


**EASTWARD
HO!**

AN EMIGRANTS GUIDE TO
NEW SOUTH WALES.



BY
FRED. E. JOHNSON
OF THE STEAMSHIPS
BELGRAVIA 'ABERDEEN' GULF OF MEXICO
& BELGIC.

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D. J. Pitt

EASTWARD HO

AN

EMIGRANTS' GUIDE TO AUSTRALIA,

VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BEING ADVICE TO ALL WISHING TO EMIGRATE

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

New South Wales Government.

BY

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"Be not the first by whom the new is tried, nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

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INDEX.

PART I.

Apology	v.
FIRST STEP EASTWARD HO!	7
SECOND " " " " FINAL PREPARATIONS	14
THIRD " " " " JOURNEY TO PLYMOUTH	15
FOURTH " " " " DEPARTURE FROM PLYMOUTH	18
FIFTH " " " " ON BOARD OUR SHIP	19
VIEW OF SS. "BELGIC"	Facing 20
SIXTH STEP—HINTS TO EMIGRANTS	21

PART II.

INTRODUCTION	27
CHAPTER I.—A FEW PHYSICAL FACTS	27
CHAPTER II.—THE BAY OF BISCAY, MADEIRA AND THE CANARIES	30
VIEW OF TENERIFFE	Facing 32
CHAPTER III.—THE TROPICS, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA	33
VIEW OF ST. HELENA	Facing 34
CHAPTER IV.—CAPE COLONY AND ITS CAPITAL	38
VIEW OF CAPE TOWN	Facing 38
CHAPTER V.—THE SOUTHERN OCEAN—AMUSEMENTS	40
" VI.—ADVANCE AUSTRALIA	43
" VII.—OUR LAST WEEK AT SEA	45
" VIII.—NEW SOUTH WALES AND SYDNEY—EARLY HISTORY	46
" IX.—COUNSEL ON ARRIVAL	53
" X.—FARE THEE WELL	57

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NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.

ASSISTED PASSAGES FROM PLYMOUTH TO SYDNEY.

The Agent-General for New South Wales is authorised by the Colonial Government to grant passages to eligible applicants on the terms and conditions stated in this circular.

AUTHORISED REGULATIONS.

1. All emigrants from the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe are to be selected and approved by the Agent-General, in London, or by such persons as he may appoint for the purpose.

2. Approval of such emigrants is limited to married persons not exceeding 40 years each, with or without children, and to unmarried adult males and females not exceeding 35 years of age. The persons to be introduced are to be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character, to consist of farmers, mechanics; any description of labourers suitable for country pursuits; to be chosen with a special regard to the industrial requirements of the colony, small working capitalists, and female domestic servants.

3. A proportion of the emigrants, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole, may be natives of other European countries; but they, likewise, will be required to answer to the physical, moral, and industrial descriptions prescribed in these regulations.

4. All emigrants, after having received "Embarkation Orders," shall present themselves on the date and at the port named therein, for the purpose of giving facility to the arrangements for their embarkation.

5. Married couples, their children, and single men will be allowed to remain on board five clear days after the ships drop anchor in Sydney Harbour.

6. Unmarried women, upon arrival, will be received into an Immigrant's Home in Sydney, and allowed to remain therein, should they desire to do so, for ten clear days, to enable them to obtain suitable employment.

7. Emigrants desiring to proceed to the country districts of the colony, within five clear days of their arrival, will be allowed free travelling passes by railway for that purpose.

8. Emigrants shall be subject to the Regulations under the Queen's Order in Council, dated 7th January, 1864, prescribing rules for preserving order, promoting health, &c., on board passenger ships; also, to such further regulations as the Agent-General may make and prescribe for their moral and sanitary condition during the passage. In any case where a person beyond the limited age is approved for a passage the sum of fifteen pounds must be paid.

9. PAYMENT of the following Rates must be made to the Agent-General before embarkation.

Married Couples, not exceeding 40 years, each person	46	0	0	per couple.
Single Adult Males " 35 "	44	0	0	each.
Children of 3 and under 14 years of age " "	41	0	0	" "
Children under 3 years of age " "				Free.
Single females, not exceeding 35 years, are taken at a reduced rate of 22 each.				

