

"The Hope put to sea at the end of October or beginning of
"November 1821, but was caught in a violent storm. The passengers
"saw ships perish and all their crews drowned within a cable's length
"of them. The Hope lost her anchors and was so disabled that she had
"to run into Ramsgate Harbour. The Ship was overhauled, and it was
"found that she was overloaded and carried more passengers than her
"tonnage allowed. The passengers discovered that the provisions were
"bad and that the ship was scarcely seaworthy. There was a bitter
"controversy between the passengers and the owner. Sir William Curtis
"took up the passengers' cause, and through his representations the
"Lords of the Admiralty caused the ship to be seized and taken back to
"Deptford, and the captain and owner to be exchequered in heavy penalt-
"ies, the money to be applied in conveying the passengers in another
"ship. The Board of Customs held an enquiry, but the charges against
"the owner were not established, and the ship was released, and it
"appears that the owner received some compensation for her detention.
"Through the exertions of Sir Joseph Butterworth, a Wesleyan member of
"the House of Commons, the Government was induced, in consideration of
"the hardship of the case, to provide another ship to carry the
passengers to their destination.

"After a delay of five months, on 20th April 1822 the
"passengers continued their voyage in the barque Heroine, Captain
"Ostler. On the 23rd. the ship anchored in the Downs, and sailed on
"the 28th. The Heroine was a large and better vessel than the Hope
"and had a poop deck. She was 400 tons. Among the other passengers
"were George Carr Clark afterwards the owner of Ellenthorp Hall (Ross)

"and Mr. Palmer, the Revd. George Clarke and his wife, who were on t.
"way to New Zealand under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society.

51st "The original passengers in the Hope, in addition to the Mathers were
Mr. Murphy ~~J. B. Walker's account gives a list which includes~~ *Henry*
Hopkins

"Peter Degraives, his wife and family, the Revd. Mr. Brooks, Lieutenant
"Steele R. N., his wife and two children, John Dunn with his wife and one
"son John, James Turnbull and John Walker who were both natives of the same
"village near Kelso. These passengers with the exception of the Degraives
"and Mr. Brooks, went in the Heroine.

The account proceeds as follows:-

"On 20th June the Heroine arrived at Rio Janeiro, as was
"usual in those days to take in water and fresh provisions. The Heroine
"stayed at Rio six days and the circumstances of her leaving were so
"peculiar as to lead to the inference that the Captain had got involved
"in some smuggling transaction which he feared might bring him into
"trouble. It seems that Mr. Mather and some of the passengers, some 17
"in all, had got leave to go on shore for a couple of hours on some
"business, being assured that the vessel would not leave before noon.
"They had hardly reached the shore, however, when the Captain hurriedly
"got up the anchor and shortly after 8 in the morning put to sea. The
"dismay and distress of the unfortunate wives may be imagined when the
"ship had got 12 miles from the harbour and the Captain seemed resolved
"to hold to his course. Their entreaties to him either to put back or
"send a boat for the passengers were disregarded. To add to their
"terrors a violent storm came on in the evening and the ship was in
"imminent danger. The scenes on board were distressing, women in hysteric
"from grief for their husbands and partly from terror at the storm.

"Meanwhile, the passengers who had been left behind, on coming down
"to the shore had been dismayed to find the vessel gone. They immediate-
"ly went to the British Consul, who applied to the Commander of a
"british Man O'War which lay in the harbour. The Commander manned his
"cutter and sent her after the ship. The storm prevented the cutter
"reaching her, but it drove the ship back to the harbour for shelter so
"that by 9 o'clock the next morning the cutter was able to put the
"deserted passengers on board. But the miseries of the voyage were not
"over. Soon after leaving Rio, for some unexplained reason, the Captain
"ordered the hatches to be battened down for nearly the whole of the
"rest of the voyage, some 10 or 12 weeks, unhappy passengers were kept
"below deprived of air and even of daylight in a foul and stifling
"atmosphere, with at best the light of a dim oil lamp which did not allow
"of their reading and frequently in absolute darkness. At length, how-
"ever, on the 10th. September 1822, after a voyage of 20 weeks, the
"Heroine anchored in the Derwent, and their sea troubles came to an end.
"At that time there were no wharves at all in Sullivans Cove. The
"water washed the beach at the foot of the Government House Garden which
"came down in a steep slope all round where the Custom House now is, and
"round the old Wharf was open land. Vessels lay out in the stream and
"passengers and cargo were put ashore in boats. "There was a wooden
"jetty on Hunters Island which was connected with the main by a causeway
"on the line of present old wharf. There was also a wooden jetty for
"boats close to the old Government Bonded Store in Dunn Street. This
"store stood on the beach. The old Cottage behind the Museum was the
"Private Secretary's cottage.