

NEWSPAPER STORIES OF MAINLY DESERTIONS BUT SOME OTHER SAILOR CRIMES TOO

LOCAL COURT—PORT ADELAIDE. Thursday, June 19.

Refusal of Duty.—Robert Hicks, one of the crew of the *Albuera*, pleaded guilty to the above offence, and was committed for three months with hard labour.

John Wheeler and James Hammell, two of the crew of the *Earl of Chester*, pleaded guilty to being absent without leave, and were committed for one month with hard labour.

Absentees.—John Thomas and W. O' Brien, two of the crew of the *Albuera*, pleaded not guilty to a charge of absence without leave.—Duncan Smith stated that he knew the prisoners; they were a part of his crew, and had signed the articles, and had not been discharged. On the night of the vessel's arrival the crew were all drunk, for which he stopped their grog and liberty. At 1 o'clock yesterday witness was on the poop with the chief mate, when the men asked to be allowed ashore. This he refused, and O'Brien immediately walked ashore, setting his orders aside. Thomas went away from the ship last evening without leave.— The prisoners said that they had been four months on board, and it was a hard thing they could not go ashore for a few hours without obtaining permission.— Committed for one month with hard labour.

Desertion.—Philip Lang and Antonio Cupoli, two Italians, part of the crew of the *Albuera*, were charged with desertion.—Duncan Smith, the captain, deposed to the fact of their being ashore without leave. They had taken their clothes with them.—George Smith, police constable, suspected that the men were stowed on board the *Emma*, and, on searching, found them in the coal-hole.—Committed to gaol for three months with hard labour

Adelaide Times (SA : 1848 - 1858), Friday 20 June 1856, page 3

PORT ADELAIDE: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8. [Before Mr. R. F. Newland]

Desertion from ships.—Mattias Sjøholm was charged by the master of the *Balder* with desertion. Constable Wyman deposed that he apprehended the prisoner on Saturday last in town. Prisoner said that sooner than go on board he would drown himself. Ordered to Gaol for 30 days. In the event of the vessel sailing before the expiration of that period prisoner to be sent on board.—Joseph Bates and Charles Hewitt were charged with desertion from the *Lemnella*. Prisoners pleaded not guilty. The master deposed that prisoners left the ship on Sunday evening without permission. About an hour afterwards they were brought on board by the police. By one of the prisoners—You took all your clothes with you. By the Court—The circumstance of prisoners' desertion was entered in the log. Constable Wyman deposed that he apprehended prisoners on the road to Alberton. They had no bundles with them, but had two or three suits of clothes on. They said they were only going for a stroll. Told them it was too late for that. Took them in custody. By one of the prisoners—You had three suits of clothes on. Prisoners, in defence, said they were only going for a Sunday evening's walk. Committed to Gaol for two months but to be sent on board when their vessel sailed.—

Charles Anderson, Thomas Brown, William Johnson, Thomas Denning, seamen of the *Poictiers*, were charged by the master with being absent from that ship without leave. Prisoners said that they had received permission to go ashore from the master. Arthur Sharp, master, deposed that prisoners were a part of his crew. On Sunday after noon the police reported to him that two of the prisoners had been apprehended on the road to Adelaide. In the evening he was told of the capture of the other two. They left their chests on board. Did not know if their chests were empty or not. Had given them no permission to leave. They had never asked for it. The fact of prisoners' absence was not inserted in the log. Mr. Newland informed the captain that the case could not be entertained until the entry in the log-book of prisoners' desertion had been made. He had better go on board and make the entry at once. This was accordingly done, and on his return Captain Sharp stated that he had searched the prisoners' chests and found them empty. By one of the prisoners—I did not tell you you might leave the ship. I refused to give you tobacco and money. Prisoners declared they had had leave of absence granted them by Captain Sharp, but nevertheless confessed they left the ship with the intention of bolting. Committed for two months, with hard labour.

NEGLECT OF DUTY. — Eight of the crew of the *Eliza* were charged by the master of that vessel with refusing and neglecting to work in the execution of their duty when commanded to do so by their superior officer. All the prisoners pleaded guilty. Prisoners offered some trivial excuses for their offence, the chief of which was that the master had not kept a promise he had made to give them 5s. each. The master expressed his perfect willingness to take them back. They were all good men. The Magistrate to prisoners — 'I give you the choice between six weeks' hard labour in Gaol and that of returning to your duty.' Prisoners chose the former, and were committed accordingly.