To meet the public convenience, persons resident in the colony who may desire to introduce immigrants in accordance with these regulations shall be entitled to nominate such immigrants, and to deposit on trust with the Agent for Immigration, at the Immigration Office, Hyde Park, Sydney, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. on each lawful day, and in the country districts with the Clerks of Petty Sessions during the usual office hours, the necessary sum or sums; such nominations will be subject, however, to the approval of the Agent-General, and the rules of selection prescribed by these regulations, as in cases where no such nominations have been made. The Clerks of Petty Sessions, on receipt of any deposit under these regulations, will immediately remit the amount to the Agent for Immigration at Sydney, with a statement of the number and description of immigrants whom the depositor wishes to introduce. The passage certificate must be forwarded by the depositor to the nominee, who in every case must produce it within twelve months from

the date thereof to the Agent-General in London. Forms of application, as well as all other information for the guidance of depositors, can be obtained from the Clerks of Petty Sessions in the country districts, or in Sydney at the office of the Agent for Immigration.

INELIGIBLE CANDIDATES to whom assisted passages cannot be granted are: Persons who have not arranged with their creditors—persons in the habitual receipt of parish relief—widowers and widows with young children—parents without all their children under seventeen—children under seventeen without their parents—husbands without their wives—wives without their husbands—single women who have had illegitimate children—families in which the number of children under twelve exceeds the requirements.

10. In the event of any person or persons nominated in the colony for a passage, declining to emigrate, or not being able to comply with the conditions required by these Regulations, or in case the amount deposited shall exceed that required for the number of immigrants actually introduced, the amount deposited, or the amount in excess, as the case may be, will be returned to the depositor upon the receipt in the colony of the Agent-General's report recommending its repayment. But if any attempt at fraud or concealment be made by the depositor or by nominee under the certificate, the deposit will be forfeited.

PERSONAL OUTFIT AND LUGGAGE.

Emigrants must provide their own outfit, which will be inspected before embarkation, in accordance with the requirements of the Agent-General. Each person must possess not less than the following:—For male adults: 2 complete suits of strong external clothing, 6 shirts, 6 pairs stockings, 2 pairs new shoes, and 2 flannel or guernsey shirts. For female adults: 6 chemises, 2 flannel petticoats, 6 pairs stockings, 2 pairs strong shoes, and 2 strong gowns; one of which should be of a warm material. For each child: 6 shirts or chemises, 3 flannel waistcoats, and 1 warm cloak or outside coat; 6 pairs stockings, 2 pairs strong shoes, and 2 complete suits of external clothing. Each person must also have 2 lbs. best yellow soap, 2 lbs. marine soap, and not less than 4 towels and bedding (except sheets) and mess utensils and combs for cleanliness. New General. Two or three coloured shirts for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children, are very desirable.

The quantity of luggage for each person of 12 years of age and upwards must not exceed 20 cubic feet, or half a ton in weight; children of 1 and under 12 years will be allowed half that quantity. All articles should be carefully packed in one or more strong boxes, not exceeding 12 cubic feet each. Larger packages, and extra luggage, if taken, must be paid for. Mattresses, beds, or gunpowder, percussion caps, lucifer matches, articles of food of a perishable nature, or that require cooking, or anything of a dangerous or noxious character, cannot be taken. Emigrants must look carefully after their luggage, both in travelling to the port of embarkation, and after arrival there, as neither the Agent-General, his officers, nor the Colonial Government, can be responsible in any way for loss thereof, or damage thereto, on land or at sea. All packages are examined at the Depot before being shipped. To guard as far as possible against luggage being sent to the wrong destination, each packet should be plainly addressed both to the Depot, at Plymouth, and to Sydney.

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

1. Applicants must not reckon on passages being granted, unless they receive an "Approval Circular;" nor, if approved, should they leave their employment, or make final preparations for departure until an "Embarkation Order," containing final instructions for departure until an "Embarkation Order," containing final instructions, has been issued to them by the Agent-General.
2. None but first-class steamers are engaged, and these are despatched from Plymouth according to arrangement. The Depot at Plymouth is fitted expressly for the reception of emigrants, who are lodged and fed there, free of

charge, from the date named in their "Embarkation Orders" until they embark. Emigrants must travel to Plymouth at their own expense. The Agent-General has, however, made arrangements whereby they can proceed by various railways at reduced fares.

3. The Agent-General has also arranged with the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales to issue drafts, payable on demand in Sydney, in exchange for money, to emigrants proceeding to New South Wales. These drafts may be procured at the Depot, free of cost, from the Bank authorities, before embarkation. Persons having money with them are strongly advised to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered, and so make themselves secure against loss, to which they are liable in carrying money either on their person or in their baggage.

4. The ships are fitted with studied regard for the health and comfort of the emigrants, and for the preservation of good order amongst them. Spacious berths are available for married couples and their children under 12 years. Single adults are provided with separate accommodation according to sex. The unmarried females, for whom a great demand exists in New South Wales, are placed under the care of a matron. An experienced surgeon accompanies each ship.

