels. Hence it is that the small beginnings, too often overlooked, should be assiduously watched, and the tender shoots screened and nurtured. This is prominently a maritime place; and if we should not be so fortunate as to attract shipping into our magnificent harbours we fear we shall have to look in vain for any large measure of prosperity from any other source, at least, for some time to come. Every ship arriving from abroad brings with it more or less in the form of substantial good. The crew must consume more or less of the produce of the Colony, buy more or less from our merchants. The vessel itself will bring something we need and take to distant centers of consumption something we don't need, but which we can thus have an opportunity of turning into gold, or exchanging for such commodities as we need. It may be asked, What has all this to do with a Sailor's Home? That is precisely what we propose pointing out. It is already known that the great bulk of the ships leaving us lumber laden for distant markets are going down to San Francisco for crews. This is a two-fold evil. It is a direct loss in this way, that we lose all the advantage of the usual expenditure in providing a crew and laying in stores for the voyage, a benefit, in fact, for ships and crew. To this may be added the loss in population and expenditure incident to the shipping port where seafaring men do congregate. But the condition to which we have alluded entails loss of a less direct but, perhaps, more vital nature. The very reputation of ships having to go all the way to San Francisco for crews cannot but be fatal to the place. To say nothing at all about ships having to go several days sail out of their course, and incur port charges &c, &c, a ship of 20 feet draught has to pay \$320, at San Francisco for pilotage alone. It must be clear, therefore, that with all this delay and expense before their eyes, as a consequence of seeking a cargo here, shipowners will be greatly tempted to go elsewhere. Now, it should be the aim of every member of this community to change all this, and give those interested thoroughly to understand that ships can lie securely in Royal Roads, thereby avoiding all charges whatever, and provide themselves with as good sailors at as reasonable rates as can possibly be done in San

Francisco. One very important step towards the accomplishment of this object would unquestionably be the establishment of a Sailor's Home. The very existence of such an institution would afford to ship owners and shipping agents the best guarantee that they would find good crews and find them readily; for it is generally understood that a well conducted Home attracts the more steady and reliable class of sailors; and Victoria would thus become a favorite resort for shipping income.

perfectly consists of the language the case of the mate of the American ship Alaska has excited; but we do not care to dwell upon what may be regarded as a transient evil, which must immediately disappear under an energetic administration, for we venture to think the man White will soon obtain his liberty. We hope to see the question of the establishment of a Sailor's Home assume a practical form.

"Historical and Political Summary for ten years—1858-1868"

Under this title a very interesting paper is published in the "Tenth Report of the British Columbia Mission" of the Anglo-Catholic Church, a printed copy of which we have before us. The paper, as we understand, contributed by the Hon. E. G. Alton, and contains, as its title indicates, a bird's eye glance at the history of this Colony during the last decade. With the scope of the paper in the main we perfectly concur; but there are two or three points in it to which we must be permitted to take exception. For instance, the reader is permitted to run away with the idea that to the establishment of two distinct governments for the separate colonies, to which it is alleged "the Colonial Office too readily acceded," in 1863, is to be attributed the subsequent depression, a condition which ended with, and was removed by union in 1866. Now the fact is, that period of depression neither began with separation nor ended with union, but was the result of circumstances antecedent to, and independent of, both. We would prefer to look for the causes of a depression which we fear has scarcely yet entirely disappeared in the general "desire for sudden wealth," an aversion to engage in "the more solid and enduring branches of industry," and in "overtrading" and the "huge system of credit" to which the author very properly alludes. In the same way, far too much stress is laid upon the so-called hostile legislation of the Mainland Colony, which, indeed, had little or no connection with the severe crisis through which the country has passed, and upon which it had previously entered. It would, perhaps, have been well if the expenditure of large sums of money borrowed in England had been connected with the season of prosperity which preceded 1863; and it would have been no more than right that, with the "hard times" which followed the cessation of that expenditure and the necessity of gradual repayment some connection had been made out. The drain upon the wealth of the colony, caused by the great bulk of the supplies being brought from abroad, is justly pointed to as an impoverishing condition, and the marked improvement observable in the disposition to seek from our own grateful soil those supplies is fairly presented as an evidence of returning prosperity, and we are anxious to think, with the author, that "the Colony is beginning to emerge from the cloud of depression which has overhung it for nearly four years." The concluding paragraph of the paper under review we can hardly be expected to pass over in silence. "The Colony has suffered much from the constant agitation kept up by a certain class of politicians who are ever dissatisfied with the Government, and restlessly desirous of change; some even urging Annexation to the United States; but the great heart of the people beats with that of England

so fervently that they have rejected the idea of Confederation with Canada, preferring the closer union and protection of the mother country." It will, perhaps, be a sufficient reply to the "first part of the paragraph to say that its author is a member of the Government. The second part is scarcely complimentary to the intelligence of the Colonists, who are well aware that the heart of England beats with their own in favor of Confederation, and who are conscious that a perpetuation of the "closer union and protection of the mother country"

The Seizure of the American Steamer Veruna in the Harbor.