South Australian Register, Tuesday 9 September 1856, page 2

REFUSAL OF DUTY.— Robert Wells was charged with refusing to work. He had no excuse for so doing. He had no complaint to make against the captain nor against the ship. Captain, to defendant—" Will you go on board ?". Defendant—"No. Sir." Captain—"If you go on board I will place you on the same footing as when you left the ship." Defendant—"Thank you. Sir, but I won't go on board." Captain—"Then, for your own sake I should strongly advise you to return to your duty,' His Worship intimated that if the captain wished to converse with defendant he had better do it outside the Court. He would commit the defendant to gaol, for three months with hard labour. The captain then complained that some of his crew who had deserted were pointed out to the police by Mr. Warnock, publican, and were not apprehended. His Worship—" Is this the case. Sergeant Sullivan?" Sergeant Sullivan-" No, your Worship, it is not true.' His Worship—" You are wrong; captain, in making such an accusation against a policeman, if you cannot substantiate it." A constable said that Mr. Warnock had told him that he believed some of the Monsoon's crew were in Port. The captain said he was happy to find he was wrong. What he had said he had been told by Mr. Warnock. His Worship remarked that Mr. Warnock should have appeared to give evidence in the matter. The captain then referred to the inconvenience and great pecuniary loss to which the masters of ships were subjected in Port Adelaide because of the desertion of their crews, and recommended the passing of laws for the prevention of the desertion of seamen similar to those which obtained in the neighbouring colonies. A constable, he thought, should be empowered to apprehend a suspected deserter without being in the possession of a warrant to do so. His Worship' said he was unaware that the laws of this colony on the subject referred to could be compared disparagingly with those of Victoria or Sydney, and it was not necessary that a constable should have a warrant to apprehend a man who was supposed to have deserted from his vessel. A few minutes afterwards Mr. Warnock appeared and stated that he merely informed the police that he suspected some of the crew of the Monsoon against whom warrants had been issued for desertion' were somewhere in the Port.

South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA : 1839 - 1900), Tuesday 12 May 1857, page 3

Port Adelaide: Wednesday, July 22. [before Mr. R. F.. Newland.]

Desertions.— James Gibson and Arthur Nightingale, apprentices of the **Cheapside**, pleaded guilty to having run away from that vessel, and were ordered to be detained until the Cheapside sailed. The master enquired if he could lay an information against the person with whom the defendants had been living, as he must have known they were deserters from their ship. His Worship— How do you know he must have known that? Witness said that there were parties living with the person referred to who had arrived here In the Cheap-side. His Worship— Well, you can see what steps are-desirable to be taken In the matter. Drunkenness and Indecency — William Cox was charged with drunkenness, indecent exposure, and with the committal of a nuisance in the cell. To the first offence he pleaded guilty, to the second that he was afflicted with calculus, and to the third that he knew nothing about it. Fined 5s. for each offence. Defendant—I can't pay it. The Magistrate— Then you will have to go to gaol. If you can afford to get drunk you should find money to pay your fine. Committed for one week.

South Australian Register Thursday 23 July 1857, page 3

POLICE COURT-PORT ADELAIDE. SATURDAY, JULY 2. [Before Mr. R. F. Newland]

BREACH OF REGULATIONS.-Wm. Colter, second officer of the emigrant ship, **James Jardine**, appeared in Court, having been apprehended the day previous on board that vessel, charged with disturbing the peace and good order of the ship ; also, with using abusive language towards the Surgeon-Superintendent on board that vessel. Mr. Boykett appeared for the defendant . The apprehending constable, head of the water police, deposed that he proceeded on board the James Jardine, by direction of the Health Officer (Dr. Duncan), at 2 o'clock on the day previous, for the purpose of taking the second officer into custody. When he arrived alongside he noticed the prisoner on the poop, who, on observing him (witness), descended to the main deck. On boarding he found the doctor of the vessel in his cabin, who requested him to take the defendant into custody. By the Bench-Prisoner was not engaged in a fight which was said to have taken place, but was looking on. Did not see him strike any one. He refused to give the men who were fighting into custody. His Worship inquired if Dr. Duncan were present. Sergeant Dyke informed His Worship that he understood Dr. Duncan had missed the train or he would have attended the Court. Mr. Boykett contended that it was improper for a surgeon of any vessel to give an officer into custody, and he the (plaintiff), had no authority to do so. It rested with the captain to exercise this authority. His Worship remarked that the good order of a ship rested in the hands of the captain and officers, who were therefore responsible. If the prisoner had misconducted himself, he could be prosecuted under the Passengers ' Act by Dr. Duncan, but this charge should not have been brought. If the plaintiff had been abused by the defendant, he could lay an information against him, which could be brought before the Court on Monday (this day).. The case was consequently dismissed. Dr. S. Hughes stated that he considered his life in danger if he proceeded on board. This remark was corroborated by several emigrants who appeared in Court, and who expressed great anxiety for his welfare. An information was accordingly granted.

