



## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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### Notices

#### CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

##### NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c. &c.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.—Terms as usual.

April 10.

##### THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

##### TERMS.

After Cabin—Passengers, 10s. each.  
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kilty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

#### St. John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

##### FARES.

Ordinary Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Servants & Children ..... 5s.  
Single Letters ..... 6d.  
Double Do. .... 1s.  
And Packages in proportion.

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOUR GRACE

PERCHARD & ROAG,

Agents, St. JOHN'S.

Harbour Grace, May 4 1835.

### MUTINY AT SEA.

A mutiny of a most serious character broke out in the month of November last on board the Barque Manly, Capt. John Davies, master, while at sea, and which was put down in a most extraordinary manner. The vessel sailed from London on a whaling expedition to the South Seas in August last, with a crew of 25 men, but in consequence of the mutiny was obliged to put into Buenos Ayres, from whence she arrived last week in St. Catherine's Dock, London.—The following particulars have been gleaned from the journals of the ship, and from copies of the depositions taken before the British consul at Buenos Ayres.

It appears that some dissatisfaction evinced itself among the crew in the beginning of November, when preparations were about to be made for killing whales. On the night of the 19th some of the hands came aft, and demanded a larger allowance of grog.—The Captain gave them an extra glass, as the night was stormy. The next day he informed them he could not give a regular double allowance until they commenced taking seals but they should have an extra glass on stormy nights, when reefing topsails. The men appeared satisfied, but the next day they refused to have the allowance of spirits which was served out. The steward informed the captain of this, and intimated that a design existed on the part of the officers and men to take the command of the ship, and throw him overboard. Some hours afterwards, White, the chief officer, came into the cabin and said the dissatisfaction among the men was increasing and he did not know what to do with them. Thomas Goodfellow, the carpenter, however informed the captain that White was the chief cause of the excitement.

At ten o'clock p. m., on the 21st, the steward informed the captain something was wrong forward, and that the crew were only waiting the first favourable opportunity to seize the ship. On the 22nd, the spirits were again refused by the crew. Captain Davies then prepared for the worst, and secretly removed six barrels of gunpowder, each weighing 100 lbs., and 1,500 rounds of cartridges into his state room. He then loaded two pistols. At eight o'clock, p. m., White, who it appears had been in consultation with the crew, entered the cabin. The steward having heard words to the effect "that they would make a fine ship of the Manly," had before reported these words to the captain, who on White appearing, told him to look at his pistols, and pointing to the gunpowder, told him if any attempt was made to take the ship, he would blow up every soul on board. White advised him not to be rash, and said he would stand by him.

On Sunday, the 23d, White told the crew the captain would blow up the ship next day if he did not find land, and they had better secure him at once. At midnight William Burwood came on deck, and was heard to say that they had better seize the captain when he came on deck at eight o'clock. At four o'clock, a. m., Burwood appeared with a drawn dirk in his hand, and told the man at the helm, he meant to run the captain through if he made any resistance. It was then resolved that White should go below and seize the captain, and that on a given signal the second and third mates should proceed to his assistance, secure the captain's hands and feet and throw him overboard.

The captain having full information of what was going on from the steward, determined rather than the ship should be taken, to perish with all on board. After recommending his soul to God, he looked up the companion, and observed the three mates, one of them had a rope in his hand ready to secure him. The Captain then holding the muzzle of one pistol into a barrel of powder, and the other pistol in his right hand prepared to meet them. White first came down, but appeared thunderstruck when the captain pointing his pistol towards him, declared if he moved an inch he would blow his brains out, and discharge the other pistol into the powder. White appeared pe-

trified with fear, and the captain remained in this position several minutes with the pistol ready cocked, observing that the slightest pressure on the trigger would send them into the air. White begged for mercy and the captain drove him with the muzzle of a pistol into the state room, where he locked him in.

The second mate came down soon after to look after White, and on meeting with a similar reception, ran up the companion, and fell against his brother who was standing on the hatchway, with the rope destined to tie the captain hand and foot. The captain finding the ship was going out of her course went on deck with the steward well armed, and found some of the men inclined to relent. He threatened to shoot the first man that disobeyed orders, and restricted the crew to a particular part of the vessel.—Hearing however, that the crew were still disposed to seize the ship, he thought it best to run her into Buenos Ayres. White in the interim was released. The captain, carpenter and steward, kept watch well armed.—Burwood, the second mate, made a confession of his guilt, which tended to implicate White as the ring-leader of the mutiny.

On the 7th of December the vessel arrived in the river Plata, and anchored close to his Majesty's ship North Star, Captain Vernon Harcourt, commander. An enquiry then took place from which it appeared that the mutineers intended to have taken the vessel to Tristan de Cuba. The depositions were taken before the British Consul at Buenos Ayres and Captain Harcourt; and the three officers, George White, William Burwood, boat-steerer, and Henry Best were instantly placed under arrest on board the North Star, from whence they are expected shortly to arrive in custody, to take their trial at the Admiralty sessions. The proceedings against the other men were dropped from the great expenses attending their removal to England with the necessary evidence; but Captain Harcourt undertook to detain them until the departure of the Manly.

