

1852 -

9th Jan^r. Mad about the day for the first time in our new house - guests are sent - as the difficulty of obtaining any lower has been great - The place is not half completed - and our whole establishment is put in a field order - The whole of our new property is at high water, and the fishing has been some seeing so that admits our boat on board ships. The rent of the house is £30. per month - an odd - house down to pay for a small place containing only three rooms besides the other room and some kitchen place - but this only a few with the rest of the place in the original hall - I wanted to purchase some what is called in this country - but have - which is simply the rats in the straw without having the best part as the rest - I want to be further mention for the purpose - and to my surprise found it cost for 1/6 per hundred hours & weight - so by 2 horses must be contented with grass - and the nature of & the of both her claim between them - By the regulations in service a gift is allowed 2 Park houses - here they will grow grapes for only once it cannot amount for the season unless it is that grapes is not to be got -

London. 10th Jan^r. Mad about the day for the first time in our new house - guests are sent - as the difficulty of obtaining any lower has been great - The place is not half completed - and our whole establishment is put in a field order - The whole of our new property is at high water, and the fishing has been some seeing so that admits our boat on board ships. The rent of the house is £30. per month - an odd - house down to pay for a small place containing only three rooms besides the other room and some kitchen place - but this only a few with the rest of the place in the original hall - I wanted to purchase some what is called in this country - but have - which is simply the rats in the straw without having the best part as the rest - I want to be further mention for the purpose - and to my surprise found it cost for 1/6 per hundred hours & weight - so by 2 horses must be contented with grass - and the nature of & the of both her claim between them - By the regulations in service a gift is allowed 2 Park houses - here they will grow grapes for only once it cannot amount for the season unless it is that grapes is not to be got -

to recruit during a few days. Then probably a few days
filled with sick soldiers - followed by a detachment of
the 6th Regt. and a host of Colonial soldiers. These were
dressed in very old blue they were but all around with
a few - Then after parading some distance we
went to the 12th Lane, at least that portion of them which
was with General Somerset, however - What a sight!
The last time I had met them was when we fought
together in Dublin - about 10 months since - then they
were all bright and in most capital order - as they
ought to be - after a year's sojourn in Ireland (Capt.).
All the men and officers had grown long beards and
were nearly black from the exposure to the atmosphere -
night and day for 44 days - Nearly all their clothes
were torn off their backs. Their countenances had become
brown and sunken. Some they stood on Potatoes - The horses
some in wretched condition - 100 had of a necessity
been destroyed - and a vast number of them brought
home were suffering so much from sore backs that
they were bound to be cast - The men who owned
these horses, of course had to break - No one who has
not witnessed the return of a Potatoes can possibly be-
lieve the appearance of the Irish party. The caps the
drum, some without shoes and all kinds of boots. The
only uniforms being the blue army - all in fact in
wretched ragged condition as they possibly can be -
We saw but the 3rd Regt. The same description applies

equally to them - leaving the horses of course.
The string of horses extended the whole way from
King William Lane to the yellow wood - The men
were very cheery returning - & certainly were in good
condition - then they would march - but there were a
great number sick - In coming at the yellow wood
we found the 60th Regt. 6th Regt. a lot of the 6th Regt.
lot of horses in the Regt. Whiffers all consumed, with
the greater portion of the cattle which had been taken
during the expedition - They all marched into Head
Quarters the following day - About 30,000 head of cattle
beasts goats innumerable were taken by ourselves &
our allies beyond the river - 5,000 were given to the English
10,000 belonged to the friendly traffickers and the remainder
were bought or 15,000 or a fine lot - They are all to be
sold and the proceeds are to be divided - Somerset
the soldiers employed for the war
now over 300 have been ordered to remain on the banks
of the river, and to return with the 1st Regt. division -
In general order the expedition was a matter of in-
high terms of commendation - as it was by far the
most successful during the Irish War - British men
should not fight in but for trophies, most of them
had no arms, except their accoutrements - The only place they
made a good stand was at the passage of the river
at the beginning of the Potatoes - They threw up some
kind of breast work of rocks - which the English soon turned

and they endeavored to render the drift impassable
by throwing huge stones into it.

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This morning General Townsend started with his
Division for Fort Vancouver, taking with him 5,000 of
the captured cattle - I had just finished breakfast
when our order was sent into my hands and prepared
for start on Portage at about 12 - The party was
the consist of two Co's 1st Reg. The 12th Division who were
at home during the winter expedition - and all the
officers Cape Cape were on the spot ^{all} under the command
of Col. Dyer of that Regt. - We were ordered to Fort
White to act as a Rear Guard to the same Division
The hunt was frequent - some of the men were much
hurt - and I could scarcely sit on my horse
My head was splitting from a blow head ache
and the rays of the sun coming down directly
on nearly as on ~~top~~ it, was as much as I could
bear. We passed through the Dobson's when at
our winter camp, unmolested, and arrived at
Fort White about 10 o'clock - Just then the Capt.
Hiller 1st Regt. and turned us to my Portage trail to
get two hours sleep before our march for the night
At about 3 AM we were wakened up by the
division to a drift on the Keiskauon River about
4 miles below Fort Jay - Here it was expected the Kaffers
would have made an attack on the Waggons, and
endeavored to rob some of the cattle - that they

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attempted anything of the sort, we should have
caught it easily. for the head of the column was
under way - and our command was comfortably
at the head with it - By all accounts the Kaffers
showed attack & was. from the necessity of a good
sharp look out. & for the off. had to be there also - then
seems to be constantly neglected as a corner that
deserves much notice - After the waggon had all
crossed we followed a short distance, sometimes on
to what was to be our movements - when Col. Dyer
collected from the column with orders for us to conduct
and breakfast - He remained till about 2 PM 1 o'clock
and then returned to Fort White - The hunt during
the time we were at the drift was almost uninter-
mittent - the discomfort being much increased by an
excessively hot wind. That seemed to spoil up
everything - on our return we found the Cape hope
Capt. We remained all this day peacefully at Fort White -
The only excitement was to remain about the cattle
She had stolen or before we had made a drive
careful and caught on some Kaffer cattle which
they saw grazing on a hill - They took about 150
head and a lot of goats - The share of the cattle
coming to our 2 Co's was 25 - These Kaffers were
killed - They were armed with assegais and
knives no firearms. No greater seems to be
given by the Indians - for on their asking up, one

Kaffin threw down his assegai as much as to beg
 for his life - but the chief said something about
 not taking prisoners and immediately shot
 him down. This seems very horrible. But such
 proceedings by all accounts are necessary with
 savages. On our return we found some man
 connected with the Commissioner who had just
 had a narrow escape of his life. He was proceeding
 to Fort by the surrounding day with a large party - &
 suddenly strayed away a short distance - I rather
 think after his horse. He sat down to light his pipe
 and just after he had done so saw three Kaffins coming
 down on him. They took him prisoner - two were
 for killing him and the third turned him over
 to his throat and breast for the Imperson. But then
 third who seemed to possess some influence with
 the others saved his life and let him free. Making
 him go back to Fort White - ~~It was very strange that~~
 it was one of the few instances in which a Kaffin during
 the war has saved the life of a white man.
 It was somewhat odd, but the cattle that were taken
 yesterday belonged to the very Kaffin who saved the
 man's life. The next morning came into our camp
 bearing a flag of truce and at an interview with

Col. Kaffin endeavored to get his cattle back
 and said it was not fair of us after his promise
 to have taken his cattle & killed I mean - his ^{report} ~~word~~
 of course could not be complied with - however
 he started off to Sir Henry Smith - told him the
 circumstances and was promised 100 head of cattle
 as soon as a supply were to the Government Road -
 his own however could not be returned to him
 for it would have been just against the rules
 of the war to do so -

15 Jan. We remained in camp at Fort White - the only
 Commissioner was to examine about the boundary land
 try to get a shot at some Plover - I succeeded
 after much trouble in getting a brace - Calvert also
 got another brace - so that our sport was wonderfully
 improved.