South Australian Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1858 - 1889), Monday 4 July 1859, page 3

THE JAMES JARDINE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER

Sir— I shall feel obliged by your insertion of the following remarks, relative to the report of the Immigration Agent upon the condition and treatment of the immigrants per James

Jardine, of which vessel I am the master. In the first instance, from Dr. Duncan's report, the inference is that I admitted a knowledge of the bad quality of the flour at starting, and that the flour had been shipped in that condition with my knowledge. To this I have only to offer a most decided contradiction, which to those who are acquainted with me would hardly be necessary; but, for my own credit, I request that you will inform your readers that the flour when shipped on board was sound and sweet and in good condition, and was examined and passed as such by the Emigration Commissioners in London. The flour, I believe, to have spoiled on the passage, through heavy weather and the consequent steaming of the vessel. I am also represented as having taken improper liberties with one of the female immigrants. I, although admitting having shown some favour to one of the passengers who was given into my charge by her relative, with whom I am acquainted, wish most distinctly to deny that my conduct has been of an immoral tendency. The second mate has not been discharged from the vessel, as stated in the report, but is now a deserter. And I can, in conclusion, assert that whatever may have been the statements of the surgeon, he has always been fully supported by me in the proper discharge of his duty throughout the passage. I am, Sir, &c GEORGE JENKINS, Ship James Jardine. Port Adelaide, August 20.

South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA : 1839 - 1900), Wednesday 24 August 1859, page 2

POLICE COURT-PORT ADELAIDE. THURSDAY, APRIL 26. [Before Messrs. R. F. Newland, S.M., & Douglas.]
NEGLECT OF DUTY John Greer, second officer of the **Grand Triannon**, appeared to a summons by Henry Clark, master, charged with being guilty of neglect of duty on the 21st April, tending to the damage of the ship. Mr. Andrews appeared for informant. Augustus Davies, surgeon-of the ship, deposed to seeing defendant on the night of the 21st, at 3 o'clock; he was then sober. Between 10 and 11 he appeared drunk, and betting the captain calling him several times witness reported what he had seen. Defendant came reeling into the main cabin and staggered into the water-closet. Henry Clark, master, stated his finding the defendant off deck, and, subsequently, drunk and fast asleep in the water-closet. It was his watch on deck. The night was dark and squally, and the vessel about 40 miles from Kangaroo Island, under reefed topsails. Considered she was in danger of serious damage from defendant's absence from deck, as they might have been closer in than was supposed. John Coaks, third officer, gave evidence to the same effect. The Bench considered that the offence was not fully supported by the evidence, as there must be some act tending to the immediate loss or serious damage of a vessel, which did not appear, and the penalty being 100l with six months imprisonment, rendered it necessary to have the charge strictly made out. Although they considered defendant's conduct was grossly negligent, and stated that informant could lay an information on a charge for wilful disobedience, which was accordingly proceeded with, and, being proved, defendant was committed for one month with hard labour, the Bench observing that he also was liable to have his certificate suspended by the Board of Trade.
South Australian Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1858 - 1889), Friday 27 April 1860, page 3

Port Adelaide: Wednesday, July 31. [Before Mr. G. W. Hawkes, S.M.]

Assault.— Alexander Wells, second mate of the **Gloucester**, was charged by James Townley, a seaman of the same vessel, with assaulting him on the voyage from London. The defendant admitted the assault, but stated that he had acted under provocation. The informant, an elderly man, said he was engaged in painting at the time of the assault, and the only reason he could assign for his conduct was that he had said respecting the defendant, 'Put a beggar on horseback, and he'll ride to the devil.' John Paterson said he heard the expression made use of, and saw the defendant strike the informant twice. He (witness) told defendant he 'was not a man to use an old man like that.' The defendant was fined 1/. and costs.

South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA : 1839 - 1900), Thursday 1 August 1861, page 3

Port Adelaide: Monday, August 12 [Before Mr. G.W. Hawkes. S.M.]