Samuel Jackson, who was charged with illegally seizing the American steamer Veruna and threatening to shoot Captain Spaulding, appeared before Mr. Pemberton yesterday. Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Bishop, appeared to prosecute and Mr. Courtney to defend. Captain Spaulding was placed in the dock and testified that he is two-thirds owner of the boat. On Wednesday evening Jackson attempted to come aboard and witness ordered him not to do so. Jackson then

CHARGE OF STEALING A \$20 PIECE.

Joseph Hillyard, keeper of the Phoenix Saloon, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday on a charge of stealing a \$20 piece from George Reese, who, it is alleged, entered the saloon and seated the coin in payment for drinks. A sailor testified that he saw complainant place the coin on the counter and the prisoner raise it and put it on a white cloth behind the bar. Prisoner did not give the money or any change to complainant in presence of witness. Drinking took place between witness, complainant, and two or three sailors; about three hours afterwards, witness met complainant on the street and directed him to the Phoenix Saloon, where he demanded the \$20 piece, asserting that Hillyard had failed to give him his change. When first met in the saloon complainant was tight; but when met on the street afterwards he was sober. Another sailor witness corroborated this testimony. Mr. Robertson, for the defence, asked for the discharge of the prisoner on the evidence for the prosecution. The application was granted and Hillyard set at liberty.

LIBELLED.—The steamer Veruna has been libelled by Captain Glidden of Port Orchard.

It is charged she was forcibly taken possession of by Captain Spaulding, who threw the true captain overboard and steered the vessel to Victoria. The steamer, it is further alleged, was in the custody of the Court of Bankruptcy at the time of the skeddadle; the Judge of the Bankruptcy Court was preparing to come aboard and his wife, who was already aboard, was carried off and landed on an island a mile and a half distant from Port Orchard. No clearance was obtained at Port Townsend. Taken all in all, the case is the liveliest we have known since the skeddadle of the steamer Alexandria to the American side in 1864, and her subsequent recapture by parties from this side.

SHIPPING CREWS.—The master of the ship Windward, now loading at Burrard Inlet,

writes to Capt. Nagle to procure him seamen for China. The master endorses the late paragraphs in the COLONIST as to the advisability of holding out inducement to shipmasters to visit Victoria for crews and treating them well while they are here.

OUR COAL INTERESTS.—A numerously attended meeting of gentlemen representing the coal interests of the Colony was held yesterday, and a committee—consisting of Messrs. Ash, Leneveu, Alfred Fellows, and H. Gaston—appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas came in from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon, bringing 35 passengers and a quantity of produce. The ships Cowper and Shooting Star are loading for San Francisco.

Friday Sept 3

The U. S. S. MOHICAN, Commander S B Franklin, U. S. N., \$5 days from Plover Bay, Siberia, arrived yesterday afternoon.

LIST OF OFFICERS:

Commander—Samuel R Franklin
Lieut Com—Louis Kempff, Executive off.
Masters—D W Davis, O C Todd
Master—Samuel H Vary, Navigator
Engineers—H B Mansfield, J M Wainwright, Richd Rusb.
Midshipmen—H D Tremain, E Prime,
Webster Doty, Wm H Beecher, T H Steven
Surgeon—Fred O Potter
Asst Surgeon—John E Gillespie
P A Paymaster—J Bayard Redfield
Marine Officer—1st Lieut J M Willis
Chief Engineer—Phillip Inch
2nd Asst Engineers—Chas H Greenleaf,
J H Chasmer, F W Towrow.
3rd Asst Engineer—Jones Godfrey
Captain's Clerk—Richard Baker
Boys' wait—Lewis T Choate
Gunner—John R Granger
Carpenter—Josiah R Carter
Sailmaker—Thos O Fassit
Pilot—Wm George

The Mohican party observed the

at its totality, and represent the spectacle as very beautiful. Outside the Straits they passed a great school of whales. The Mohican will remain at Esquimaux for a few days.

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him he would have asked the authorities to protect them. Capt. Jackson and his party might libel the ship here if they wished.

The Consul gave Capt. Jackson a good character. The Police Magistrate said the outrage was a very great one, and ordered Jackson to enter into recognisances to keep the peace for six months.

ARRIVED, at 5 last evening, the bark Edward, Capt. A. G. Lofist, 15 days from San Francisco, consigned to J. R. Stewart for orders; will load with lumber for Shanghai.

A Marvelous Medicant.

The London Daily News is responsible for the following story. It is, at all events, well told.

"Many strange stories are told of the wealth accumulated by blind beggars, and Paris seems to be their paradise. It is a thriving trade this blindness, and two pretty stories have just now turned up together. One is that of a pretended blind man, who has found out a new method of picking pockets. He walks the streets with the sad, unturned visage of a blind man till he comes to a crowded crossing, where he gives every token of being afraid to cross. He appeals to the passengers to take pity on him and help him in his difficulty. Some charitable person takes his arm and leads him across. He is thanked by the poor blind man; he goes on his way feeling that he has done a kind deed; and the next time he puts his hand into his pocket for his watch, he finds it is gone.