16 Jan. Returned to King Williams Town - on foot having
 been increased by 2 Co's of the 45th under Major
 Kipler - the late Garrison of Fort Cox & White - Now
 delighted the men were now more to be set at
 liberty - one of the Officers had been in Fort Cox
 four years - the last of which he had not been
 ten yards from the walls of the Fort -

17 Jan. On the 17th which for a fortnight have been on
 the Banks of the river we returned to day together
 with the 73rd under Lt. Ayres - such a lot of

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breathless heat, follows as the latter are - with
 numerous long beads. The fellows come looking
 as if they had been coughing it considerably.

All the men served out with fresh provisions 16 Jan.
 To day - A most terrible arrangement -

This morning all the officers Council. Look at the Division 21 Feb.
 back at Sir Harry's house and the result of the meeting
 was that a combined movement into the Roubidoux is
 determined on for the purpose of destroying the crops of
 the Kaffers. This has been referred to the various Chiefs
 and it is supposed that they will, before Tuesday next
 the day on which the Parties are ordered to start, all de-
 scend and that the war will come to a termination -
 Should this be the case, all the troops are to be en-
 gaged cutting wood and clearing the bush in
 many places I fear it must be the sides of the
 various roads to a certain distance into the bush - Sir
 said the men are to get 4 a day each for this work -

The following general order was this day issued with 23rd Jan.
 respect to a continuation of hostilities -

Very R. H. M. L. M.

In which Kaffir Chiefs having on the 10th last formally and
 for peace, it was determined to them through the British Agent
 that Her Majesty's Government treat with white. That their Government
 must be a general & unconditional surrender. That they
 to Her Majesty's Government and that the Government be -

John - Government & in good faith, hostilities will cease.

Eight days have now elapsed since the whole of the
 troops engaged with Sir Harry's Division, & the movement
 for submission not having been completed with, hostilities
 will be continued against them with every activity. The
 troops will take the field on the 26th & 27th - That Sir Harry
 Johnson, to penetrate the Roubidoux & the country of the
 Kaffers, to the south of the left bank of the River
 and to attack the Kaffers and devastate the crops of the
 country. The Kaffers say they will fight no more: but
 until the object is achieved, Sir Harry's Government will
 not be thoroughly effected, hostilities will continue -

During the prosecution of these operations all the
 regular and irregular troops along the line of Frontier
 and in the interior will be ordered to be most alert
 to protect, watching and waylaying night & day
 and they will meet with prompt all stronging. That
 Kaffers and Kaffers by every means liberated by civilized
 men. A vigorous observation of these instructions will
 ensure and the troops in their operations, and ensure
 the subjugation of the Kaffers and Roubidoux.

Persons of anxiety have been entered into with
 Bokor and his son Maphasa, and hostilities with
 this powerful tribe will cease.

By order of the Governor
 J. H. M.

27th Jan.

This morning the Division under the command
 of Colonel Lyne 75. started for the sea at the - for
 the purpose of ^{destroying} all the sides of the Kaffers
 Sir Harry's Division of 12th Jan. 30 Kaffers

45. Regt 413 - 73-408 - Cape Regt 15 do - 1 Regt 408 50
 88 Regt 408 sent on Kootenay - Another Division of
 about the same force was surrounded by Lt Mitchell
 8 Regt. - A smaller one under Major Taylor 1st Regt
 sent on Canby Brigade under Lt Pike 12th
 started on the preceding day - We were all destined
 for the Kootenay - The Division in which we had
 our destination for the Kootenay - Then they
 have been on a few good streamers - turning
 the river - and I believe a large force of
 Lt Graham's got a regular looking - number
 of report about a treaty they regularly built
 After a march of about 10 miles we arrived at the
 Little Rocky valley where we halted for the night -
 and next morning by day light we were under
 way for the Kootenay - The distance really was very
 short - Not in the Kootenay track - but our march
 occupied many hours - owing to the tremendous hills
 we had to ascend and the difficulty experienced in
 getting the baggage with provisions in the morning
 a sort of both way - The entrance to the Kootenay
 was beautiful - and wonderfully good country for
 Kaffirs to fight in - All precautions were taken to
 give our advance guard protection as we saw the Kaffirs
 coming across the Kootenay - We passed many
 signs of Indian war - which were scattered

28 Jan

as Lt. Taylor had received instructions not to commence
 the destruction of their camps till he had given them
 their due notice - Lt Mitchell however with his
 Division pursued a different course - he commenced
 operations immediately -
 After about 10 miles hard marching the day
 being desperately hot we halted at the Little Rocky
 track - which is much farther than the Kootenay
 track - and pitched our standing camp in an
 early spot - surrounded by the Kootenay, beautiful
 woods to the very summit - Each company
 has brought out 5 tents for the men & one for their
 officers - We expect to remain here some days
 and to send out parties daily to cut down their
 camps - Messages were sent to the Kaffirs - They requested
 a long day to come to terms - Lt Taylor gave them till
 4 o'clock the next morning - It would appear that
 Sandhill is now Fort Cox and an arrangement
 could be made without his knowledge -
 29th Nothing having been heard from the Kaffir Chiefs
 we started at 5 o'clock and commenced the
 work of destruction - The men were all off
 into cutting parties of 25 each - provided with
 pickles, tools, axes and all sorts of things - It was then some
 at work - 25 then remained outside the field as

A second line of attack. We continued along till about 4 in the afternoon, and of course in this time sent down an immense quantity of Indian corn, and also large lots of pemmican. Strange to say not a single shot was fired, at six, although we all imagined the enemy would have been some great threat in defence of their Indian corn.

Reached at 8 in the morning - found our big game as usual and started to cross the craps. Very hot day, and consequently very hard work. Our station was at the top of a grass plain - ~~not the~~ with some loose scenery. No water for breakfast except the small quantities remaining in our canteens. - ~~Then~~ no Kaffir to be seen on our side of the mountain. But Colonel Taylor who had crossed it with part of the Division saw about 2000 and dispatched Capt. Green to try and cut them off, or make them fight. He was however unsuccessful.

Found the Kaffir experiment of turning our best balls shells and ammunition in this country. As to the ammunition succeeded admirably and we are to work in next camp.

Started at daylight - got down an immense quantity of Indian corn returned to our standing camp about 4 1/2 miles. Sunday - No work to day - Church service read

30th Jan

31st

1st Feb.

to the men by one of the Officers. A Kaffir prisoner came into camp from the Henry South. It appears that Madellor has again been for peace - but not agreeing to the terms, hostilities are still to continue.

Feb 2. Colonel Taylor having this morning the command devolved on our Colonel (St. John) - He was ordered to march at 6 o'clock in the morning, taking with us 3 days provisions on a patrol from our standing camp - for the purpose of getting down some distance from our present station. Four companies and some more detachments and had to go some distance up a fine valley. We saw several Kaffirs on the hills and during the time that we were seen at night I was sent with the whole of my company into the bush to cover his movements. I had nearly got my men well under cover before I heard them in four shots fired and began to firing we were in gunshots with. Particularly when I heard a brilliant knock after one of the shots and the troop shouted out they had killed one Kaffir. I went to the spot and saw the body which to my regret was that of a woman. The man it appears was bearing some loads. Some of them had passed the hill but in which the woman was. When one of them turning round saw the head of a Kaffir

appearing outside the door - He instantly fired
and hit the individual in the thigh - This was
the only shot - The other man then leaped his fire,
but did not hit his right through the head - They
were perfectly right in shooting away our way
out of the nest - as it might have been a man who
who would not have hesitated to serve them in
the same way - We cut down a tremendous quantity
of heavy grass and destroyed a great number
of birds and nests - four hundred and down
long shot, which were returned all without
effect - The 73rd also had a little skirmishing
and our Sergeant was slightly wounded in the
leg - We were at work and searching till after
5 P.M. so that we were under arms for 14 hours
halted for the night somewhere near the Kabonin
hills - lay the side of a beautiful stream, in
which I had a luxurious bath before dinner
which lay the legs on each by moonlight -