Refusing duty.— James Townley, seaman of the **Gloucester**, was charged by John Leherle, chief officer, with refusal of duty. Evidence was given that the prisoner was smoking while the other hands were at work, and when told by the prosecutor to turn to he refused, using some insulting expressions. He was committed to gaol for one month with hard labour.— John Birkwell, an apprentice of the *Crest of the Wave*, was charged with a similar offence. James Hill, chief officer, stated that he gave the prisoner order to go on shore in a boat, but he refused. He had previously been very insolent and insubordinate. He was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA : 1839 - 1900), Wednesday 14 August 1861, page 3

John Golding, a deserter from the ship **Liberator**, since the 15th April, 1862, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour during three weeks.

Charles Abbott, seaman of the ship **Vernon**, pleaded guilty of assaulting John Austin, chief officer, on board, on the 3rd instant, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour during fourteen days.

Empire (Sydney, NSW : 1850 - 1875), Monday 6 April 1863, page 2

A RUNAWAY-George Gingnan, seaman, of the **Liberator**, was charged on the information of the Shipping Master with being found in the province after the departure of the vessel without a proper discharge. The defendant was ordered to be sent on to the vessel now laying at Wallaroo, and all expenses of his conveyance &c. to be deducted from his wages.

South Australian Weekly Chronicle , Saturday 16 May 1863, page 2

Port Adelaide: Monday. October 19. [Before Mr. G. W. Hawkes, S.M.]

George Vincent O'Shea, a seaman of the **Wycliffe**, was charged with being found in the province without a discharge from that vessel. The Shipping-Master said he had no instructions to prosecute, but that the captain wished the prisoner forwarded to England. No prosecutor appearing, His Worship ordered the prisoner's discharge.

Adelaide Observer (SA : 1843 - 1904), Saturday 24 October 1863, page 4

Friday. March 4. [Before Mr. G. W. Hawkes, S.M.]

William Marsh, seaman of the **Thracian**, was charged with assaulting the chief officer on board, on the 3rd inst. It appeared that the defendant, with others, was told to wet the decks after coming up from the hold, when he struck the complainant in the face and refused to do work as ordered. He was committed to gaol for four weeks, with hard labour. James Bay, another seaman, was charged with disturbing the peace of the vessel and aiding and abetting the last prisoner.

He was ordered on board with a caution. Michael Meally, contractor, appeared to an information by Francis Cole, labourer, for refusing to pay £2 12s., wages. The information was withdrawn on the defendant undertaking to pay into Court the amount due when he received a settlement by the Marine Board for the work done. In the case of Jacob Schofer, seaman of the **Diedrich Pentzen**, charged with assaulting the master of that vessel. Mr. Amsberg, the Consul for Bremer, attended, and stated that the matter had been arranged, and requested the charge to be withdrawn.

South Australian Weekly Chronicle Saturday 5 March 1864, page 7

POLICE COURT—PORT ADELAIDE.
MONDAY, MAY 16.
ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—*Wm. Almond*, carpenter of the **Unicorn**, pleaded guilty to being absent from the vessel, on 15th inst., without leave.
Four weeks imprisonment.
James Jackson, seaman of the **Yatala**, pleaded guilty to being absent without leave on Saturday, 14th.
Ordered on board.
Joseph Edwards, drunk and assaulting the police on Saturday, was fined 25s., and to pay damage to the policeman's uniform.
Two other seamen for being drunk and resisting the police were each fined 10s.; and a third seaman, for the same offence, was fined 5s.

Adelaide Express (SA : 1863 - 1866), Monday 16 May 1864, page 3

Wednesday, October 9. [Before Mr. G. AT. Hawkes, S.M.] William Lucas, seaman, appeared on remanded charge of stealing a grey rabbit, the property of W. G. Nicholls, master of the **David Brown**. Sergeant Brown stated — Was in company with Police-constable Lahey, when the prisoner was taken in charge. He said that he took the rabbit over to Waite's Lefevre's Hotel, and some one took it from him. Prisoner stated that as he was leaving the ship the rabbit jumped into his bosom. He then went to Waite's, and gave it in charge of Mr. Waite, and some one took it from him. Fined 1s., and 5s. value of rabbit, or seven days' imprisonment.

South Australian Weekly Chronicle, Saturday 12 October 1867, page 7

POLICE COURT—PORT ADELAIDE. Friday, January 3. [Before Mr. G. W- Hawkes, S.M.]

Michael Burke, seaman of the **Darra**, was convicted of disobeying lawful commands on board on the 2nd instant, and was committed for six weeks.

William Anderson, seaman of the same vessel, was committed for four weeks for being absent without leave.

