

My Travels to Liverpool & Cork

I started in Leeds on the 23 of May 1864
 the 68th Durham Light Infantry.
 from Leeds to Liverpool on the 28th
 May 1864, we got in to Liverpool about
 11 o'clock got our dinner at 12, went
 on board a steamer at 3 o'clock set sail
 at 4 o'clock for Cork in Ireland. After
 giving us our dinner in Liverpool they
 gave us nothing ^{except} until the following
 morning, we had no bunk nor
 hammock to sleep in, there was
 only sleeping room for first & second
 class passengers, excepting we slept
 on the deck. I passed the night as best
 I could sleeping some of the time & the
 other I was walking about to keep
 self warm. I had a very good
 appetite for my breakfast, which
 I got at 8 o'clock some coffee & don
 & which tasted very good & I had

been a fine night & it was a
beautiful Morning, it kept fine all
the day which was Sunday, I was
not troubled with Sea sickness, was
the first night I had spent with my
clothes on, the first Sunday I had spent
among so much wickedness, & I
felt very uncomfortable, I thought
how much better I should have
been if I had been at a Sunday
School. For I had attended school very
well, we got into Queens town harbor
at about 6 in the evening, went on to
Passage, & we had to wait there for the
tide coming in 2 or 3 hours, there
we should see the Irish Jaunting Cars
Running about in the Street, & we
should talk with the People that stood
on the shore for we were very near
land, we should have jumped from the
Steamer on to the land but

10
I should not let us, we got into
Cork about half past eleven at night,
we were very anxious to go on shore
but the man that had charge of us
would not let us, so we walked about
the ship until 4 in the morning, then
we went on shore & got our Breakfast
which I relished very well, for it was
served in the Regular Irish style, some
slices of loaf cut very thick & well
Buttered with good butter, & some coffee
for which we paid 5 Pence, we stayed in
Cork until 8 o'clock then we went by Rail
to Fermoy on the 30 of May 1864, when
we got to Fermoy we had to go before
the Depot Battalion, Doctor, & all those
whom he passed, were sent to a Room,
belonging to their Regiment, & them that
he did not pass, were sent back to the
Place where they had listed & their discharge
when I got to the Room I was told to go to.

I was very well Received by the men in
the Room. the first question was where
do you come from. their was none
that came from Halifax only me & Do J. & J.
A strange to them all. after I had got
my dinner the Pay Sergeant gave me
my bounty money, that was one
Pound. then I was invited by a few
the men to go to the Canteen to spend my
bounty money in ale & Porter & Cartern
and others the Purpise of a Public house. but
their ale was 6 Pence per quart & Porter 4 pence
per quart. when my bounty money was
finished I soon lost my friends. for their
friend ship went with the money. our
daily food was 12 ounces of beef ^{or} half
of Bread one Pound of Potatoes & an ounce
of tea & an ounce of Coffee 2 oz of Sugar
2 oz of Salt & 30 of an ounce of Apples &
a few more vegetables. for which we payed
8 Pence per day. we payed half Penny per

for washing 2 Pence per month for
sheet washing 1 Penny per month for
hair cutting. if their was any ^{thing} broke or
damaged about the Barrack, we had to
Pay for it. we had 4 Pence per day for spending
money. we balanced our accounts every
month. & what was left out of 13 Pence per
day. after the Barrack damages, where
stayed. we should either draw it or leave
it. And have it put down to our credit.
we had to go to a Place of worship on
a Sunday. but we had only 3 different
sects to choose out of. Presbyterian. Roman
Catholic or Episcopalian. I went to the
Presbyterian Church as they are called in
Ireland. for all Roman Catholic churches are
called Chapels in Ireland. & all the dissenters
Places of worship are called Churches. in
Ireland the Catholics goes to Church with
their Rifle & Bayonet & all their belts. the dissen-
ters goes with their waist belt & Bayonet.

one after noon when we where at
Squad drill. the Sargeant asked us our
names Commencing at the left hand man.
his name was Mop, the 2^d Fuzze & the third
Brier. well he said Mop, Fuzze & Briers.
he did not ask for any more names
but joined in our laughter. in fine
weather we had to turn out to drill 3
times **it** day. Private soldiers had to do
orderly man in their turns **2** at once.
that was to sweep out the Room the
first thing in the morning then to
fetch the bread then the beef & take it
to the Cook house then to put the Potatoes
into a net & take them to the Cook
house then to set the table Ready for
Breakfast then to fetch the Coffel & get
our breakfast. then wash the Breaky
things & clean the table. at dinner time we
had to fetch the dinner & serve it out.
but each one had to Bear his own