Yesterday about 2 o'clock we arrived at our stopping
place which had been marked by an alarm from
the smaller gullies back and pitched at the narrow
station - For the two preceding days we had been
hard at work burning all the hills we came across
and devastating the Mission without opposition - Just
before we arrived at the station a terrible thunder

Light

of lightning were seen at some distance off - About 4 P.M.
12th Lancers got a couple of shots without effect - another
our St. Pauls also sent two or three bullets in their
direction - Many of them were mounted - One came in on
animal was not pitched but at a short distance
reached to get into our hands - In about five minutes
the man a terrific thunder storm burst over and
in the midst of it the men had to get on their feet
had been pitched in the spot that I could not even
determined for my company and just as I had reached
myself all things and should come back to the man -
That day dinner of Col. Lye I should be obliged to shift
all the time it was raining most fearfully - If I
I had nothing for it but to sleep - but at the expense of
a little drinking I again got settled - but the ground
is what I had to sleep on a perfect puddle - but
thanks to a tarpaulin I got light tolerably dry & slept
like a log -

Today we have a lot of rest - having in the vicinity
of the camp only to cut down a few trees - preparing
for the purpose of building -

The same station was a Missionary Station before this
war - Here are the remains of the Missionary Station
and a Church built of brick - In the Christmas evening
when the men were out - the Chiefs and the District told
the superintendent resident that we had been ordered to
leave - but the very next day the Duke came down a
boat - but all he had said he said his wife was
going to fly for him here towards Fort Cox - In this way

Rather they were stopped by a number of Kaffirs who
 surrounded the ship. The Missionary was divested of
 all his clothes, but his right arm was respected for
 they were then allowed to go: Probably they would have
 been hanged but out of the Kaffirs' hands who
 they were & begged them off - Is there for this attempt
 of the Missionary Society to reduce these wretched Savages -
 Borneo is our country; these heathens rather than
 for fear of being run out. Preserving tonight four pounds
 from the Wretched Wagon for the succour of the sicklings.
 We went out at 2 o'clock. In the vicinity of the fort & built
 a small quantity of Kaffirs. Several Kaffirs in the day
 ascending hills, & the same about once in a while to some
 another. Several shots were fired but miserably at
 even long distance - but the force of the late paper had
 to make a speedy retreat from a boat they had just
 brought, as they were extremely shy of us by a great
 of Kaffirs. We returned to camp about 6 P.M. In
 the night a terrific thunder storm - The rain coming
 down for breakfast. I found many things lying in
 puddles and my blankets and shoes in some part
 quite soaked with water - Is help for it however -
 so I turned over and managed to get to sleep again.
 About 5 o'clock started to remove the old works. Went to
 with nearly the whole of the 68 & 73. and some others
 & the 12 down to the same spot as we occupied
 yesterday in the hope of bagging a few Kaffirs -
 We cut down lots of cane before breakfast. I found
 a quantity of wild oat - but I thought them

home - Little the horse will scarcely eat them
 they get some good grass and drink a quantity
 of Indian corn (green) which they consume the same
 as a horse does in England. She turned into
 a horse field - After breakfasting we cut an
 lot down till heavy rain came down
 together with a thick fog in which you cannot
 often but lost themselves for a short time on the top
 of the mountain - but by ascending our Kaffirs
 we effected a communication and returned
 to camp between 3 & 4 P.M. - thoroughly soaked -
 In our arrival we were delighted to find letters
 from England - I received two - (regarding ourselves)
 We also heard that the War is near a termination
 with the Chiefs are to meet at Fort (age - where I believe)
 the commissioners & Sir Henry Smith intend proceeding
 I should think the Kaffirs must have been enough
 for if the other Division of the Army have destroyed
 as much as we have, they be the in a bad way
 for food if they allow us to continue the work of
 destruction

7th ~~Let~~ but nearly nothing as usual - Is that the case
 from our camp. The Kaffirs disposed to protect
 some of our party - lots of shots were fired in
 various directions. The English killed them in
 Kaffirs. It is supposed his name is Sandakas & that
 he is a Brother of Sandakas - a Chief of course

The Fringe also that have took his gun and
about ammunition he had. This consisted
of 13 Balls and very little powder. Which seems
to corroborate the report of their having but an
small quantity of ammunition - his long barrel
was also broken from his arm. While some of our
people endeavored to pursue them and they offered
in return us \$2. for it - but nothing they could
in return would buy it for us after.

Sunday - A day of rest - I went to camp at 10 o'clock. 6th
Early this morning the Corp^s of the 43rd and a Det^y of 50 men. 9th
of the 73rd all under the command of Capt. Brown marched for
King William's River according to a number of Waggons preceding
from our camp for the purpose of obtaining another fortnight
residence. The whole force of the Division except about 20 men
generally for the protection of the camp, accompanied them
beyond the entrance into the Kaskaskia River. We attack
defensive from the Kaffers, although this spot is the best
position for fighting - and in which they possess
very advantage. After crossing the river we are met
by some Cavalry Indians and killed for breakfast, were
that of the Division under Lt. Byrd sent in search of cattle
without success. The last they destroyed a great herd of
deer - ~~then~~ and returned to camp about 8 o'clock
P.M. - the remainder under Phillips came back about
6 o'clock (13 hours at the work) - 10th
Left our camp about half a mile; the 11th spent day

considered very unhealthy - the morning the 43rd had
as has the 50th in the late shot - I omitted to mention
that our 1st Madras was obliged to be carried in a
Wagon to head quarters having had a bad fall -
In the afternoon after our tents were pitched we started
out to destroy some deer in the vicinity - Col. Byrd
and the detachment of the 12th Madras proceeded in pursuit
of some cattle - and after a short gallop he succeeded
in capturing about 50 head and some goats - We were
under the next morning the march at daylight
with 3 days provision into the Kaskaskia River - over the
strong hold of the Kaffers - In the return of Lt. Byrd his
cattle of the 1st Madras in the morning - when we were
to arrest this - owing to a Kaffer messenger having
arrived from the Kaffer South to say that hostilities
were for the present to be suspended, as it was as-
serted that the Kaffers would come to terms, and
that a truce would be respected - This
was not with universal delight, for we are all tired
of the disgusting war.

11th - Remained in camp all day - nothing extraordinary to be
done except a few of my sketches - A great number
withstand and the suspension of hostilities our
cannot know from the vicinity of the camp - as our
stray Kaffer might feel inclined to take a shot at
us -
12th This morning it was broke too for 43rd and 2 of the 73rd under
Major Phillips marched to the late entrance of the Kaskaskia

dark, expecting to meet the Wagon with provisions from
King William's River. We took our lanterns, poles with
a man to hold for Benidapat at the top of the hill on
looking the whole valley. In an hour there we saw no
sign of the Wagon and after breakfast we descended to the
valley gently halting at ^{the} that the man might get lost
in the snow to catch the Wagon. While in the valley
with a couple of arrows I then rode on towards King W.
River. I did not see far as that I then but saw nothing of
Benidapat party. It would have been useless to remain
any longer. So after the men had dinner we returned
to our standing camp - to the extreme point of being badly
frozen there.

We saw the Wagon, although this is the 15th day in snow. ^{15th}
We saw a Polar bear and several by the last day we have
horses for - We have been obliged for the last 2 days
to kill the cattle taken from the Wagon a few
days since. If we had not been to eat we must have
killed the cattle now.

All our private stock remaining very short. Many of the ^{16th}
things are brought out quite small size - as you - as
we have no means of making bread - so that
our native servant has to dig for - It is not clear enough
the supply for five days with little economy but
3 days - Fortunately the Commissioner brought out provisions
for more than three our Division consist of big stocks
because we have had provisions for this day covered to
us - Everything now has been cleared out and under
the Wagon remains to day. I suppose Col. Lyre must
be out for Great Britain tomorrow. Then afterwards we

Koffi Messenger from King W. River brought dispatches
from the Governor. He also brought a letter from Benidapat
to say that he had been waiting at Fort St. John since
Wednesday last with the provisions and Wagon for our
escort to come on to the camp - Col. Lyre immediately
ordered the Cavalry to saddle up and with Capt. Hume
to proceed to drive the Wagon and waiting and sent
them to proceed as far as the valley gently.