Express and Telegraph (Adelaide, SA : 1867 - 1922), Saturday 4 January 1868, page 2

POLICE: COURT—PORT ADELAIDE Tuesday, July 13 [Before Mr. G. W. Hawkes, S.M.]

Edward Johnson, seaman of the **Benledi**, pleaded guilty to deserting from the above vessel, and was fined £5, in default of payment to be imprisoned for 2 months.

Express and Telegraph (Adelaide, SA : 1867 - 1922), Thursday 15 July 1869, page 3

POLICE COURT—PORT ADELAIDE.TUESDAY, JULY 13. [Before Mr. G.W. Hawkes, S.M.]

Edward Johnson, seaman of the **Benledi**, pleaded guilty to deserting from the above vessel, and was fined £5, in default of payment to be imprisoned for two months.

Wednesday, July 14. William Forbes, seaman of the **Britain's Pride**, was charged with being absent without leave on the 13th instant. Ordered to be imprisoned till the rising of the Court. *SA Advertiser, Thu 15 July, 1869 P3*

POLICE COURT-PORT ADELAIDE. THURSDAY, JULY 15. [Before Mr. G.W. Hawkes, S.M.]

Henry Douglas, seaman of the **Silver Cloud**, was committed for six weeks for deserting the above vessel. Alex. McLean, seaman of **the Benledi**, was fined £5 for being found in the province after the departure of his vessel without a discharge. *SA Advertiser, Fri 16 July, 1869, p3*

Thomas Jones, seaman of the **Jessica**, for being absent without leave, was committed for one month, and to forfeit two days' pay. George Dwyer, seaman of the **Ayr**, on the information of the Shipping Master, for being found without a discharge after her sailing, was fined £5, or six weeks' hard labor.

South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail, Saturday 11 February 1871, page 10

Monday. March 6. [Before Mr. E. J. Peake, S.M.]

John Campbell, a seaman of the **Jessica**, was fined £5 for being found in the province without a discharge after the sailing of the vessel. *South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail, Saturday 11 March 1871, page 14*

Wednesday, June 4. [Before Mr. E. J. Peake, S.M.]

Joseph Adams, steward of the **Tongoy**, pleaded not guilty to wilfully damaging sky light and brass work on board the vessel. Mr. Dempster for informant ; Mr. Edmunds for defendant. The evidence of two witnesses proved that prisoner was drunk on the night of the 2nd of June, and went on board and smashed the skylight by kicking it with his heels. The damage- amounted to about £16. Committed for two calendar months, with hard labor ; the amount of damage to be ascertained and deducted from his wages.

South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail, Saturday 7 June 1873, page 14

POLICE COURT—PORT ADELAIDE. Tuesday, June 24, 1873

Frederick Dickins, seaman of the **Mary Blundell**, was found guilty of disobeying orders, and committed for four weeks. The same defendant, for assaulting the master, James G. Nelson, was committed for 12 weeks with hard labor. Five seamen of the **Melpomene**, for being absent without leave, each received a sentence of one month with hard labor, and to forfeit two days' pay.

Christopher Lawless and Wm. Edgar, seamen, for disturbing the peace on board the **Tongoy**, were fined 5s. each.

Express and Telegraph (Adelaide, SA : 1867 - 1922), Wednesday 25 June 1873, page 2

POLICE COURT—PORT ADELAIDE,

Wednesday, July 9.

[Before Messrs, John Formby and **R. Tapley**.]

Edward Dolan, seaman of the **Qcean Beauty** found without a discharge, pleaded guilty, and was committed for 12 weeks with hard labor.

Philip Vibert and Wm. Beck, seamen, of the **Madeline**, for the like offence, were committed for 12 weeks with hard labor.

Charles McKenzie, seaman, was charged , on suspicion with being a deserter from the **Tongoy**. He pleaded not guilty, and, there not being sufficient proof of his identity, he was: discharged.

Express and Telegraph (Adelaide, SA : 1867 - 1922), Thursday 10 July 1873, page 2

MURDER IN THE ROAD STEAD.