Potatoes. for they ^{more} boiled with the Jacket
on. after we had got our dinner we
had to wash the dinner things & scrub
the table & forms. at tea time we had
to fetch the tea. after we had got our
tea we had to clean the tea things then
we had to go with the orderly Corporal
to carry the groceries & vegetables for
the following day. we had to attend to
drill 2 or 3 besides. every Saturday we
had to take all the forms & tables out
of the Room & give them a good
scrubbing with soap & water. a while one
lot was cleaning the forms out side.
the other men where washing the
Room floor & cleaning the windows.
we went on guard at 10 in the morning
we where inspected by the adjutant before
we marched to the guard Room. when we
got to the guard Room. ~~when we got to~~
~~the guard Room~~ we stood out side

A wet night I all well. of A fine
night there Cry whould be. 12 o'clock
of fine night I all well. I was made
Lance Corporal on the 16 of September
1864. I had been on guard 3 times as
of Private. but I had no duty go to
do after I got Promoted. After I had
heard my name Read out of the orders
book I went to the tailors. I had I got
2 stripes set on to my Coat. one on
each arm. A lance Corporal is the
lowest rank of A noncommissioned officer
has the same duty to do as A full
Corporal. but he gets no extra Pay
untill he is made full Corporal. then
he as four Pence Per day extra. we
used to be orderly Corporal A week in
our turns. that week I was orderly
Corporal. I had to go Round to each
Room I ask if there was any one
sick. if there was A man Sick.

I had A Sick Report to write out.
I at 9 o'clock when the Sick Call Sounded
I had to take him out to be marched
to the hospital. when he got to the
hospital if the doctor thought there
was nothing the matter with him
I thit he was scaming. Some times
he sent them back I ordered them
so many days of heavy marching
order drill. at this drill they had to
march 4 hours Per day at the Rate of
3 miles Per hour. with their rifles
of full kit on their back. when the
orderly mans Call Sounded. I had to see
that A orderly man turned out of
each room. I march them of for the
bread & beef & to run all errands
during the day. to serve all the letters
out after they came from the Post
office. after tea we had to go & buy in
all the vegetables & groceries. then we

had to show the officers the orders.
then at tattoo to go round with the
orderly Sergeant & Call all the mens
names, the Sergeant marked the mens
names who where absent down
all who did not answer their names
before tattoo, sounded. he reported them
absent, if any thing happened during
the night time, I had to attend to
it. on the 6 of october 1864 we went from
fermy to Cook on to A Small Steamer
went in the Steamer to queens town
got of the Sailing Steamer, on to a
Sailing Ship Called the Nelson for
New Zealand. when we had all got
on board, we where all served out
with 2 Pair of white trousers 2 white
Jackets, 3 Pair of white Socks A Pair of
leather Slippers A Red Cap A tin Plate
A tin Can & a few pounds of fresh water
Soap & a few Pounds of Salt water

Soap & A bag to put them in.
the Soap & Clothes where to fit us for
the voyage. with Salt water Soap we
could wash any thing either in Salt
water or in fresh water. but with
fresh water Soap & Salt water we
could neither wash our skin nor our
Clothes. our rifles & belts where put into
wood frames made for the purpose of
holding them safe. we where then divided
into Companies, there where 8 in the mess
that I belonged to, in some of the
messes there 5 some 6 & 7 others 9 & 10.
but no more then 10 in a mess.
our mess tables & forms where fixtures.
between decks was divided in to three
Compartments. there where about 300
Soldiers 70 Emigrants. besides Sailors &
first & second Class Passengers. in the
fore hatch way there where A draft of the
40th 57th Regiments, in the main hatch