5. The emigrants are victualled on board in messes of about eight adults in number, and are provided with a more liberal dietary scale than that allowed under the Act of Parliament. Children between 1 and 12 receive half rations in addition to an allowance of jam or marmalade, preserved soup, egg and milk. A special dietary is provided for children above 4 months and under 1 year. There is also an abundant supply of medical comforts, such as arrowroot, sugar, wine, stout, preserved soups, broths, &c., for use in cases of sickness. Emigrants receive fresh baked bread daily, made from a portion of their flour. Mattresses, bolsters, blankets, and counterpanes, canvas bags to contain clothing, &c., knives and forks, spoons, plates, drinking mugs, sugar-bowls, and wash-bowls, are provided by the Agent-General.

6. The Agent-General desires it to be understood that he cannot undertake to provide assisted passages for families with young children, except when the number thereof is very limited.

7. On reaching the colony, the emigrants are at perfect liberty to choose their own employment, and to make their own bargains for wages. Ladies and other emigrants, of known respectability only, are permitted by the authorities to attend at the Depot for the purpose of engaging female servants.

8. Land in New South Wales may be obtained on very favourable terms.

9. In order to ensure the safe delivery of letters or parcels addressed to emigrants while at the Plymouth Depot, the name of the ship in which they are to embark should in every case be stated thereon.

10. When once a passage has been provided, the amount paid by the emigrant cannot be returned in the event of a refusal to proceed.

11. The Agent-General binds it necessary to caution emigrants arriving at the railway stations, or shipping wharves, at Plymouth, against accepting information or guidance from strangers, or persons not connected with the Depot.

For further information, application may be made personally, or by letter prepaid, to "The Emigration Department, New South Wales Government Office, 5 Westminster Chambers, London, S.W."

SAUL SAMUEL,
Agent-General.

In the eighth article of the above authorised regulations the attention of passengers is called to the "Queen's Order in Council," which will be found posted in all the compartments of the ship. However, as it is important that these rules should be strictly observed and enforced, we print them below.

ABSTRACT OF THE QUEEN'S ORDER IN COUNCIL

Of the 7th of January, 1864, for preserving order, promoting health, and securing cleanliness and ventilation on board of "passenger ships" proceeding from the United Kingdom to any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad.

Prepared by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, in pursuance of 61st section of the "Passenger Act, 1855,"—18 & 19 Vic., cap. 119.

MEALS AND BED-TIME.

1. Every passenger to rise not later than 7 a.m., unless otherwise permitted by the surgeon; or if no surgeon, by the master.
2. Breakfast from 8 to 9 a.m., dinner at 1 p.m., supper at 6 p.m.
3. The passengers to be in their beds at 10 p.m., except under permission of the surgeon; or if no surgeon, of the master.

FIRES AND LIGHTS.

4. Fires to be lighted by the passengers' cook, not later than 7 a.m., and kept alight by him till 7 p.m.; then to be extinguished, unless otherwise directed by the master, or required for the use of the sick.
5. The master to determine the order in which each passenger, or family of passengers, shall be entitled to the use of the fire-place at the proper hours. The cook to take care that this order is preserved.
6. On each passenger deck there are to be lit, at dusk, and kept burning till daylight, three safety lamps, and such further number as shall allow one for each of the hatchways used by passengers.
7. No naked light between decks or in the hold to be allowed at any time or on any account.

CLEANING BERTHS, &c.

8. The passengers, when dressed, to roll up their beds, to sweep the deck (including the space under the bottom of the berths), and to throw the dirt overboard. Breakfast not to commence till this is done. After breakfast the deck to be dry holy-stoned or scraped.
9. The decks to be swept again, and the dirt thrown overboard, after each meal.
10. The sweepers for the day to be taken in rotation from the males above 14, in the proportion of five for every one hundred passengers.
11. Duties of the sweepers to be, to clean the ladders, hatchways, round houses, and water-closets, to keep the water-closet tanks supplied with water, and to sweep the decks after every meal, and to dry holy-stone and scrape them after breakfast.
12. But the occupant of each berth is to brush it out well. Single women, in ships where a separate compartment is allotted to them, are to keep their own compartment clean and in a proper state.
13. Weather permitting, the beds to be well shaken and aired on deck, and the bottom boards, if not fixtures, to be removed and dry-scrubbed, and taken on deck at least twice a week.
14. Two days in the week to be appointed by the master as washing days, but no clothes on any account to be washed or dried between decks.
15. The coppers and cooking vessels to be cleaned every day, and the cisterns kept filled with water.