15th Sunday - At 2 p.m. the Division marched towards
the entrance to the Lake for the purpose of escorting the
Provisions. 2 Co's 48 and 2 Co's 73 were halted their sides
and the remainder went over the hill. My Company
was one of those which remained. After waiting for
a very long time considering the party did not
make their appearance, we saw the guide left with
an escort, following down towards us. We were ordered
to follow up - and while doing so, an Indian called
me from his company and told me he had broken
news to tell - that Benidapat party had been attacked
the evening before. Three men of the 73 were killed
and some wounded. 2 of the 48 were also wounded
and that St. Denis and Lyre were killed. We
marched on in doubt and apprehension, nor could
I really believe that such a sad event could have
occurred - but it proved too true. About 3 hours
after the Wagon came out the hole, and Benidapat
told me all that occurred. It seems that after
he saw the provisions at King W. River, he told Sir
Harry that Colonel Lyre had given him instructions

to proceed to the Shelby family valley. When he found
himself in a position - his family would not believe this
although he himself was not positive. And he gave
him written orders on his own communication to go
before. At this time, till he was personally with
his (H. L.) at the same time. He said he would
not be the arrangement to that effect - if anyone
could not have this place and he remain
at home Wednesday till Saturday afternoon -
by looking for some news from the family - in that
day however a happy messenger passed and by him
he sent a short note which mentioned - about
5 o'clock they started for the Shelby family. With them
saying that if they did not arrive till midnight
they must go on - Some of the Irish were there
John - and one or two of the Wagners delayed their
parties accordingly. The arrangements were made at
last before they had proceeded far - and as they were
passing through a thick forest - and where there
was much cut and a big shot in this
country are called (Crows) - and a big shot in
this - they were suddenly attacked by a volley
from right and left. From an enemy they could
not see. This was then returned at once
giving them the flash of a gun. This
shot of light continued about two hours. I
of the 72. were killed and some wounded. I
knowing the time that Davidson was in the valley

shot of bandaging the arm of a wounded man
he was shot dead - his ball entered the very center
of his forehead and another went through his left
eye - death must have been instantaneous - as
he never spoke or moved after he was struck -
After the hour the firing ceased - and it was ex-
ceedingly dark - and some of the Rebels went
down who of them were shot by the Kaffirs. It
was later when we had to halt for the night - and
some of the officers lay down in their (H. L.) arms.
They halted - they started very early in the morning
Some shots were fired which took effect - two men
of the 72 being wounded - one of them very severely.
We saw no Kaffirs on either side of the pass -
we returned to camp - in the afternoon some
barricade from Davidson and the other 72 were seen
the camp - (H. L.) read the funeral services
Davidson was buried in the Rebels uniform he was
shot in - and carried up by a blanket. Some
followed - the life and death of our Regt. The best
man I ever saw in it - in a less and more
shall make up - both as a person and as a soldier
as we saw them later - I know we were in
the Regt when would be so much regretted by
many officers -
This attack happened during the time of their
days - so much for the faith of the Kaffirs -
the satisfactory arrangement having taken place

with the Kaffi Chiefs - Exhibitor was again
renewed this day -

At 3 o'clock this morning part of our division 16th
under Major Pemberton 75. and the remainder
at 4 o'clock under Col. Lyne started for the
purpose of communicating with some of the
other divisions - We had orders to march through
the celebrated Kambala Pass, where the 6th
and a Co. of the 75th Regt. were so dreadfully cut
up at the beginning of the War. I never saw
such a place - for about 4 miles the road was
very narrow with rocks and stones that might
have caused considerable damage. In fact
the very place that our troops would be almost
useless in - for can't easily be even obliged
to pass along in single files - We fully expected
to have been attacked - and at one time I
thought we were well in for it - as two or
three volleys were fired at the head of the column
of course I thought it the evening - but it was
only as a signal to Col. Mitchell's division. We
were surprised to be in the evening - I have no
doubt the Kaffis would have attacked us
had not Col. Lyne disposed of his force in such
style as he did - Major Pemberton was well on

the left of the Pass, and could have done right
good service had we been attacked, and
200 men moving along the opposite bank of
the Kess Kesswa to which we were - After passing
through we came to a large valley filled with
bushes (etc. which we proceeded to travel to
destroy - It took a long time to cut down - after
its completion we went to the top of ~~the~~ the
Mountain overlooking Col. Mitchell's camp - & fell
in with some of the 6th Regt. who were in the division
and saw of great service division who were in
the division - The line was cut a few days previously
the Kaffis had determined to defend, they had
assembled in large force with a host of others
and Col. Mitchell's division were drawn up ready
for action and I have no doubt bloody work would
have resulted, but just before they commenced
a charge was seen making forwardly - who are
known to be the 3 days' accounts of the division - So found
them before with some the right of our division
marching into Col. Mitchell's camp - We however
never saw a Kaffi - They knew well enough we
were together too strong for them - We continued
on to our camping ground which was
on the same hill as fort Somers. and arrived
there (raining cats & dogs) at 2 o'clock - We were

all thoroughly shone, as we had not even breath-
 fasted - I managed to get a bit of low water which
 kept me from starving - Thirteen hours is too long
 to go without food and taking hard exercise -
 Marched at daylight - horrid morning - with
 a thick fog and occasional rain - a heavy
 snow storm for we could not see ten yards
 before us - ~~and~~ went over a bank of snow
 and down an often used path - I even saw
 for hours to go down - We returned late in the
 afternoon to our standing camp - So our army -
 some are found nearly all our tents struck - I
 found just before we had been left & changed
 of the camp had imagined there was a possibility
 of the Kaffirs attacking us in our absence - and we
 determined therefore to have as little to depend on for
 shelter & Kaffirs took all the camped tents removed
 to the waggon - We have got them up again however -

A wet day -
 At 1 o'clock this morning we were off again on our
 long drive to the north - The object of the night march
 was the hope of capturing cattle - Four companies
 of the Division went with Major Pemberton & 300 men
 the remainder with Col. Bly - A night march
 is always attended with difficulties - especially
 when one has to pass through any bush - In both
 divisions in parties of the men but the communication
 those with Col. Bly were a long time before they
 could find the advanced party - and then that

until a Kaffir had been searching several times -
 this naturally put the Kaffirs on the pair lower and
 the consequence was scarcely any cattle were left
 for us to pass upon - Major Pemberton's division
 to which I was attached took about 30 head and
 3 oxen - We set Kaffirs the remainder of the day -
 22nd Sunday - the usual story of nothing but rain all
 day - and a very hard day, with one head - Saw
 a few Kaffirs and some shot game - yesterday
 we were killed and about 10 or 20 women taken from
 23rd Started very early from camp with Major Pemberton
 & a Co. of 70 to attack some farms up a valley - intending
 to return to the main body about breakfast time -
 Being terribly wet with ourselves - After cutting
 we to be found returned in search of Col. Bly
 could not find him - After breakfasting in the rain
 determined to return to our standing camp, where
 we found the remainder of the Division - they having
 been there for some time as before -
 24th Saturday - attempted to fire off the long gun - but
 when the gun half could not be got off by any means
 means - Every thing yesterday had been so thoroughly
 saturated - that the powder would not burn in the
 usual way - We have had an opportunity of
 drying things although the sun has not made its
 appearance - A Kaffir messenger arrived in fact
 with dispatches yesterday - He has been shot at against
 Mankala from County by his own kind & even
 as to the Kaffirs - He has of late been very cautious
 and avoided getting down - This may be a terribly long

took on his is a very fine (accounting -

This morning at 9 o'clock we struck our standing camp and properly marched towards King William Sound, our commanding off. having recd. his recall from the Admiralty. We halted for the night at about distance from shore, pretty early when we found large settlements with a doubt. After 12 o'clock I saw (after dark) some sailing frigate in the west of the battle which it was supposed to be with us - it thundered & thundered in the evening which lasted half the night -

Part of the Division were off under Lt. Col. at 3 o'clock in the morning - their object the capture of cattle and getting fresh on this way - but few heads were taken. Their however did not compensate for our loss on the way for which they were returning for breakfast. Some Kaffirs came down on the little ground they I saw some were fast as fast & landed off one of Lt. Col. horses and I horses of the 12th Lancers - I saw some with my company to some part of the coast of the Waggons. and left at 5 in the morning. We had much trouble standing some of the Waggons could not be moved without two spans of oxen. The Kaffirs (20) assembled on the hill were mounted - and with the greatest silence & almost without to attack & our rear - they did not fire but as they came so close I fired from shot & my rifle which were ineffectual - after crossing a drift about 3 miles on - I was detached with a guide and 50 men to cross over towards the River Missionary Station to come & communicate with Major Pittman. On arrival there he was not where he was found but had gone on

26th Feb.