way, there where a draft of the 14. 18
• 43. 65868. in the Stern hatch way.
there where 70 Emigrants, men, women
& children, after we had got our
diner we where divided into 3 watches,
we where 4 hours on watch, & 8 hours
of, except at dog watch, then we had
2 hours on & 6 of the dog watch was
from 4 o'clock till 6, & from 6 till 8
in the evening, they have dog watches
so that every man will get an equal
share of the night watches, every third
morning we where on watch from
4, in the morning till 8, then we had
to wash the deck & bulwarks with
swabs & salt water, & during the
day, the watch had to keep the deck
clean with sweeping & scraping, after
we had got our tea, we where served
out with a hammock & a blanket each,
we fastened our hammocks to hooks

that where fastened to the top of the
deck, to get in to them, we had to take
hold of the hooks & spring into the
hammock, we had to have our
hammocks down by seven o'clock in the
morning, & put them away for the day,
we set sail for New Zealand on the 7
of October 1864, our daily food was as follows,
3 days a week we had $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint of
Peas & 12 ounces of Salted Pork boiled
together, 3 days a week, we had 6 ounces
of flour & 2 ounces of Raisins, made into a
Pudding & boiled with 12 ounces of Salted
beef, & once a week we had meat in
cans like the meat that comes from
Australia, we got tea to drink morning
& evening, & a pound of biscuits each
day, but they where not so nice to eat,
for there where plenty of little lively
things running about the biscuits,
& we should either pick them off or eat

them. every day at 12 o'clock we got 1
dram of Rum 1 ounce of lime Juice 2
ounces of Sugar & $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Pint of water
Mixed to gather. to drink to Prevent
Scurvy. we had to Parade before the doctor
twice a week to be inspected, with our
Shoes & Socks of our trousers Rolled up
to the knee. & our shirt sleeves Rolled up
above the elbow & our shirt neck loose
& turned under the Braces. we had to put
a Clean shirt & Socks on twice a week.
we had to wash all our own clothes. we
had to have them washed before 7 o'clock
in the morning. we had Prayers
Read every Sunday by the Senior officer.
we Passed the time in Playing at different
games. Some at Chess & Draughts others at
dominoes & Cards. I was sea sick 3 or 4 days
after I had got over my sea sickness.
I enjoyed good health all the Remainder of
the voyage. before we got to the

Cape of good hope. we was not so
many days without seeing a Ship
of some kind. the first land we saw
after leaving Ireland was the Azores
Islands. the next land we came in
sight of. was the Cape verd Islands.
When we got into the tropics. we should
see the flying ^{jays} flying about in all
directions. when we got within a
few Miles of the equator. we lay in
a Calm 10 days. it was very hot
whil we where becalmed. at 12 o'clock
at noon we should see no shadow.
for the sun was right above our heads.
whil we lay in a Calm we had a
machine. to Pump air down between
decks. it was worked both night & day.
by the men on watch. on the
evening of the day we passed the
equator the sailors dressed themselves
in different colored dresses & marched
Round the ship with a Can of tar
& a Brush. I all who did not give them
some thing.

where according to their Rules to have
their head & face Covered with tar &
Scraped of with a bit of old iron. the
first that was tarred was an emigrant
after they had tarred him they threw him
into a tub of water. I saw one throw
a Swab in. it got round his head.
I said you are smothering him. then
they took him out of the tub he was
a long while before he came to himself.
It was a week after before he was quite
well againe. it put a stop to the tarring
after we had got Past the Cape of good
hope. the Captain of the Ship put on
3 pints of water Per Day instead of 6. the
quantity we should have for Breakfast
dinner & tea was served out to the cooks.
the Remainder was put into an iron
tank. A Centry placed over it to see
that no one wasted any of the water
any one was allowed to drink as much
as he liked. but not to take any
of way with him. the tank was
always lenty before 12 o'clock.