"The other story is of a really blind man, who is always to be found ensconced in a gateway on the Boulevard Sebastopol, nearly opposite to the square des Arts-et-Metiers. A certain Parisian often passed that way, and was in the habit of giving him a penny—a two-sous piece; but the other day, by mistake, he dropped in the poor fellow's hat a double louis of 40 francs. Some time afterwards he discovered his mistake, and off he ran to the Boulevard Sebastopol to get back his money. No beggar was there, but in his place a cripple. 'Where is the blind man?' said the benevolent man. 'Do you mean Monsieur Benjamin?' replied the cripple. 'He has just gone—he has gone to his house to breakfast.' 'Is it far?' 'Only a couple of steps in the Rue de Heint Carreau.' Away went the inquirer to the address indicated, which he soon found. 'Monsieur Benjamin here?' he said to the coadjutor. 'All right; second floor; door to the right,' was the answer. A nicely dressed servant came to open it. 'Sweet! He mounted the stairs, rang at the door. 'Monsieur Benjamin in?' 'Yes, sir.' Our friend is shown into an elegant ante-room, through which one could see into a dining-room, where there was a table admirably appointed, with fine, white linen cover, crystal and silver. It seemed as if there must be an error; but there was little time to consider; the maid came quickly to say that Monsieur Benjamin would be glad to see his visitor, and at the same instant she opened the door of an apartment furnished in fashion, in which the blind man smiling, was seen seated on a divan. 'You wished to speak to me?' said he. 'Yes indeed, sir, replied our friend, rather embarrassed, 'I am very sorry to trouble you, but the fact is I—believe—rather think—that in passing along the Boulevard Sebastopol this morning, I gave you by mistake two louis for two sous.' The blind man said, with the utmost coolness, 'That is quite possible. I have not looked at the cash yet, and if there is a mistake, nothing is easier than to rectify it.' He rang a bell, which was answered by the maid. 'Ask M. Barneet,' he said, 'if in the receipts of this morning he has found a piece of 40 francs.' The piece was there; the maid fetched it, and, at the bidding of her master, presented it on a tray of Chinese lac to his visitor. The visitor pounced upon his coin, and without much ado, proceeded to take leave. 'Pardon, sir,' said the blind man; 'you forgot something—there are two sous to return me.'

ROMANCE OF A FOREIGN WATERING PLACE.

TWO LADIES FIGHT A DUEL.—The last number of the Paris *Moniteur* contains the following romantic story: "Two ladies of the world, who pass that winter season a watering place on the shores of the Mediterranean, were sealing at 6 o'clock on the morning of May 15th, the gorges of the Alps undulating towards the sea, a few miles distant from Vintimiglia. Upon reaching the summit of the hill, on which are to be seen the ruins of a Roman castle, they stopped two peasant women and induced they by means of money to serve them as witnesses in a very important operation which they were about to execute. The two ladies next measured the ground. One of them placed her back against the ruins of the Castle of Appius, and the other placed herself before her at a distance of twenty steps. Each of the women then drew a pistol from under their cloaks. At the sight of these weapons, the peasant women uttered piercing cries, and advanced with uplifted arms to prevent the Amazons from firing at one another. But two shots were discharged at the same moment. The poor peasant women fell down, while the ladies burst into loud laughter at seeing their witnesses on the ground pitiously begging them not to kill them. The ladies then reloaded the pistols and took position in front of each other at a distance of fifteen steps. They were about to fire again, when a third witness made his appearance. It was a priest. He emerged from behind the wall of the ancient castle. Startled by the report of the pistols, he had hastened to the spot from the neighboring parsonage. He urged the two rivals to make up their quarrel, and succeeded in reconciling them. A love affair was at the bottom of the strange duel."

hartic Pills,
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Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have their neighbors and friends, it does once it does always high any fault or neglect of the thousands upon thousands upon their remarkable cures of the such cures are known in we need not publish them, conditions in all climates; el or any deleterious effects, safety by anybody. Their them ever fresh and makes hile being purely vegetable their use in any quantity, powerful influence on the the blood and stimulate it ave the obstructions of the and other organs of the gular action to health, and the exist, such dangero- given in the wrapper on complaints, which these

Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, they try to stimulate the stomach by tone and action.
and its various symptoms, Sick Headache, Sickness, Biliousness, they should be judiciously directed to the medicinal instructions which cause it.
Diarrhoea, but one mild
Gout, Gravel, Palpitation, Pain in the Side, they should be judiciously directed to the medicinal instructions which cause it.
change those complaints
Opacal Swellings they and frequent doses to be taken effect by sympathy.
one or two Pills to promote the stomach and restores the appetite, Hence it is often a- well, often finds that a dose feel decidedly better, from
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Gray Hair to
ity and Color.
A dressing which at once agreeable, richly, and effectual preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, and baldness cured. The hair is restored, and the scalp is destroyed, dried and decayed. It can be saved for application. Instead with a pasty sedative and vigorous. It prevent the hair from falling off, and baldness. Free substances which are dangerous and, the Vigor can arm it. If wanted

LESSING,
found so desirable. It not dye, it does rich, and yet lasts long it a rich glossy perfume.

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Best Steam Windlass.
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SECOND PRIZE
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for which they competed
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