27th

in search of cattle - but I found some of the 48th & 73rd to whom I attached myself and hunted for breakfast. The station seemed to have been a good one - the houses of the houses were large - and the gardens extensive - filled with orange, lemon fig, and peach trees - some of which were in fruit & some in this successive rows - the Missionary has now come to the conclusion to make attempt to convert the Kaffirs - The Chief was laid near was prevented by Sandillon at the commencement of the war because to let allow the Missionary the right to escape instead of murdering them - after getting a number of Kaffirs about this place - he has decided if our work is fast we were not allow him to murder them the most fearful I saw ever - and many persons said they were had cut throats & were very much one over his the Prisoner - In this manner we were detached to the station and the same and back came down in dark forests and with much fear that within many a horse might find it. and there was stood for hours with our backs turned to it. until it was some degrees elevated - The stream was not ankle - and what in the morning was surely a wide stream had now become a rapid flowing river - ~~scarcely~~ ^{almost} impossible to be crossed - We began to can at which our horse was spent in endeavoring to find a ford - Many officers and some mounted men got themselves drowned - having ridden in. Nothing being visible of them except their heads above the water. Proceeding was undisturbed enough to lose a few horses while some day with some officers. We searched for crossing at length but were soon afterwards stopped

by another, which we found impossible to over-
come. The result of a tremendous rain was
floods in all of camp. Luckily I had my horse
down with some food. Having however some food to
eat, as we were expected to be separated from
the baggage (which was on the top of the
baggage) - We found our food was large holes
filled with water. So fast the place was nearly as
bad as an Irish bog. After much difficulty, my
horse and I succeeded in lighting a fire and cooking
some better beef - and with two staff glasses of
brandy and water I made myself tolerably com-
fortable. and slept like a top in my potato tub
half of which was occupied by food - when he had
nothing whatever but his wet clothes to lay down in
the I gave him one of my blankets - Next morning
the snow had sufficiently fallen to enable us to
go to the baggage. We unpacked and packed
immediately for King William Town - where we
arrived on somewhat unexpected as it was supposed
we should have been but a day or two longer. - We
were all glad enough to get back having been away
for 30 days - and our provisions were quite fresh.
The division arrived the next day - but our stay in
this place is destined to be but short - as a general
order is determined on, headed by Sir Henry himself -
The morning brought the British Mail - with the
news that the Governor has been suspended - the

fact (which is to take his place) and that he is to
be assisted with a Lt. Governor who is to reside at
Cape Town - This news astonished us all immensely.
I for one am sorry that Sir Henry is so soon to be
removed, as he does seem to be a very fair way
of finishing the land war - especially as the Kaffers
do seem regularly armed - at least so far as we
can judge from the fact of their not depending them-
selves on the last Potatoes - however know what their
intention are - time alone will show.

5th Some time since the Governor issued a Proclamation
calling on the Burghers of the Country to take arms in
the defence of the Colony, stating at the time, that unless
they did so, the whole mass of the army would rest
on their shoulders rising to them apathy - that the Home
Government would send no more troops, and has
appointed the 8th of March as the day for their assembling
at Fort Beaufort or Fort Hare - telling them he intended
to meet them in person - This morning we marched
in three divisions under the several commands
of Col. Ditchell - Col. Lyster - & Col. Pole - The latter
commanded the Cavalry - Col. Ditchell the 6th 6th 4th
and Col. Lyster the same command as in the Kiskadee
& 5th 7th - Each had a couple of Grenades and the Serjeants
and Trumpeters were pretty equally divided - The
Governor headed the White - He drove in a White
Baggage surrounded by his personal staff and
accompanied by a body of mounted officers and

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Infantry - The latter composed of one light and 4 to
from each Co. - They were in Waynes. We huddled
the first night at Fort White (10 miles) the second
at Fort Hale - also called there - (14 miles) - and on
the third morning - we marched to Fort Campbell -
on the way to Fort White we received the dreadful
intelligence of the loss of the Princeton Steamer
off Point Danger - 70 only of about 600 were
saved - It seems the Capt. must have kept too
close to the coast, for about 2 P.M. - the steamer
as a rock and before 20 minutes she went down.
There was a drift in board of 40 men for the 43rd -
under the command of General - The first re-
port mentioned the names of three Private only
of the 43rd. This had been saved - but on the third
of the 9th we heard that a few others, General
amongst the number had been saved in a
raft - We remained stationary to day - in
camp - about a mile from the Town of Campbell -

What our destination is - known at present
uncertain - however there is heavy odds on
the "Water Bluff" - tomorrow will tell us - There
was a fight in that celebrated spot a few days
since, in which Lieut. Jacobson of 91st was wounded
with the loss of his men and the 74th Report
says they gave the Kaffirs a beating - say how they

carried off about 100 head of cattle and a lot of
horses - The Kaffirs were killed to a degree, and
cover right down on our men - who fixed their
bayonets, and killed many as on their way - Many
of our people are? wounded from Kaffirs -

Wrote to day to A. I. -

10th The Division marched this morning to Shubuta
a small Missionary Station originally on the Kist
river, but now a military Post occupied by 2 Co's 74th
and a couple of guns. We camped for the day
and early in the following morning started for the
Water Bluff expecting to have a good fight as this was
the Water Bluff which is only just over the ridge of the
mountains, and the strong holds of the Kaffirs, and
are filled with numerous last fighting men - We
left our standing camp at the Shubuta where the
Army and his staff remained - the 2 Co's 74th were with
the Division - and with the exception were being left
to guard the camp - The Company ^{with 2 Co's} were told off to move
heavy the guns, being under the command of the
other party under Major Fairbank started up the
right of the bluff, a howl (2 Co's) was heard from the
73rd - the remainder of the Division were directed
to attack the bluff in the very center - commencing
at the bottom and working away till they got
to the top of it - after they had proceeded rather
the find a short distance up to the left - where
they were directed to commence operations. Decided.

an order to join (H. Rogers division - After breakfasting
we commenced the ascent - The firing was down as
they came in position commenced firing shot and
shells in every direction. The effect produced
was astonishing the following day. to some bears
particularly good, as numerous dead tracks of
killing - of all ages and sizes were found some
without scars or and scratched all to pieces - In
going up the slope the 73rd Co. then came the 10th
Regt and the 1st brought up the rear - During the
time we were breakfasting we heard a good deal
of firing on the right, either from Major Perkins party
or from the other one under Capt Campbell - and hearing
of the balls came whizzing over our heads. For a
short distance there was a path through the brush
but soon this ceased and we had to cut away a
road for ourselves. Now working with an immense
hammer but this blanket could descend in ascending
with tolerably hard work - but when it came to the
last house the work was tolerably different - I was hard
to be cut down to make a passage - and in many
places they had to be found through rocks and almost
impossible - Every bear got dead beat and no
wonder - The first who came to a regular stand was
one of H. Rogers. I saw the bear went got a hard
fall - By dint of pulling and hauling we succeeded
in getting up an exceedingly steep ascent and
when he was nearly at the top he fell backwards

as a riding bear does occasionally and struck
over and over several times a distance of at least
30 yards. Everything on him was of course smashed
dead in all thought the bones must be broken must
have been smashed but he suffered no injury -
The next house soon after suffered the same fate
and several of the 10th Regt horses which had been
down some forgotten place - Fortunately saw I had
another horse cut who was hard suffering but a saddle
to carry - I found him with my sword bayonet
a head and brought him back - descended then
hastening him another the further back the saddle and
got an utterly well afterwards - All this time firing
was heard in various directions - and I went to
the front to get my horse I found Porter with a
section on the back out for a couple of fathoms when
was firing but knew every moment - but his horse
was so well covered some of him who took off
Shortly after this we were again attacked by a few
killing - we were kept up so smart a fire that
they did little damage - One unfortunate being
wounded right through the stomach - I believe
instantly - After this we got on without any more
firing - and after having nearly the whole day doing
up the slope we commenced in working the top
The only loss on this is sustained was I knew of
the 73rd killed and one wounded - all of whom were
with the 1st Campbell's party. We returned by the
same route to the base of the mountain and
encamped - for the night close to the lake -