VENTILATION.

16. The scuttles and stern ports, if any, to be kept open (weather permitting) from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., and the hatches at all hours.

SUNDAY.

17. On Sunday the passengers to be mustered at 10 a.m., when they will be expected to appear in clean and decent apparel. The day to be observed as religiously as circumstances will admit.

FOURTH STEP.—Departure from Plymouth.

The novelty of the depôt and its new life having worn off, we anxiously await the arrival of the ships, in which we are to be transported to Botany Bay—or rather, to Port Jackson, only a few miles distant—but, unlike the poor wretches, who, in olden times were banished from kith and kin for crimes or misdemeanours, in many cases accounted trivial nowadays, we go freely and gaily to colonise a beautiful country and to make a desert glad. "She is entering the breakwater" is telegraphed throughout the little community, and all is excitement, for we know that as soon as the anchor is down, preparations for our embarkation will be made.

It is noon, on a lovely day, for, by a merciful providence, we are generally allowed to bid farewell to the land of our birth when she is looking her best, or at least, which is much the same thing, so think we who are leaving her, mayhap for ever.

To our knowledge, there is no place in England so especially English, as this Plymouth and its surroundings. Here we have the ancient citadel, reminding us of feudal times, when all poor folk crouched as it were for protection beneath its walls, and which, still later, served as the first beacon which flashed a light round England's shores when threatened by the Spanish chivalry: and there too, is the Hoe, where our brave captains, whom nowadays we view somewhat in the medium line between pirates and patriots, but who, *notwithstanding*, in this instance, gaily left their games, and faced death for England's home and beauty.

On the Hoe is re-erected that deathless memorial to the great engineer Smeaton, whose lighthouse warned mariners from fatal Eddystone for many a year, and through many a fearful storm, and still refused to be shaken, until the very rocks in which the masonry was embedded showed themselves signs of decay, and made necessary the new lighthouse, built on another group of rocks close at hand.

Some of the finest shipping in the world is seen passing in and out of the breakwater, itself a mighty work, and this crowd of masts reminds us that it is to the merchant service that Britain owes her supremacy at sea, and holds her own in every market. Again, here we see, certainly not the hearts of oak of whilom days, but the stupendous engines of destruction built to defend England's shores, her shipping and colonies.

Mount Edgecombe on one side of the bay recalls the pleasant well-wooded seats of the English nobility and gentry, and along the coast we see miles and miles of fair cultivated fields, like a

huge garden, and reminding us that almost every inch of England is the same, and that she has to put forth all her energies to nourish her many sons; in a word, for a moment regret leaving the dear old place, and wish ourselves back again even to the squalid misery of large towns, for will not anyone now, as of old, rather put up with the ills they have than rise to the ills they know not of?

This is, however, of no avail, the time has come and we must now make this our fourth step Eastward Ho! When the ship is at anchor, the Emigration Agent proceeds aboard with the Medical Officer of the Board of Trade, who inspects all the compartments, stores, and medicines, before the ship's leaving. A table is made ready for the reception of the guests, a capacious steamer is sent off to the depôt, and if our number does not exceed six hundred the Smeaton will take us all, bag and baggage.

The girls have the privilege of first stepping aboard, then the married folk, and lastly, that all to be envied class, without impediments, the single men. Having ourselves got aboard, our bags and loose luggage are handed up, then we push off, waving with our hats and handkerchiefs farewell to our sometime home and home, to the master of the depôt, and his staff. A few minutes' steaming brings us alongside *our* ship, as we shall now call her, and whatever her name may be is certain to inspire us with confidence, being specially selected to give the greatest accommodation, together with the utmost possible security.

FIFTH STEP.—On Board our Ship.

A gangway is soon thrown across, connecting the Smeaton—a toy boat—with the leviathan ship, and as we are passing off we produce our contract tickets to the despatching officer, who thus checks us off into the ark one by one, and like a certain family of antediluvian times, we have perfect trust in its being able to buoy us over the forty days' flood which lies before us.

A word here, as regards the way in which the vessel is divided to give the most comfort to the passengers, and to secure the easiest management to the Surgeon-Superintendent.

In all ships there are three primary divisions, as in the depôt: Single Women's, Married People's, and Single Men's compartments, each distinct from the other, with their own cots, stables, deck room, wash-houses, baths, and other conveniences.

The gentler sex, without guardians, are placed under the care of an experienced matron, who lives among them, assisted by sub-matrons chosen from the girls themselves, in the largest compartment, they being, with the married women, whose