The conduct of captain Davies in this trying affair has been spoken of at Lloyd's and in the city as above all praise. The Manly is a fine vessel, and there was every prospect of a profitable voyage. She was formerly a 14 gun brig, and was well provided with arms and ammunition, which is supposed to have excited the crew to mutiny as being well adapted for a piratical expedition.—London Paper.

### THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

Further particulars of the difficulties and disappointment under which Colonel Chesney and his companions have laboured, ever since his first landing, have just reached us from Syria dated the 23d of May. But while we deem it necessary to relate all we know of this interesting expedition, our hearty wishes for its success are in some degree sustained by private letters from Alexandria (whether Colonel Chesney had sent the George Canning) dated the 29th, which state that his Highness the Pasha of Egypt has at length issued a firman, for which the George Canning was waiting, granting every assistance that the expedition might require in furtherance of its object. Although this intelligence rests upon no official grounds, it is so natural a proceeding on the part of Mehemet Ali, after the friendly feelings he has all along manifested to the enterprise itself, and the cordiality which has ever existed between him and the British Government, that it is to be hoped that the expedition is at this moment relieved from the obstacles it has met with. It is only therefore to keep up the thread of the narrative, that we give the following short account of Colonel Chesney's further operations. On the 23d of May, the expedition was still encamped at Amelia Depot near the mouth of the Orontes. After all had been prepared and several convoys had been sent off for the Euphrates, the mules and camels were stopped on their way by the authorities of the country in eight or nine instances. Appearances indeed would induce a belief that systematic opposition to the passage of the

materials across the country has been organized, particularly as Ibrahim Pacha was himself present on one occasion, when the mules returned by the orders of the Governor of antioch. Finding such numerous and determined obstacles opposed to his progress in this quarter, Colonel Chesney dispatched some of his officers to Orfa and Diarbeker, to procure camels from beyond the Pacha's territory, for the transport of the stores; and the interval was employed in putting together the small steamer, (the Tigris) which was launched in fifteen days. She appeared to answer extremely well, drawing less than twelve inches water, with part of the machinery on board; and it was expected that in the course of a few days more, she will be employed in carrying the stores of the expedition by the Orontes.—By the time this is completed, the camels will most probably have arrived; and the steamer Tigris will then be again taken into pieces, and divided into eight sections, which will be conveyed on sledges to the Euphrates, there to be employed agreeably, to the original plan of the expedition. Notwithstanding these early impediments, the officers and men of the expedition were not at all discouraged; they were in good health and united in one common effort for the success of their undertaking, under the direction of their persevering commander; and we trust that this interesting and peaceful party is still destined to work out greater results, and to contribute to the eventual civilization of Arabia.

Last Saturday we were informed of a singular operation performed on a sailor in Essex street the day previous by Dr. Mott, viz.—extracing a black snake from the man's stomach! We called on a gentleman who was present at the time, from whom we learned the following particulars, which may be depended on as a fact. This man's name is Frederick Williams, and has boarded in Essex street, near the market for the last three months. About eighteen months since while in Jamaica, he was one day drinking water from a spring, at the bottom of which he saw several small hair snakes of the length of one or two inches, and from a kind of tickling in his throat at the time he concluded that he must have swallowed one of them. He immediately applied to a physician, who administered to him an emetic—and he took no more trouble about it. In about six months he began to feel (as he expressed himself) "a kind of crawling in his stomach," and in a few days more, the lower part or pit of his stomach, began to project out. His appetite became so exceedingly keen, that he was forced to eat hearty food four or five times a day. He continued in this state for several weeks when the occurrence of the spring in Jamaica came to his mind, accompanied with the horrible conviction that he was carrying a loathsome reptile in his stomach. The protuberance in his chest continued to increase in size, and he was frequently nearly choked by the reptile attempting to crawl out of his throat which sensation at length threw this miserable man into convulsive fits. The Learned Doctor mentioned above was called, and the case described to him. After examining the projection on the man's body, he pronounced the snake to be the cause, and was of opinion that it could be taken out by an incision in the stomach without any danger to the man's life. But Williams could not be prevailed on to submit to this operation. A plan was then hit upon to pull the snake from the mouth. He partook of no food for two or three days, and the movements of the snake were constantly watched by the physician. Towards night of the third day, the almost distracted man informed the physician and his friends in attendance, that from the feeling in his stomach and throat, he judged the snake was attempting to crawl out. He immediately fell into a convulsive fit, was placed on the bed, and his mouth pried open. A bowl of warm milk was put near the mouth. The face of the insensible man assumed a dark and ghastly appearance and the snake forced his head from his mouth and tasted of the milk. The bowl was gently drawn away, and the snake as