The Capt. determined to attack another portion of the kloof to-day, and divided his division in nearly the same manner as yesterday. His Company was with the force on the right of the kloof where we remained all the day occasionally firing a few shells in the morning & during the day we killed the 3 unfortunate men of the 73rd who were killed yesterday - In the afternoon Col. Dyer with the remainder of the division joined us and then reported the success of the previous days work - Lots of dead bodies had been found and it seemed the Kaffirs were quite ready to make a dash at it as they had previously only feared - all sorts of things with little or no ground commensurable - He also took 130 women & horses, among whom were two of Maitland's wives - After shelling the kloof right well as a finishing salute for the night we went down the hill - ~~It is~~ for the ~~known~~ half was done - We were well provided to our camp close to the bush - Two Co. of the 4th Gores and Roberts were commanded by Watterley - and one of the 73rd returned however by a different route - We heard some heavy firing in the direction which lasted for a considerable length of time - It could at length reach there some small success to know the result: The Kaffirs it appears attacked them in the open at the top of the mountain just as we began to thin entering the bush - The first shot struck John Watterley in the thigh - it was further from a true lay in Watterley, who found the heavily lay being surrounded out of it by the fire of our men - We were dashed into the bush - Watterley attempted to accompany them but he fell from loss of blood and

11 March
1852

was carried up - his wound was dressed temporarily
and he was carried on a stretcher to camp - The
fight continued during our brief progress down
the slope - Witherby's wounds were dressed immediately
but the loss of blood had been so great that he lay
some days - He was sent day earlier to Whitehorse
and buried near the river - Two men of the 48th were
also wounded - One 78th killed and one wounded.

13th. This day we descended the mountain through which
^{I saw yesterday & Co. - on our side of the slope}
remained as nearly all day - We started down a single
kipping in the night and encamped in the bush - among
them where it was quite dark - In a few more was terrible
and it was some time before I could get my
men to their places.

14th. Sunday - Did nothing but shift our Camp about half
a mile - close to the spot where Col. Fotherby 76th was killed.
My Camp with four & five men and 2 of the 78th remained
here while the remainder of the Division with the exception
of the Artillery and an escort had returned on the 13th
to Whitehorse - Encamped at the base of the Mountains -

15th. After breakfast we rec^d the order to march to Whitehorse
over standing camp - The Regt. having reported to Genl.
Barnes that the whole of the Fotherby's Bush & Heron
slope were quite clear of the enemy -

16th. Left in camp - The 10th Division marched in the day
having worked the Water slope with great effort and
with scarcely any loss, and having captured a good
lot of fatten and 70 horses - News also arrived from
Col. Pennefather having attacked the Fish River Bush
with success - capturing a number of cattle - All the
things are looking wonderfully well -

It had been the intention to have reached the Russian gully by last or consequence of the unpleasant weather it was not possible to move as the snow was not yet broken down over the muddy road. I saw now on such a hard road as at the Blinivata, all dirt and dirt - which was open by the snow covered into liquid mud - I have had a hard attack of rheumatism - we started this morning early and made towards the Russian - the snow is so deepened being trampled in the direction. We halted later in the afternoon in the house that yielded with Russian tracks - scarcely room to put a bed. In the morning we marched to the Chinese looking across the hills all the night long - on the 21st we started on a long route to different parts of the mountains, a small movement between the hills and the large divisions - we had to ascend the mountain while the British remained below. We arrived at our ground and saw him at breakfast. Lt. Eyer suggested to the and determined to make an attack on the Russian camp which we have taken as at the top of an almost impassable track. We started with the 7th and four companies and saw the snow of them till the night long. The powder and the 4th came to us in the night - that morning to reach the top of the mountain it rained heavily and we were for some time which we found it impossible to see across the fifty yards from the Chinese. We had to cross a valley - especially steep and from through a thick forest, and in all the hills were some water. It became a matter of great difficulty and delay. The day from the last became intense and the men were shivering and fully for 3 hours we remained stationary waiting for the horses - which came by ones and twos at intervals. We at length arrived at the spot marked by Lt. Eyer - but saw nothing as yet of the fog. We covered the higher and found nothing to get, and the guide said it would be dangerous to send the 7th Ridge down the mountain - the party consisted with some in the last mode of proceeding and we decided the only thing to be done was to get into the last house, and get camp for the night. This we did in a house below a mountain a lighting fire after great difficulty - I saw some men dig in under the snow and

1882
March 10

21st

- 23^d The next morning my Lord and Prince with about 500 men went down the mountain part of the way and then built for Eyer the actual camp with 200 7th all under my command to remain in that position till further orders. I sent the 7th to the 7th to occupy a distant position after the mountain - then occupying a long range to ask off my cattle & baggage. The night ended to rain. In the evening he came off the 200 7th and occupied himself at the mouth of the Russian at Pan. which the 4th came from the top of the mountain and passed a camp under me. The day was miserable - very slight in snow having occasionally chilly and no other blanket would be worth anything. In the morning the 12th came having joined us and started for the Eyer camp - where we burnt a few more. Proceeded afterwards towards Fort Lye - halted within 3 miles of it and on the next morning marched to Fort Lye and camped at the foot of the hills close to the Russian camp.
- 25th Halted for the day - yesterday the 12th joined our division and came close to us - This morning the 12th came who accompanied us on the 1st day. Potch moved to Fort White to join the 7th - The General, as well as Lt. Potch's division arrived here this morning, and all our baggage. The latter however started earlier change of the 12th to Fort White a great loss, on our part is out, and we have been forced to push out our baggage from the British baggage.
- 26th The General this day returned to his to King's Son - Lt. Eyer however moved to Fort White. Through Fort White. Halting at the latter place for breakfast - here we heard the truth of a Report in circulation of the latter & baggage coming regularly supplied to the latter General at that place - being supplied some of them - actually succeeded in drawing off the whole of the latter and all the horses. By the way we found the baggage. We expected to have seen them. We halted in the above place for the night - next morning started towards the Russian Station in two divisions - I accompanied the baggage - but we found about 1000 and 1000 had come out with a supply of

A lot of boats and stores for the men - After breakfast
started on to Fort Vancouver. Lt. Byrne & the remainder of the
Division having started off into the Pine Bush to get up
a fight if possible. The detachment - several Co's in various
directions - intending them to cooperate, but I found little
was done. The 12th late in the evening came into camp
and some other detach^{ts} also - but Lt. Byrne never made
his appearance - and he had to remain in the Pine Bush
all night without food, horses or anything.

This morning started with 26th 4th & 7th under Major Phillips
to endeavour to find Lt. Byrne and render him
assistance or support if necessary - Went up a terrific
Knobby where the Kaffers might have killed us all -
down was one - aged returned to camp about 3 P.M.
here found Lt. Byrne had ~~not~~ ^{been} around camp - ~~and~~ ^{he} ~~was~~ ^{was}
the order with his horse to go to start in the
morning to relieve the same number with Major Pinkney
situated at the top of Moraga's Knobby somewhere - In the
middle of the night was another by 4 P.M. to say I was
not to go - but that while thinking was to start at daylight
somewhere by order from the Governor's post etc.