if it commened to Rain we caught the
water any way we should to drink. the
water we had was salt water filtered by
little engine. the water after it was filtered
ran into Iron tanks. the salt ran into
the sea. the Captains excuse for Putting us
on short allowance of water. was that he
had no Coals. we said one to another why
didnt he Call at the Cape of good hope & get
supplied with Coals. the officers had fresh
meat nearly every day during the voyage.
when we set sail there was a stock of
about 40 young Pigs & Sheep. some Pantons
they killed them as they Required them.
untill they were all killed. there was also
a Cow on board but with being Confined
& toped about from one side of its wooden
house to the other. it got thinner & thinner
untill it died. one day after we had been
sailing about 6 weeks. it turned out that
there was a man on board who was a
stow away. he had a Brother on board who
was a Soldier. he got something to eat
along with his Brother & the other soldiers.
there was a quarrel among the men in
the mess about him living on what they
should have to eat. the Captain got to
hear about the man. so he had to go

before the Captain, he made him work. I found him something to eat. we had 2 Robberies on board during the voyage. The first was, that some of the soldiers got into the hold & stole 8 dozen bottles of bottled Ale & Porter, the Sec^d not to them & stole 12 dozen bottles of bottled Ale & Porter, each time all the men who had any sign of beer about them were Canined & Punished for it. we had a few weeks of very Ruf weather during the voyage. on the 18 of January 1865 we passed very close to 3 uninhabited Islands, the Sailors called them the 3 King Islands, there was a very large quantity of birds flying about, there was one kind that I noticed very much, they appered to be about the size of a Pigeon, & very light Colored, I thought I should never be tired of watching them dive into the sea & bring up a small fish in their mouth, we should see 2 or 3 on the 19 of January, & we landed in a cove, the Capital of New Zealand on the 21 of 1865 after being on board 107 days, travels in New Zealand & home again, I will tell to you at some future time if it be agreeable to you & god gives me health & strength to do so

ALMANACK FOR 1871.

SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
1 P Part. sht. beg	1 S 37th S. of Tr.	1 W	1 F Elliott d. 1840
2 S 38th S. of Tr.	2 M Gen. M. P. beg	2 Th	2 S 1st S. in Ad.
3 Tu Calaisarran	3 Tu Baron Truick	3 F	3 M Richelieu d.
4 W	4 W 41, 1740.	4 S	4 M 1842.
5 Th	5 Th II. Walpole b.	5 Sa	5 Tu West d. 1820.
6 F	6 F 1747.	6 M	6 W Sidney behd.
7 Th	7 Th 184 S. of Tr.	7 W	7 Th 1822.
8 F	8 F	8 M	8 S
9 S	9 M	9 Th	9 Sa
10 M	10 Tu Ox. M. T. beg.	10 F	10 S
11 Tu	11 W Geo. II. arriv.	11 S	11 M
12 W	12 Th 1727.	12 Sa	12 Tu
13 Th	13 F	13 W	13 W
14 Th	14 S	14 Th	14 Th
15 F	15 S	15 F	15 Sa
16 S	16 M	16 Sa	16 S
17 S	17 Tu	17 S	17 M
18 M	18 W	18 Th	18 Tu
19 Tu	19 Th	19 F	19 W
20 W	20 S	20 Sa	20 Th
21 Th	21 M	21 S	21 F
22 F	22 Tu	22 Th	22 Sa
23 S	23 W	23 M	23 S
24 S	24 Th	24 Tu	24 M
25 M	25 W	25 Th	25 Tu
26 Tu	26 Th	26 F	26 W
27 W	27 S	27 Sa	27 Th
28 Th	28 M	28 S	28 F
29 F	29 Tu	29 Th	29 Sa
30 S	30 W	30 M	30 S

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES
And other Payments.

Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20

BILL STAMPS.

Not exceedg.	£ s. d.	£100	£1000	£ 0
25	10... 0 1	200	400...	4 0
15	25... 0 3	500	500...	5 0
50	50... 0 6	500	750...	7 6
75	75... 1 0	750	1000...	10 0
100	100... 1 0	1000	1500...	15 0
		1500	2000...	20 0

Exceeding £2000, for every £1000, and also for any fractional part of £1000..... 10s.

RECEIPT STAMPS.

Receipt or discharge on payment of £1 or upwards 1d.
Draft or order, payable on demand ... 1s.
Bankers' Cheques 1d.
Penalty for giving receipts without a stamp, £10 under £100, and £20 above that sum.
Penalty for not oblitterating stamps when used. 21s.
Penalty for frauds in using stamps, £20.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Not exceeding
Half an oz. ... 1d. | 1 1/2 oz. 2d.
One oz. 2d. | Two oz. 4d.

And so on, adding 1d. for every additional half-ounce, or fraction of half-ounce, to the full weight of letter or parcel.

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add 1d. on each Month or of Term W. c.