A shocking murder was committed on board the barque **Tongoy**, on Saturday night, the victim being the master of that vessel. It appears that after the ship was towed to the anchorage, four of her seamen named Joseph Adams, William Edgar, Thomas McLean, and Ben Ribbeck, were put on board in charge of the police, having been taken from the Gaol to the ship under a warrant of deliverance. These men seemed to have had a mischievous intention even on boarding the vessel, for there were threats heard as to what would happen. On Friday night, Captain Wittacombe boarded his ship, and remained on board till Saturday morning, when he purposed getting underway, but the men refused to man the windlass, and in consequence, the signal was made for a shore boat in which the captain landed to procure some help to lift the anchor, intending to go to sea as soon as practicable. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon he returned to his ship, and word was passed along to proceed to sea, and arrangements were progressing for that purpose when the four hands alluded to walked aft and told, the chief officer (Mr. Fergusson) they desired to see the master. The mate called him out of the cabin, and the spokesman asked what was to be done to them — in allusion to their previous misconduct on board. The master replied, "I will tell you on Monday morning." At this time the chief officer was standing a short distance off, without interfering in the altercation, which had no other aspect than a seaman's wrangle. Adams said, "You son of a b---- I will do for you; Take that." At the same instant giving the master a blow with some weapon, which he then threw overboard. The master was immediately felled to the deck, while the cowardly assailants skulked away forwards, and the officers carried the master below. He never again spoke; the fearful blow he had received had gashed the upper lip completely through, and, blood had flown down his throat till asphyxia resulted. At one period the mate felt him press his hand but no other sign of returning consciousness was made, and in an hour he ceased to breathe. After the blow some of the crew were drafted off to procure medical assistance, and as soon as practicable Dr. Gething went, to the ship, but the unfortunate captain was beyond earthly aid. The chief officer restrained the after guard from letting the seamen forwards know the master was dead, and in consequence, the men, on landing, asked whether or not he was much hurt. Of course, the police at once took charge of the four scoundrels, and, after searching them, locked them up in safe keeping. Then, at midnight, Sergeant Doyle took with him an officer and visited the vessel, and, after searching the body, he handed to the mate some 60 or 70 sovereigns, and then took particulars of the untimely occurrence from the chief officer and some of the hands. It was shown that the man Adams had the cook's rolling pin in his hand before he went aft, and that was supposed to be the weapon of death. The Coroner's enquiry will be held to-day, when there is no doubt further particulars will transpire. On Sunday morning all the ships wore their bunting half-masted as a mournful tribute to the deceased whose body was landed at the Semaphore and taken to the Port station. The utmost consternation prevailed throughout the night, as phase after phase of the terrible drama was enacted, and greater sympathy could not be shown for any person. The captain was a young man, on his first voyage as master, and belonged to Plymouth, where his father held a position as officer in the coast guard service. What adds a more melancholy interest to the affair is the fact that but a short six weeks before leaving England he was married. As showing in what trouble he had been placed here is a last letter-

"Barque **Tongoy**, July 26, 1873.—Dear Sir— You will very much oblige your humble servant by letting the public know in Monday's papers how the captain of the Tongoy is being humbugged by his crew. If I hoist the ensign over the boat flag it will be for assistance to pick up the anchor and get under way. Yours faithfully, C. A. "Wittacombe, Master." R. Jagoe, Shipping Reporter." At the time of the delinquents being-taken to the station they had not been informed of the captain's death, and therefore, treated the whole arrangement with the greatest levity, having attained their object in getting ashore from the vessel. When, however, the charge of murder was read over to Adams he rather changed his manner. It is said each man drew lots to decide who should strike the blow which would bring them before a Magistrate, and the lot fell on Adams. It is not yet certain how or what the accessories are to be charged with, but doubtless more will be shortly learned. During Sunday great excitement prevailed when the fact became known, and for many hours crowds of people were about the Police Station, where the body lies awaiting the inquest. *Express and Telegraph (Adelaide, SA : 1867 - 1922), Monday 28 July 1873, page 2*

POLICE COURT—PORT ADELAIDE. Tuesday, March 2. [Before Mr. G. F. Dashwood, S.M.]

Henry Newman, a seaman of the **Childers**, charged with assaulting E. Pilcher, master of the vessel, was sent to gaol for 12 weeks with hard labor.

Thomas Mayne, a seaman of the **Rapido**, was charged by the master with disobedience of orders, and was ordered to be imprisoned for 14 days with hard labor. *Express and Telegraph Wed 3 March 1875, page 2*

POLICE COURT—PORT ADELAIDE. Monday, July 10.

Henry Ashley, seaman of the **Mary Blundell**, was fined 5s. and costs, for disturbing the peace of the vessel. In default to be imprisoned for seven days with hard labor.

Joseph William Kightly, apprentice of the **Wistaria**, charged with desertion, was ordered on board.

Express and Telegraph, Tuesday 11 July 1876, page 2