Early in the morning we marched and dropped our de-
tachments on the Kibowee hills - The ground was rather un-
certain as to the road not having been there for 6 P.M. before
it was visible after crossing there a few almost impenetrable
cattle trails - I had to return to hunt for - road - Lt. Byrne
remains - On destruction it being over the river to which
Lt. Byrne had been informed the Indians had driven various
herds of cattle - The day was calmness, thunder and
constant storms toward the afternoon - I was so old
I could scarcely sit or say horse - We marched till 3
in the afternoon when we came to a drift near the lower
Muddy station - a scene occurred in which Lt. Byrne was

Sunday

19th

19th

The principal action and was quite disquieted as to
his conduct - We had crossed the drift (this) - then he ordered
a number to go full out and endeavor to make it pass after
for the Kaffers - One man was getting their blanket & some
ammunition off - other remained by order of our lot men
lying down - Lt. Byrne being in a tremendous temper and thinking
the fatigue men were not as what we ought to be - we had
arranged very Co and another strike two of my Private
with a horse-carrier which they were lying in the ground -
We proceeded to the shores of the Yellow-Woods River
about 8 P.M. - Marched at 5 and halted for the night
on a high grassy bank - having been on the march from
day light until now - about 10 P.M. after dark - raining when
we came into camp -

Marched toward the river about 10 miles and found
Cavalry Division under Lt. May's command 12th Kansas - Major
Pinkney & Phillips Division also arrived from the Pine Bush -

We started at 7 P.M. might march toward the river - and
marched on long on the snow showed us light 1 P.M. - then
lay down on the side of a hill in the woods in our clothes
to get 3 hours sleep - about dawn off again and down
off -

Came to the river descended the precipitous banks - a most
desperate contesting - for anyone - One of the 12th Kansas
crossed to the bank lay on horse - the Kaffers actually
sawing him by the back of the neck - Saw several Kaffers
crossing the river - they crossed wonderfully, although the
shots were falling round them in every direction -
Remained on the bank of the river - and then I was detached
with a Co. 5th 4th & 7th 12th - We returned some of our
ground and encamped for the night - about 4 P.M.
Marched 2 hours before daylight with the hope of taking
cattle - supposed to be in some distant kloofs - after a

longest march and the men getting bored at thinking
at all hopeless. We suddenly saw the Capt. galloping
back from the Col. who was ahead with the Cavalry. He
told us the Col. was wanted in front as there were lots
of cattle in sight. There were only 2 hrs. dinner & horses.
The remainder had been left behind to cross the height
away in front and now came up with the object of
driving down cattle to the bottom of a very deep kloof above
the edge of the banks. The men were directed to throw
off their blankets and with arms & bulge gear to rush
galloping down the descent. We immediately then
sent a bunch of cattle about 70 in number, without
opposition where I dispatched a courier on horse back
to the Col. and off we went down the valley in
pursuit of the horses who were in pursuit of horses.
We soon came on the spur, and after about
1/2 of an hour came up with them. They had suc-
ceeded in capturing 78 more. Now we drove back
nothing in all that land and lots of goat, which
are the property of the men taking them. In the afternoon
we started with the Cavalry to catch more
of horses - unsuccessful - although about 7 miles
the other side of the river they were unsuccessful
numbers being driven off. Reached (in the darkness
from the junction of the Tseme & river reporting
to Capt. Col. Leger - saw nothing of him - camped after
darkness - very long day & dreadfully tired -
Remained in camp till 2 P.M. - returned about 5
miles in direction of Standing Camp -
Returned to our standing camp - Col. Leger with them.

remains of the Rev. Mr. Good, and had
arrived in captivity about 1820 heard of little
the making our hand about 1870. hand in the
Machado on Dr. Good has detached with Major Armstrong,
house - He lost his Park house & Park Park with his
his servant - Portman - & Prospectus Orderly - They could not
possibly keep up a Major Armstrong had some fighting
but I believe was one killed.

[illegible]

7th We marched tolerably early with orders to go to the nearest
Culting place near Bradley, where with a long train of Waggons
with a fresh supply of Provisions for our dinner - & L. L. Powder.
The latter was written to by Haggi Messengers, to send his empty
Waggon under sufficient escort to meet us. - & we were on
our consideration to agree could be done here. It would seem
the Authorities were determined not to have another smother
at this place as in the case of John Davidson who was killed

3rd Sep.

48

The last train from the coast to the North - Phillips
on his arrival sent the telegraph to all points where it
appears never was? The letter from the staff messengers to
Lt. P. arrived next morning with his forces about 10 -
months too late for us to start and arrive at our des-
tination before dark - We therefore remained in camp
about 3 hours and then marched for the fort - some
times called the Dilling Dilling Fort - when we halted
for the night - and by daylight were off into the North -
I saw no sign of the Haggins, and as evening was perfectly
dark with this shower & their march - We took nearly
8 hours to do what soldiers can march in two -
We found the Division encamped close to our old position
and learnt that on this day they had had some
fighting and captured 750 head of cattle - not however
without loss - The 43rd having to lament the loss of the
sergeant captain out here - poor Joe - he was shot at
the head of his company when going into a small
brush - probably he was within 30 or 60 yards
in front of them, and opposed as dense brush as
he got near the brush - his horse was shot in the
back and immediately fell - freshman his sub. was
and immediately rushed up to him - when he said I'm a
dead man - We were pleased as a staff when we
arrived in view of the camp - he was again fired at
and he told his men to leave him - about an hour
after he died - He was shot right through the chest.
He had passed near the remains of the fort - Another
man of his company was severely wounded - I wish
should have shown a fair amount of care - he died a
horrible way of losing his life - and apparently not

about the number of the men for the day the Haggins
was waiting the arrival of the men from the coast to the
North - from here late at night - close to the fort the
something was conducted with great secrecy - a small fire
being kindled at the head of the men to make us to be
seen the men were dry and for the men to see the
men - The men lighted on the fire the next day - to
spot as much as possible - a few men were found
absolutely necessary to be observed - for an animal
some of the people on the night the spot where the
men of the 73rd were found - found the horses had been
taken by the Haggins - the horses had been taken
then stolen and their bones left to bleach on the
dark night and butters had discovered all the
horses which were easily recognized by the holes that
two bullets had made in it - It must have been a
night and the shooting - to think that the men
in this manner -
Yesterday the following order was published - We all regret the
death of this man, as all his exertions have been
in the service - and to the general opinion that the
men of the 73rd would have been saved - how
this most honorable death will perhaps for some time
be a challenge

1877 Nov 2 -
Mr. Col. Lt. Col. of the 73rd having been appointed by
the success to which we, I have been, along with the command of
the 73rd officers & soldiers - nothing is more painful than to
bid farewell to old and faithful friends - I have served my
country many years, and although as I have seen here the
soldiers, none were ever more content to see them leaving
in the various companies of 1861 - 62 in South Africa - then
conceiving later, the night tomorrow, the morning then, the
evening, have been treated with a cheerful and a cheerful

the intermeddling with which you have met the Emperor in
his many enterprising fights and skirmishes in his own
mountain fastnesses & strongholds, and from which you
have even driven him historically.

I have just recd. your letter, and am glad to hear
of having heard from you. I am, however, sorry to hear
of Nottingham. I am sure you are very well. I hope you are
soon home again.

Branch known as open ground
 the small may be considered? from known & continuous water
 from the known - down to the known known may be...

Deposited by W. H. Smith.

10th 1874
 The "American" was called by the "American" this morning, at 7 PM
 he went to corner, one hour, 10 minutes - He saw with the gun to
 the prospect of a night hunt - He saw these were not help
 for it is a great distance where we saw that someone of all the
 time was the vicinity of the present one - called the "American"
 He saw called "American" to the prospect with the "American"
 He saw the "American" in taking cattle - he saw the "American" with
 the "American" for a night hunt, being "American" to
 the "American" for a night hunt - he saw the "American" to
 after searching some distance and came in sight of the
 the "American" on the ground where the cattle were
 seen - Several "American" were sent into the "American" to
 hunt for them - He saw several on the "American" - He saw
 some heard some firing which told us they were at work
 and a short time after a man of "American" was brought
 back on a stretcher mortally wounded - He saw about
 10 hours after - He saw the "American" after a short time, having lost
 about 77 head of cattle - He saw the "American" however did
 not return - and after we had been for a while - the "American"
 returned off to find him - and soon after this we started
 toward our standing camp in the "American" - After a long and
 tedious drive we arrived at the mouth of the "American" - He saw
 and as it was nearly dark we bivouacked for the night

Shed. at the last. Proving somewhat back to our friends -
Many of our people were taken in about somewhere out for
the night - I was more fortunate: having taken my Pickering
Tent which I shared with Herbert -

12th - Well they - repeat songs that should be sung again & sent for
them - and says he will give up Father his Father - who says
is the conclusion of the last War devoted to the Person by the
Bacon - Father's house will do best the best Lincoln.

13. Lt. Parson's 12th Regt. rode over to our camp to day of hunt in conference with our horse-men. The result was a slight march towards another place deep. Parties being determined on, we started before daylight towards Alameda. Myself with two 7's and two commands of Major Parson's started in one direction to the left, on the recommendation of the Division under Lt. Byers. Seven hours march brought us to our ground, just under the table where we were and down from the Byers party to come on. Not having a horse anything of them are disappointed in the horse, and some have after started down the valley. When we heard a bugle sound. Hadn't called - and soon after the Division came out of the Park to our left - the Cavalry of Park's Division having been obliged to go a round to come up with us. A few herds of cattle were taken being suddenly strayed away from their herds and had been a long time before we came in - and which had affected their escape - We encamped for the night down to the table. This being the place where Sandoval is supposed to have been located for some time - The Buffin men to have deserted if allowed.

14th Oct. 6th morning we started for the Labrador Ferry where the
12th we disembarked and arrived in time for breakfast. As
Mr. Boyd had intended to have remained there for the night
and then with the two divers to have made a night march
towards Sutton Lake and attacked the position, however
all his arrangements were thwarted on the land by the

The receipt of dispatches from the non-Indians who arrived a
day or two since at Fort Vancouver - The 13th May was the return
to their old grounds. The first came back - and on their way
to make a permanent camp in the Kishkanineh valley - the
empty wagons were ordered in for the purpose of bringing
out another supply of provisions. And all our Camp again -
They left at about 10 o'clock - They started at 6 the 15th under
the command of Phillips also with Green & Smith and 2 of the 78th
battalion were ordered to stay relative to the 15th and the regular
battalion part into four and not to be exceeded - Phillips and the
Garrison, as we are allowed 2 Pack horses which we have
been in the country for some days have been given -
The last order was also personally with respect to taking cattle
to suit the object in the way and not to be the property of
them for the purpose to be employed in - When taken they are to be
destroyed by the Brigadier instead of shooting - to save ammunition -
The troops by this means will get no fresh money as they call
it -

The cattle are to be 60 head accompanied the Wagons to Fort Vancouver
about 100 were retained here for the Government -

Some last morning we have been taking it very easy 25th
seeing to others that our Government had received
from the non-Indians - which looking seems very different
in many ways from that of the Navy South - it has
left open to the Kaffirs the whole area the Kishkanineh valley
is under that they may not be interfered with. Should
they feel disposed to take in the direction of the Kishkanineh
and of the Kaffirs should want them when so engaged
they are not to be disturbed in any way - Complaints for
the country seems the principal object for which we
are here - and for this purpose we are to be stationed
here for our independent persons - All our Brigades
must be left in King Street having been sent out in

and we are becoming thereby settled as far as we
can be in a camp - I thought of some of
the kind or to be built - in the vicinity of our standing
camp - Major Genl. J. J. has been ordered to inspect and
and all the arrangements - a plan for the Kishkanineh has
been chosen - and a base of the ground has been sent
to the Government for his approval - and as soon as this is
forwarded the Kaffirs, a small detachment of whom came out
with the last - will be put forth to work -
We are to have about 8 weeks work - as it seems they
will be able to do so - The troops have been much harassed -
Some of the empty wagons returned to day to the Kishkanineh
under an escort of 4 companies under command of P. H. G.
The General also returned having during his stay
made several excursions for the purpose of securing
the country - One day he went all round the
Government of the camp - Another when my brother formed
part of the last - we went to the Kishkanineh valley - where
we saw about 50 mounted Kaffirs - amongst whom
the Kaffir-bosses said they saw some of the Kaffirs
he returned from a visit to the Kishkanineh valley - having
on his return gone through the Kishkanineh valley - Smith
in this country he visited a small Kaffir village - where
a party of Kaffirs under cover of a flag of truce - defended
him against the Kaffirs and a detachment waited on him
to ascertain the terms they would obtain - I believe they
were told that their lives would be spared - but that they
must give up all their arms - What the result will
be remains to be seen - It seems pretty certain
that the Kaffirs and Kaffir-bosses are not agreed - and that

they suspect each other of endeavoring to obtain leave
to the detriment of each party -
round it up (black bottle) come out with the Waffers
the former has been reappointed to my company - and
Barney has been transferred to Green's Co.

Since writing our entry in my Journal very little of May 11th
any consequence has taken place. With my company today
and two others under the command of the (Chief) I
went in being Williams & Jones having been sent from
the timberline about on Tuesday morning meeting
a number of empty Waffers. We are to be stationed
here a short time, the Garrison Banding it necessary
to leave some from the house - there 100 of the 6th
left from Ft. Marshall's camp also came in the day
before we arrived. We left the 10th remainder of the
left together with the whole of the 73rd to the 10th ground
at the timberline site - The small town had been
commenced when we left. The Garrison himself having
sent a flying boat to look at it, and the Garrison
arrangements for its being built, all of which I found
he approved of. The foundation of the Fort has begun -
It is to consist of a small square tower built of
stones three stories high - that is to say a ground
floor - a second story for the small gun which will
occupy it - and the top on which a transmission
house is to be constructed - The streets are to radiate
from the tower, so order that they may be surrounded
a military party was daily employed in its surveying

before setting wood - a company always around
moving them as a moving party - The forts are to be
constructed of plaster and sand, and however
rough and primitive in their construction they
will be infinitely preferable to the
Belt fort -

The Garrison is now at Fort Beaufort, and it
seems he is not to return here for at least a couple
of months - He has sent the 12th ordered to this other
ground near the timberline site -

King Williams & Jones is more busy than ever - about
gravel there ever has all been eaten up - and then
have houses with supper & ferry from Langes - for
gravel is scarcely to be bought - We have found
the one double house - but have found no
very small one for \$7.00 per month - There is
just room for our dining table which holds 3
or 10 persons - a small house - is certainly -
a great luxury - after a potato dinner, although
ready in potato one has remarkably well -
There is much to be said about Langes
being the best I saw -

We shifted our camp to day, out a hundred yards
across the road - by order of Gen. Jones - in order
to have the whole camp more compact.

There are strong reports current about the
commencing war against us - and joining

7. ~~William B. Caldwell~~
~~Travelling Agent.~~

The remainder of the Kaffirs. Last
evening many of us wished to think it is an
immense job, especially by the kindness of this place
in order to have a large number of Kaffirs stay-
ing here. The owner which the person has
hired towards Poto and others of the friendly
chiefs does have other. He won't allow one of them
in the town without a pass. And treats them in
a very different manner to what Sir Henry did.
It would have been a matter of regret if he came to
a rupture with this Chief as he has during
the war kept open his communications with
the Kaffirs and has by doing so a great
amount of trouble and danger done - as the
Kaffirs of the supplies. Many mails he has
always been up without interruption since the
commencement of the war.

I went with my company and another of the 6th Regt. 14th
to visit a Kaffir but wearing boots on to the place. Their
road way to Major Taylor's Camp at the Tamar. There
was not two but 15 Regt who remained out of our company
and we returned after breakfasting. At the same
time seeing a lot of his empty baggage.

A Kaffir post is to be established at Tamar - almost
by the same description as that at the Kookama where
A few days since some of the Kaffirs at the Tamar